HARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Enturday - September 26, 1885

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

2 - the Latter-day Saints: Anarch of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock on 1 e morning of Tuesday, October 6th

JOHN TAYLOR, GEORGE Q. CANNON, () the First Presidency of the Church

lait Lake City, Sept. 17th, 1885.

THE TIMBER QUESTION.

THE timber interests of the Territory t every important, and as the subject I is been agitated lately through the dicial actions of what are known as special Timber Agents," we deem it : vi-able to acquaint the public with ... law in the premises; in order that t use who have not already posted 1_emselves, may be able to protect 1 cir interests, and that all may be i telligently guided in their opera lons. The law as interpreted by the on. Secretary of the Interior seems to have been grossly misunderstood by) me of these special agents en-1 usted with the duties of protecting t overnment timber, and much trouble and annoyance to settlers have been

in a circular now before us, the objets of the law prohibiting the cutting it timber under certain conditions are roly and distinctly set forth, and no are interested who becomes acquainted with the views of the Government ou this subject, can fail to see that he Faould use his influence in favor of the law and its just and proper enforcement. But at the same time, agents who inform themselves as they should la regard to the matter will not deem it their duty to harass or annoy persons who are engaged in the woods, upon slight pretexts, and without just and reasonable cause.

The Act of June 3, 1878, which prevails in the States of Colorado and Nevada and the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Danota, Idaho and Montana, and all other mineral districts of the United States, provides that all citizens of the United States, and all other persons, one fide residents of either of the said States and Territories, are authorized and permitted to fell and remove, for onilding, agricultural, mining or other domestic purposes, any timber or other trees growing or being on the public lands, said lands being mineral, and not subject to entry under existing .Iws of the United States, except for mineral purposes, in either of rold States, Territories or Dis-...icts. The said act also provides that the privileges therein grant-· d shall be subject to such rules and augulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the "protec-

rowth growing upon such lands, and for other purposes " According to this law and the regulations which have been from time to ome issued thereunder, only bona fide sidents of the Territory are permitted to fell or remove timber from our canas, and such residents are confined ... their cutting to lands which are situ-...s are known to exist at different

In reference to the shipping of timher, the removal of it from one Terri-Territory, but not out of the same eneral district or section of country. is not forbidden. The prohibiting of exportation has a wider and hore reasonable object than a mere parsely timbered districts from being eprived of the timber necessary for neir domestic uses. It is not, howver the intent of the Department to trictly enforce a technical prohibition a ases where the interests of the ttiers in the districts from which imber is cut and removed are not inariously affected thereby."

Again as regards the size of the trees elled, the Secretary says that "the obet of the Department in probibiting he cutting or removing of trees less than eight inches in diameter, is the reservation of the young timber and indergrowth so as to provide a supply for the future, when such trees shall a problem the cutting or removal of aches of diameter, if it can be shown at there were no other trees in that lolarty " This entirely frees persons who have at times been censured by he officers for cutting as firewood, our blich never in this region at least,

grow to any material size. Locators of mining claims have the exclusive right, as long as they comply with the law governing their possessions, to cut timber from the surface of their individual claims. But the Government does not assume to punlights. The owners alone are converned, and may of course maintain suits for their protection. Those cutting timber should be careful to abstain from trespassing upon any mining claim in the felling of timber, as in doing so they may incur suits with the

individual locators. As regards wanton waste, the circular says that any person "who fails to utilize all of the trees cut that can possibly be used, or to remove the brush | we be who are so vigorous in our atand take every reasonable precaution to prevent the spread of forest fires, or wno in any other particular wastes and destroys the public timber, is guilty of tresspass upon government land."

It is well known that a forest fire once started through some careless act once started through some careless act of a thoughtlass person, is much more widely spread by means of loose under-orushand refuse timber, than it would be if the ground were kept comparatively clear of everything but standing trees. It is the duty of all to assist the Government in protecting our timber by using their energies in the direction named. But officers should not be too technical upon any of the restrictions of the law, as much is left to their dis-

cretion and judgment, and to the prace tical workings and necessities of the lumber business

quote the Secretary's own words. He says "Special timber agents should remember that it is not the purpose of the law, nor of the regulations of this Department, to prohibit the use of so much of the public timmestic purposes, but to prevent its being made an article of speculation for the pecuniary gain of a few individuals, to the detriment of the many, or from being wantonly wasted or destroyed. When an agent understands this, and convinces the people in the district to which he is assigned that The Semi-Annual Conference of the such is the case, he will find no difficulty in securing their active support

and co-operation." It will be readily seen by the above, that no "snap judgment" practice is E. Logan, Cache County, Utah Terri- Intended by the Government; and it is manifestly the duty of agents to inform persons, who in their opinion are trespassing, wherein the trespass consists, that they may bring their operaof Jesus Christ of Latter-day tions within the prescribed limits of

