AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

May 18, 1886

NOT A CONSISTENT MIXTURE.

BEFORE us is the business card of a real estate firm in this city. It is in the form of a folder. On one page of the exterior is the advertisement of the firm, notifying the public that its members are "real estate, loan and rental agents," on the other are two diagrams of city blocks. In the interior are the "Articles of Faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," over the name of Joseph

It may be claimed by those who have resorted to this method of advertising, that in introducing the religious matter of the folder, they are actuated by religious devotion, pure and undeflied and have taken this unique method of spreading a knowledge of the Gospel. Whether that be the case or not, we seriously question the advisability and propriety of the step, However, it is presumable that most people will reason after this fash ion: These gentlemen have entered upon the business in which they have engaged for the ordinary and, it might be said, universal object—the making of money. The spread of religious doctrine could not have been the primary aim. Then is not religion introduced as an auxiliary to aid in the attainment of the original purpose? The ides embodled in this interrogation is strengthened by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the owners of realty in this city are Latter-day Saints.

Suppose a clergyman of one of the sectarian denominations should become a real estate agent and advertise in connection with his business, in the same card or column, the articles of his religious creed, is it supposable that he would be credited with the magnanimous and philanthropic motive to benefit his fellowbeings by publishing what he esteemed to be the basis of the way to be saved? Hardly.

There is such a thing as placing religion below par instead of sustaining it in the high and exalted sphere to which it legitimately belongs. When it is thus degraded or misused, whether intentionally or otherwise, it is to us a matter of regret. When an impression is created, whether correctly or otherwise, that it is being used for an ulterior purpose, such as the furthering of the ends of purely individual secular business, religion is in that way brought into contempt.

While a religious professor should De governed in his everyday business by the principles of his religion, in some of their aspects the two elements cannot be properly mixed, and in that regard we are in the position of the man who sent two dishes to his dairy man, requesting him to keep the milk apart from the water. There are certain kinds of amalgamation that we never did take kindly to, and in that regard we have no expectation of ever undergoing a change of heart.

THE LATEST WAR INDICATION

THE latest war movement on the part of Russia is very significant. Three of the great railroad lines of the empire have each been ordered to have on hand at convenient points, 600,000 tons of coal, aggregating 1,800,000 tons. The object of this is doubtless to be in a situation to transport immerse bodies of troops in a given direction at short notice.

From the character of the preparatory indications it appears as if a declaration of war or a demonstration that will lead to it, is nearer than gen-

As we expressed yesterday, we believe that the Russian menace is more in the direction of England than any other power. Neither Germany nor Italy has a direct interest in the public, but says: Eastern question, while that of Austria is not anything like as extensive as that of Great Britain. The European war cloud blackens.

A dispatch today states that Krupp, the celebrated gun inventor and manufacturer has, in order to meet the pressing demand, increased his facilities for the production of implements of war. He has established two new factories. This looks like business.

REGISTRATION.

electors should see that their names Then there are those who were not the proper age, and otherwise. Those new electors should see that their owned one bank, and of the United names are placed upon the lists, that States, or the public, owning the they may be in a position to cast their other. ballots for men who are worthy the support of the people when the proper time comes.

Delays are dangerous. There is no

FISHING IN THE JORDAN.

WE have been requested to reply to the following inquiries:

Editor Deseret News: Several fishing parties have been driven away from the banks of the Jordan while engaged in angling, by persons owning land contiguous to the stream. I would like to askiwhether such land proprietors had the legal right to act as they did. Is not the stream public property? and if so, of what use would it be to the public providing the contiguous land were all occupied and owned if the landowners. have the right to keep the public away from the river? Would it not give the proprietors of the land the sole use of the stream for fishing purposes? Will you kindly inform me and the dear public what are the rights of the latter

in the premises? In order to give a comprehensive answer to our correspondent, it will be necessary to state the general principles of the common law which relate to this subject, as by those principles the matter must be determined There are no statutory protorial, governing it. In England, watercourses are technically divided into two classes, navigable and unnavigable. A river is navigable only nations. We look now with mingled when its waters rise and fall with the pity and amazement at the treatment of tide, and no farther up its course than the point at which its waters cease to be not sufficient by the Empire to vanaffected by the tide. All streams which do not flow directly into tide water are unnavigable. England being a comparatively small island, has no long rivers, and all the streams on the island soos find their way into the ocean. The limit of tide water thus became a natural, convenient and just line for separating the rights of the general public from those of private parties, and for ages the law has provided that the general public has a right to the

use, as a highway, or fishing grounds, of all watercourses affected by the tide, and as far up their channels as they are so affected. The owners of the soil along the banks have no private rights

beyond the actual margin of the water. Where a watercourse is not affected by the tide, it is private preperty. If t be practicably navigable for the purposes of commerce, the public has an easement to use its waters as a highway, but this is the only use the public may make of it.