Again the secretary says "it is not the object of the Governmennt to persecute poor woodchoppers, cutters who are employed or induced to fell or remove the timber for others who are to reap the profits therefrom; but to punish the principals therein, or the parties to be directly benefited in the case, they being the more guilty parties."

We understand that in certain parts of the Territory all operations by resident mill men have been summarily stopped. It seems to us, in the absence of a complete knowledge of all course is unwarranted and invery plain to the thinking mind that the manufacture of lumber in our cañons is a very essential industry. Few lines have suc' local Importance; and to cripple the interests of residents engaged in this business, is tantamount to encouraging and even necessitating the importation of such materials from the forests of California, where, we understand, Chinamen are employed by the thousand, to the exclusion of the permanent settler in the United States. We consider it to be in accordance with the policy of the Government, as enunciated by the Secretary, for agents to confine their labors to such cases as work an actual injury to the settlers, and tend to the existence of those evils against which the law was evidently intended

We are informed that a meeting of the lumber men is to be held at Logan on the 8th of next month, for the purpose of considering the question, and taking the necessary steps to have cerwe are given to understand these actions have been contrary to what is laid down in the instructions of the Department, and cited briefly in this article, we consider the move of the lumber men decidedly a good one; that the entire subject may be intelligently discussed, and, if needs be, that Congress be petitioned for such modifications of the law as shall render the building interests of these Western Territories more secure and advantageous.

The custom of tipping the baggage inspectors in the custom house at New on of the timber and of the under-York is to be suppressed. The Secretary of the Treasury, who evidently believes, and probably with good reason, that where travelers slip money into the hands of the men who inspect their baggage it is on the principle of quid pro quo-either because the inspec ence of something contraband among Lountainous, interspersed with gulches so - has determined to put a and narrow valleys, and in which miner- stop to the practice. He has purpose. There are other laws relatinstructed the District Attorney of oints; which lands, in the absence of New York to take action in the matter. roof to the contrary, will be held to be and the latter has given assurances inineral in character, by the Depart- that "the first person who shall be ment. The timber so felled must not found paying an officer money, and to shipped from the Territory. No the first officer who shall be found relimber less than eight inches in diam - ceiving money in contravention of the ter is to be cut or removed, and there laws, will be presented to the grand is to be none wantonly wasted or de- Jury, and Indictments against them

will be promptly brought to trial." It is reasonable to believe that if tory across the line into an adjoining rially tend to lessen the smuggling business which has been carried on in the past, and certainly make it more pleasant for travelers who carry nothing with them subject to duty-a class who have in the past been chnical one. In the language of the too frequently scowled at and -cretary, it is "to protect settlers in slighted by the inspectors if they failed to proffer the expected "tip." If the suppression of the "tipping" business could be still further extended, even to the hotel waiters, rallway porters, etc., it would be great boon to the traveling public.

HYPOCRISY OF THE AGE

ENCE OF SHAM AND POWER OF HUMBUG - THE ROOTS OF THE TRUTH BEING OPPOSED-PRINCIPLE | and redemption. NOT TO BE BARTERED.

LONDON, Sept. 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News: The spirit of this world is the same wherever you go. In either hemisphere there is the same pretense of virtue and practice of vice, the same outery against something that is not evil in itself while essential impurity s passed by as a matter of course; the same disposition to divert attention from social deformities and grantic corruptions by a furious entitade upon some imaginery or exaggerated irregu-larity. The raid in I tah upon religlously regulated plural in irriage, while centiousness and the vilest crimes are strub oak brush, maple and quakingasp left unpunished if they are not actually encouraged, is one of the most striking vidences in any age, ancient or modern, of that

RANK HYPOCRISY

which is so strikingly Illustrated in the scriptural allegory of the mote and the The zeal which fires those hearts that pant for the imprisonment and torture of undoubtedly honorable and Godfearing men whose marriage relations lose it. "He that endureth to the en do not harmonize with the views of shall be saved;" he that swerves and their persecutors, and which finds no turns aside by the way shall be lost. vent in directions where bestiality and The tribulation shall have an end when their persecutors, and which finds no vileness revel unchecked, burns from the lowest hell, is kindled by the breath who failed not shall rejoice, while b of Lucifer, and is fed by the fuel of the basest passions of failen humanity. Hatred, envy, jealousy and the anger of error exposed, hide under the manitle of the law and pose as the figure of justice. It is a sorry burlescus and a sorry burl justice. It is a sorry buriesque and a nideous profanation. But it serves a purpose. It deceives the unthinking, and virtually pleads, "how pure must tack upon supposed impurity!" Something in the same line and in a

similar spirit is the prosecution now in progress against the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette and others in THE ELIZA ARMSTRONG CASE,

which will be numbered among the causes celebres in the annals of English

then placed in the care of people who kept her from every evil and provided her with every necessary comfort, the object in view not being her real injury but the exposure of crimes, the bare contemplation of which is appalling. In this connection it may be well to The parties to this dangerous and questionable expedient technically laid themselves liable to the law; and what is the consequence? Why, the pretended advocates of law and order are banded together to punish these parties to the utmost extremity, but doing ber as may be actually needed by bona nothing towards the prosecution of the Ade settlers for agricultural and do- real criminals who commit the enormities that this case has helped to ex-

What, in their eyes, is

THE REAL CRIME

of the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette? attacking party were hurt, one of them Wrong done to the person of the child or her parents? Verily nay. It is his exposure of the terrible foulness of society in its upper spheres. It is his tearing away of the curtain, whitened on the outside, which hid up the rottenness and fifth behind. It is his turning of the electric light of truth further indications of trouble. upon the moral sewers of this mighty metropolis, that a glimpse of their troduction of non-union men in the foulness might meet the eyes of a Laughlin nail mill. The non-union startled world. The facts revealed are men have been boarding and sleeping not seriously denied. The attestation of indisputable authorities, among them some of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries of the land, place the correctness of the charges beyond reasonable cavil. His rivals of the press do not pretend that his masterly pictures of under-surface life in London, lurid critized as imaginary or condemned as untaithful. They only denounce him for directing attention to that which they think should be kept from the common eye, and join in a hue-andery against him for showing up iniquiout may not be talked about in the Meanwhile the

HORRORS CONTINUE UNCHECKED, and the appetite for the prurient is induiged in with greater freedom than before the exposure; and though mass meetings are held for the expression of opular indignation against the rich or their crimes against the poor, the facts, that on the broad principles amounting to nothing but talk and a laid down by the Department, this chance for lip-service pletists to utter cant and display their verbal venera-tion for theoretic virtue, the social consistent with the requirements evils complained of run riot as before, of the settlers in those regions. It is and no practical enleavors are made for their eradication or suppression. But a chance is offered to pounce on the audacious scribe who pulled the fiel off the London society pot and disclosed the soul messes seething and stewing in the hell-broth brewed for the delectation of some of England's daintiest aristocracy, and so they engerly jump to take advantage of it. The technical infraction of the law, dared for the purpose of proving how it can be and is so flagrantly violated,

is made the mark of vengeance by enriged upper-ten-dom, and the Crown prosecutor, backed by the influence of the British Government, to demand the law's penalties in this case lacking the essential element of crime, while not a finger is raised to punish the actual criminals who have trampled the law into the mud and yielded to nothing but their own brutal lust and awless bestlality T IS "THE SAME THING OVER AGAIN." In London as in Utah, the anxiety of

some people for the enforcement of law is so great that they are wilfully blind to real and flagrant immorality, while an imaginary speck of technical offense is magnified into a monstrous stain that must be washed out, if needs be in blood, or the Pecksniffs who seek to divert attention from their own tain actions of the special agents in deeds by their zeal for the law, will not this Territory tested in the courts. If, he able to sleep at peace in their beds. as we are given to understand. Great is the influence of Sham, mighty the power of Humbug; The Criminal Law Amendment Act, which, beyond question, was largely due to the work of the Pall Mall Gazette, raises

THE AGE OF CONSENT

from 13 to 16 years. That is to say, a girl is now not legally able to victim shielded the lecherous villains who took advantage of it. At present, it a girl under 16 years old is led away by a seducer, he cannot suelter himself nder the claim that it was with her consent, for the law declares she is not able to give it. This is a step in the proper direction, though not likely to effect any radical change in the morals of the community. It simply extends the law's penalties and gives a little more legal protection to young fe-

males.