The owners of the soil along the banks of any unnavigable watercourse, e., one not affected by the tide, also own the soil under the stream, from each side to its centre. The rule, of the common law is thus expressed in "Angell on Watercourses," chapter

"When the land on one side of a stream is owned by one person, and the kind on the opposite side by another, each owns to the middle, or what is called the thread of the

In the chapter of the same work relative to fishing, the following rule is laid down :

"The riparian proprietor, and he alone is authorized to take fish from any part of the stream included in his territorial limits." Such is the common law of England, and it has prevailed in this country ever since the earliest colonial times. The Jordan is a meandered river; that is, it is made by authority of law, a boundary to the legal subdivisions of land on its banks, and those subdivi-sions were so platted before patents

for them issued to settlers. "Argell on Watercourses" (Sec. 11) says: "A watercourse is considered the safest boundary of real estate, as it is a natural boundary, and the invariable construction in this country has been, as it has been for centuries in England, that, whenever land or a mill site is sold and conveyed as being bounded by a watercourse, the water course, usque ad filum aquee [i. e. the bed to the centre of the stream] is included." The same authority says, (sec. 14):

United States are construed by the common law rule." This assertion is in part confirmed by the following section of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

"Grants by the Government of the

"Sec. 2476. All navigable rivers within the Territory occupied by the public lands, shall remain and be deemed public highways; and in all cases where the opposite banks of any streams not navigable belong to different persons, the stream and the bed thereof shall become common to

This statutory provision embodies the common law rule, but modifies it by making opposite land owners proprietors in common of the bed of the stream, instead of each owning to the centre. The modification, however, this modification would be to give the their fear of provoking war. Few nations, however, are so devoid of self-respect, as by any palpable violation anywhere in the stream opposite their land without regard to its centre, the whole breadth of the stream being common fishing ground as between the owners of its banks.

In Massachusetts riparian owners only have the right to fish in the stream adjoining their lands: After some leading and ably argued cases in New York state, the same rule has been established. In the Connecticut River, above tide water, riparian owners only may catch fish, though the public has an easement to use the stream as a highway for all kinds of craft. In Illinois the courts have held that the owners of land in that state bounded by the Mississippi River, own to the centre of the stream. In Indians, in respect to the Ohio River, the courts have held that land owners own that portion of the river bed lying between high and low water marks only. and in Pennsylvania the courts have held that the public may fish in certain large rivers in the state, whose waters are not affected by the tide. "Angell on Watercourses," in treat-

which lead to the conclusion that a stream large enough to admit of navi gation for practical, useful or commercial purposes, may be so used by the "They are called public 'rivers, no

in reference to the property of the river, for that is in the individuals who own the land, but in reference only to

The Jordan is a stream capable of being navigated, and hence, under the common law rule, and under the ex- Thousands of Farms Covered with press provisions of section 2476 of he United States Revised Statutes, the public may use it as a highway. But the public have no right to enter whatever of the land along the stream owned by private REGISTRATION is now in progress for parties; and the overwhelming weight the ensuing August election. The of authority is in favor of the proposimembers of the People's Party should tion that the public have no right to fully awake to the urgency of the situ- catch fish in those portions of the ation. Those who registered for the stream which lie between tracts of last city election are required to regis- land owned by private parties. The ter again, or they will not be eligible public may, however, fish in the to vote in August. All that class of stream at places where the land on either side of it is still public domain. Private ownership of one bank would eligible for registration previous to site it, if the other bank still belonged the last city election, but have become to the Government; and the entire 50 qualified electors since, by reaching width of the stream would be the common property of the person who

> The fact that public funds have been expended in stocking the Jordan with imported fish, does not give the public the right to enter upon or make any lic money, have the right to fish in portions of the stream lying between owners of the bed of the stream. We have dealt solely with the legal aspects of the matter presented by our correspondent, and have refrained

International Law.

from commenting upon any moral

phase it may have.

International law, in practice or a a science, was unknown to ancient nations. They were little governed by principles of natural justice. Robbery by land or on the high seas was deemed by the civilization of Greece and Rome as not only permissible, but honorable; and prisoners of war were either ruthlessly killed or sold into life-long slavery. The continual aggressions ensuing had a tendency to keep up a constant enmity, and of course to utterly destroy commerce between rival

tianity have given to modern nations a better understanding of their duties, and of their obligations to ene another. Commerce, too, has taught the world that just and friendly relations conduce the better to the prosperity and happiness of all nations.