Many false impressions prevail in regard to this law. It is supposed by some who have read about it without properly investigating the subject, that the new law virtually says a man may seduce a girl without legal jeopardy, if she is over sixteen years of age. This is a great error. He simply does not come under the penalties of this special Act which was framed for a specific ing to sexual offenses, and this one by no means justifies the impression that it countenances immorality at any age or under any conditions.

There are several stringent English aws against the common sins of this adulterous generation. But they are

not vigorously enforced and they do

THE ROOTS OF THE EVIL, which lie limbedded in perverted human nature, draw their sap from the under current of Godless society, and through the great, wroad-armed tree of corruption bring forth the fruits of demoralization and death. The heart of man must be cleaned, the desires of hu-manity must be purified, the aims of existence must be elevated, and a purer system of practical morality must be introduced before a radical change will take place in the soul of modern society.

Just such a system, bearing in it the power and influence to effect the need-fet social changes, is persecuted and Sin " It has come down from heaven to regenerate the earth. No wonder that the world hates it, for it is not of the world. No wonder that hypocrites use all their forces against it, for it is a llying, standing rebuke to them and their secret iniquities. The lives of its votaries are an irritating contrast to the doings of their accusers. It must be expected that the wicked will nght it with their might. But it is certain to prevail. The odds against it do not count, for He who is Almighty is EVIL - REASON FOR REVEALED method for the work of purification

Let there be no faltering nor trepi-dation in the ranks of its adherents? There must be no wavering and no paries with the foe. He who talks of compromise when eternal truth and everlasting covenants are the issue, is of that class who "look back and are not fit for the Kingdom of God." To be weak is human. But divine strength can drive out human weakness, and neither God nor man will honor or have confidence in one who gives up a principle to save his earthly life or escape personal discom-fort. It is fitting that there should be times of trial to test men's souls. Evading danger and yielding to the enemy are totally different things. To

secure honorable safety is wise TO BARTER PRINCIPLE FOR IMMUNITY

IS COWARDLY. Beware of these who weaken the cause of truth by criticism of its leaders in the hour of their peril! Such persons are enemies in disguise. Mark those who put man's edict and man's penalties before God's law and the most sacred covenants, or who would break the latter to escape the former! He who thus seeks to save his life shall

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE. AMERICAN. LATEST BY LIGHTNING. Bloody Battle Between Worker

and Strikers. By securing your Sents at Box Office, on Tuesday at 10 a. m.

to halt the men still advanced and in a

second or two the command to halt was again repeated without effect.

The third time the mill guards called out 'Hait' the attacking party began firing, when the men at the mill at once returned the fire and brisk firing was kept up for twenty or thirty minutes. The attacking party then ceased firing and almost immediately retreated going toward the river. The examination of the force in the mill showed that several had been shot, only two, however, were seriously hurt. They were Win. Duff. watchman, who had sixty two shots from a shot gun in his body, and Willard Bailey who was shot through the thigh with a rifle ball. As beautifie: . far as can be learned four or five of the seriously. The force of armed men in

the mill was 18 or 20. The attacking party, or the ringleaders at least, are known. The mill force after their assailants retired rested on their arms fearing another attack. At this hour, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21st., ON FIRST South, between Theatre and Eleventh Ward School House, a small black HAND SATCHEL, containing gold watch with the initials R. Y. P., \$13 in money, card case containing cards of Mrs. A. S. Patterson. Finder leave at this office and be sweeted. 9 o, clock, all is quiet and there are no The riot was occasioned by the in-NOTICE

the mill. When the guards called out

NEW YORK, 26.—At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway here to-day, a dividend of 3% per cent, on preferred and 2% on common stock was declared and black-snaded as they are, can be parable December 15. Five millions of preferred stock were also issued at par to stockholders.