The law that binds men into a social

compact, draw together nations into mutual dependence; and the prin-ciples of natural justice that govern individual persons are equally as ap-plicable for international regula-International law, then, is founded upon principles of natural justice as enunciated in the Creator's revealed

law. This is the origin of the law of nations. But as the revealed law is nations. But as the revealed law is often given in general terms, and nations may become involved in intricate disputes as to its interpretation and special application, the law of nature is supplemented or defined by custom, and by conventional laws called treaties. Hence we find the European and American nations recognizing the

American nations recognizing the same rules of international law.

It is a universally acknowledged principle that all nations without regard to their relative strength or extent of territory, are equal, and equally independent when treating one with another; and, also, that each action is independent and absolute in its own international affairs, and cannot be international affairs, and cannot be

independent and absolute in its own international affairs, and cannot be interfered with by any other power. To this general rule, however, two exceptions may occur. The natural right of any nation to self-preservation may, in rare cases, when its own safety demands it, interfere in the affairs of another State. This principle was taken advantage of by England, Holland, Spain, Naples, and the German States, when they endeavored to stay the prograss of the French Revolution, fearing that the wholesale execution of the French nobility was a menace to the thrones of Europe. The same principle of apprehension for national safety induced the "allies," at a later date, to combine against the unscrupulous and unbounded ambition of Bonaparte.

There are circumstances, also when a nation may justly aid the citizens of another State in freeing themselves from the yoke of a tyrannical government, providing that the people give a reasonable evidence of their capability of governing themselves. Under this rule France was justified in the eyes of European nations in aiding America to secure her independence from Great Britain. Other instances in point may

Britain. Other instances in point may be cited, occurring in the history of all the independent American nations. It is conceded in international law that a government may, by excessive oppression, violate the social compact, and thus afford a just cause for the severance of all allegiance on the part of its subject. This principle would have warranted a general European Alliance against the dismemberment and apportionment of Poland between Russia, Austria and Prussia the greatest steal, and the most violent disregard of average principle of party principle of par

of every principle of natural and con-ventional law in modern history. The sovereigns concerting together drew a few lines on a map and then proceeded to wipe out a nation.

There is in every nation an authority to make laws for its subjects; and, in addition, another authority is recognized to convict and punish those who violate the laws. Between nations there is no such higher tribunal recognized before which an agcentre. The modification, however, applies only to lands disposed of since the enactment of the provision. (1796) which lie in the more recently settled portions of the Union. In respect to fishing, the only effect of governments concerned, together with

of their treaties, to incur the odium

and the condemnation of the civilized

A striking example, however, may be added of such a disregard of treat; stipulations. A conventional law of Suez Canai, as a highway for the commerce of all nations, shall not be seized in time of war, and shall not be the scene of any conflict of belligerents. Out of respect to this stipula tion, during the Franco-Prussian war, a French and a German man-of-war happening to meet in the canal court happening to meet in the canal, courteously exchanged salutes and passed on. An English fleet, during the late Egyptian campaign, in deliberate disregard of international law, held the canal for three days, preventing all passage of merchantmen of other nations. This conduct in the self-assertive policy of Britain is equalled only by ver precipitately dispatching a fleet into the Baltic Sea, during the Turko Russian war, when a conlinental law forbade any armed vessels from passing the Bosphorus Strait without the express permission of the Porte. To say the least, such examples from so influen-tial a nation as Britain is lamentable. In summation we might say, that a general stimulation of character among the nations by more widely in-

"Angell on Watercourses," in treat-ing of what rivers the public has a right to use, cites cases and principles in the choice of rulers and representatives—in the more popular govern-ments—would obtain more favorable results from international law, and would relieve the nations from the horrors of war and from the burdens of large standing armies which, in time of peace, are strong evidences of a general want of confidence.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Water FTwenty Feet Deep.

Hundreds of Families · Destitute. Homeless and Suffering for Food.

nother Exploration Party Sets Out fr om Stockholm for the loy Fields.

hreats of the Irish Moonlighterse Krupp Establishes New Gun Factories.

J. Randall Comes Squarely as a Protectionist Democrat.

By Telegraph to the NEWs | An Indian Shooting Affray.

Carson, Nev., May 18 .- About a year ago, John Shay, a half breed Indian, killed another Indian here and escaped. use of its banks, which are owned After the affair died out he returned by private parties; and by parity of reasoning, the public would not, even to catch fish originally paid for by pubwood camp, where he concealed himself. Four of Shay's friends pursued banks owned by private parties. A Massachusetts decision lays down the doctrine that the fish are owned by the owners of the bed of the stream.

him and on Monday night reached his hiding piace. He opened fire and killed two of them. The others returned to town and a posse was formed to purowners of the bed of the stream.

To Discuss England's Defences.

A committee of twenty-five was arranged for, who will issue an address to the republicans of the state, and submit plans of organization. The convention elected delegates at large to Chicago, as follows: Gen. V. D. Grover, Sam'l. M. Yoety, R. A. Paul, C. A. Herman.