Flower Declines WATERTOWN, N. Y., 26.—Roswell P. Flower has addressed a letter to George-Raines, chairman of the state democratic convention, positively de-clining the nomination for Lieut. Gov-

Legal Attack on Chil Service.

NEW YORK, 26.—Quo warranto proceedings of James A. Hinckley against Dorman B. Eaton, Leroy D. Thoman and John M. Gregory, civil service commissioners, came up before Judge Wallace in the U.S. Circuit Court this morning. Hinckley asked leave to begin action to remove the commis-sioners and abolish the commission, on the ground of unconstitutionality. The court room was crowded with friends and enemies of civil service re-form. U. S. District Attorney Dorshelmer and Dorman B. Eaton appeared for the commissioners, while Morris S. Miller represented Hinckley. In opening, Dorshelmer said the case was an important one, and as all parties interested were present, he thought it should be dis-posed of. Judge Wallace decided to hear a motion after the call of the regular calendar. Miller, when Hinck-ley's case was called, demanded to know who appeared for all these defendants? The Judge said "the District Attorney, by direction of the President of the United States." Miller objected to the commissioners being represented by a government official, as the United States could not have any real status in the case. Dershelmer then moved the court to decide whether or not the argument should be confined only to the constitutional jurisdiction of the court. He said he was instructed to say that he and the Attorney General were prepared to defend constitutionality of the act appointing the commissioners. Judge Wallace sustained the motion.
In his argument Dorsheimer said:
"Relator is a citizen who seeks the aboltshment of the office of commissioners of civil service reform, because the commissioners, by the powers conferred upon them, have usurped the rights of the President to the appoint-

FOREIGN. LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS-PATCHES.

ing power. The petitioner has ne standing in the court because the right,

a quo warranto writ only applied to usurpation.

hing Humbert and the Cholera ROME, 26.—King Humbert, accompanied by the Minister of War and Minister of Justice, proceeded to Palermo to-day on a tour of inspection of the cholera infected districts of that province.

A Peaceful Solution

St. Petersburg, 26.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says: The Powers have under consideration a plan for united action, looking to a settlement of the Roumellan difficulty, which it is believed will ensure a peaceful solution of the question.

Progress of the Plague. Madrid, 26.—There were 592 new cases of cholera and 217 deaths from the disease reported yesterday through

Madrid, 26.—Four cases of cholera were reported yesterday in San Roque, Province of Cadiz, and the disease continues to spread. The Gradual Abolition of Slavery in

Brostl. ,

RIO DE JANEIRO, 26.—Senate and Chamber Deputies have passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in

The Emperor's Speech.

VIENNA, 26.-The Emperor's speech was read at the opening of the Reich-rath to-day. His Imperial Majesty says the bill creating the Landsturm will bring Austria to a level with other countries; that the foreign relations of Austria are good, and that there is full concord among the powers to maintain the peace of Europe, the necessity for which is universally felt.

Committed for Trial in the Abduc duction Case.

London, 26.—Rebecca Jarrett, of the Salvation Army, Thomas William Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, Samp-son Jacques, one of the staff of that paper Mrs. Combe, Mr. Bramwell Boothe of the Salvation Army, and Louise Mowrey, defendants in the abduction case of Eliza Armstrong, were committed for trial to-day, Russell, cons sel for Mrs. Jarrett, reserves his line

The Most Wonderful Fluid. The blood. It is our life. It must be in good order to go through the delicate little tubes through which it is constantly coursing. Of itself the fluid is without color; but, as we look at it, is a deep red; the corpuscles give it that color, by reason of the iron in them. The corpuscles are so small that it takes 3 100 of them laid in a straight takes 3,100 of them laid in a straight line to make an inch. Brown's Iron Bitters carries iron to these little corpuscles, and thus enriches the blood when it is poor, thus conferring health and vigor. This famous tonic is only a dollar a bottle, at the druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES Mrs. C. E. Dye just returned from the East has made a very choice selec-tionin Millinery, which will be opened in a few days at her new and elegant Parlors, No. 16 Main St.

WANTED! Agents to handle Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant, in Tooele, Juab, San-pete and Beaver Counties. Also, Lady Agents for City canvassing. Address—Box 950, Salt Lake City, for Agency. d lw

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. THE LAUGHING HIT! For Three Nights Only.

THE RAG BABY COMEDY CO Tompkins, Hoyt & Thomas, Proprietors. Under the Management of

Of the Boston Theatre, Boston, presenting something, entitled

MR. EUCENE TOMPKINS.

FRANK DANIELS AS OLD SPORT,
Handsome, the Homeliest Dog Alive.

THE 3 INNOCENTS! THE 3 TERRIBLES!
Venus, Tony Jay. The Policeman.

Replete with New Music, New Scenery and side-splitting situations.

It's too funny to describe.

"Let me grasp the hand that grasped Sullivans."

GRAB IT QUICK

By sacuring your Seats at Box Office, on

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty but it is spart. Every lady may hav : it; at least, what looks lite it. Magnolia PAID UP CAPITAL. . . 8200,000 Balm both fresliens and

LOST.

Finder leave at this office and be rewarded,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Saturday, October 3rd, A. D. 1885, at l a. m., at which time a full attendance is ELIAS SMITH, Secretary U. & S. L. Canal Co. Salt Lake City, Sept. 22nd, 1885. d554 3 sl

NOTICE. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THIS is to certify that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Sarah Ann Jordan Smith. J. M. SMITH. September 22nd, 1885.

LOST.

ROM THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE, near the Warm Springs, 41 head of Sleep, some of them marked O on hip, and the others have a tar mark on the shoulder. Any information will be suitably rewarded by G. D. AMOS. d253 tf

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Startling News

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THE FIRST TON OF CHEAP BOOKS HAS ARRIVED. Birthday Gifts and Wedding Presents, New and Cheap. WAT ALBUMS AT NEW YORK PRICES. A lot of Hand Satchels, Closing Out at Less than Cost! Full line of Stationery & Fancy Goods. Wood, Velvet and Plush Frames in Great Variety. PICTURE MOLDINGS-Latest Styles. Vers and Beautiful Views of Mountain Everything as CHEAP as the Cheapest. C. R. SAVAGE, ART BAZAR, S. L. GITY,

ARE RECOGNIZED AS THE

STANDARD of EXCELLENCE. A FULL LINE OF

STOVES, RANGES --- AND ---

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West of Opera House.

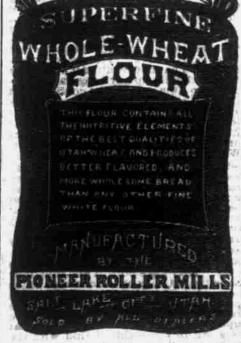
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THOROUGHBRED AMERICAN MERINO RAMS:

Were bred in Western New York from First Prize Stock; will be sold at prices to to suit the times. Enquire of J. W. HARDY, at Clift House, or at Dexier Stables. d251 lw s3w



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A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallie and Redwood Coffine and Caskets. Air-tight Oak Cases and Caskets. A complete stock of Burial Robes and Undertakers' Goods of every description kept constantly on hand.

Black or White Hearses.
Bodies preserved without ice for any length of time.

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Embaly in and shipping a specialty.

Lots al., graves furnished in any comstery in the city.

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Orders for Ripe Fruit in large or small quantities. Those desiring Peaches, Apricots, Apples, Plains, Grapes, etc., for preserving or other purposes can be supplied at reasonable figures and on short notice.

Send your orders to the Battle Creek Co-op., Pleasant Grove.

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OBSTETRIC CLASS!

WILL COMMENCE HER Semi-Annual Class, Sept. 21 In her large, and well-appointed Office, in Godbe Pitt's & Co's, Drug Store.

Lecture at 4 p. m. tharts, Manuikin and all apparatu- to As Kiectricity is a great adjuvant to the Healing Art, and possessing one of the best Batteries, lessons on its applications and uses in medicine will be given the students Tuttion for Three Months, \$30.00

Books, (Three) - - 13.50. A number of applications are usually re ceived after the class has begun; it is earnestly hoped those desiring to attend will be at the opening. d230 saw

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Weiler, Deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will. DURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice as hereby given that Monday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City Utah Territory, in the court room of said Court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of E. M. Weiler, D. E. Chaffin and Mary A. Weiler, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document therewith presented purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Weiler, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to them as prayed for in said petition.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Sept. 16, 1885.

ESTABLISHED 1862. ESTABLISHED 1862. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR. Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Probate Clerk, Salt Lake County

Dated at Salt Lake City, Sept. 16, 1885.



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