CALIFORNIA DELEGATES. Los Angeles, Cal., May 18 .- The

sixth congressional district selected V. R. Knapp and I. Graves as candidates to the national convention

The Bouapartists,

PARIS, May 18 .- The Bonapartist group in the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to combine with the right in the effort to bring about a dissolution of the Parliament.

A Krupp Enterprise. BERLIN, May 18 .- Krupp will build westphalia, the works Essex being

Valuable Horses. CLEVELAND, May 18 .- At Tassig auction sale yesterday 55 horses brought \$20,400. Patsy Clinker, by Clinker, dam Nellie, brought \$2,025.

The Cruel Floods QUINCY, Ill., May 18 .- The flood prevailing along the Mississippi River have never been equalled except in 1851. Ten days ago the water reached the danger point and since then has been steadily rising at the rate of from to 14 inches daily and the worst is to come. Thousands of acres are covered with water and hundreds of families driven from homes at a minute's notice. The loss to the farming interests are simply incalculable, as the district flooded is the richest in the valley. On the embankment of the river hundreds of cattle horses and how are hundreds of cattle, horses and hogs are gathered without feed, while across on the opposite bluff are seen hundreds of men, women and children, desolate, foriorn, despairing. Many are destitute and many are suffering for food. Com-munication with this side is entirely cut off; every road has been covered with water. Factories and warehouses along the river are seriously embar-rassed and large buildings are gradu-

ally undermined by the rushing waters. The Emperor Progressing. BERLIN, May 18 .- A bulletin this morning says: The Emperor is without fever, the difficulty he experienced in swallowing has nearly disappeared. His general condition is so satisfactory that he will be allowed to spend the greater part of the day in the open are. His strength is increasing. There is less secretion of pus.

The Arkansas Torrents FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., May 18 .- It has rained incessantly for the last thirtysix hours and White River, usually a peaceful stream, is now a rushing torrent, five miles wide.

Death, Record. Paris, May 18 .- M. Charles Francois Mangon, a distinguished engineer, is

An Arctic Exploration. STOCKHOLM, May 18 .- Dr. Fritz, of Mansen, with four Norwegians and two Laplanders, has started for Greenland to explore the east coast. Randall's Protection Speech

WASHINGTON, May 18 [Special.]-The House was thrown into an uprear this afternoon at the conclusion of Randall's hour. A request was made that Randall be allowed to proceed, but objection was made by Mills — an objection which was greeted with jeers and hisses by the republicans. McKinley then yielded him a portion of his time, but by an amicable arrangement sug-gested by Breckenridge, Randall was permitted to proceed without limita-tion of time. He concluded his speech the European powers is that the at 12:35, and was followed by McKin-

> Irish Eruptions. DUBLIN, May 18 .- Moonlighters have posted a notice in Drumquin district, County of Tyrone, ordering the boycotting of all in communication with the police and warning the people that all those who disregard the order shall

> Local Option Unconstitutional. Lansing, Mich., May 18 .- The supreme court has unanimously declared the local option faw unconstitutional on the ground that the law s in direct violation of article 4, section 20, of the constitution which pro-vides that no law shall embrace more than one object which shall be embodied in its title. The local option is entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of liquor," which is not at all what the law is for.

Pennsylvania G. A. R. PHILADELPHIA, May 18. - Colonel Magee, commander of the department of Pennsylvania G. A. R has issued a general order taking to task E. F. Barker, post No 8, in its action for electing Joe Johnston, the confederate commander, a contributing member. Colonel Magee says: The contributing honorary and associate memberships are without authority and are in conflict with the rules and regulations. In all cases where posts have applied any term to members other than regular members of the posts, who were eli-gible under rules and regulations, the practice must be at once discontinued

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The Houson assembling immediately went into committee of the whole on the tarifi. Anderson (Iowa) spoke briefly in opposition to the principle of protection, and at the close of his remarks Randall took the floer. He spened his speech by referring to the President's recent message, in which the executive advised Congress that the surplus in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year is expected to reach \$140,000,000. He then quoted from the President's message defining his position on the tariff and the internal revenue questions, and then said that from these utterances of the President he undertsood the executive to be averse to any reduction of the internal taxes as that mode of taxation afforded, in the opinion of the president, no just complaint, and that nothing is so well able to bear the burden with little hardship to any portion of the people. The president further said that the tariff law was a vicious and illegal source of inequitable tax, and sught to be revised and modified, and the president had urged upon the Congress an immediate expression on the matter to the exclusion of all others. The president and Carriage and Wagon work in the exclusion of all others. the exclusion of all others. The president had asserted in substance that a reduction was necessary and should be made by additions to the free list and by lowering the rates on duty.

In the presence of such language emanating from the Executive, it was a GOOD HOUSE GIRL APPLY AT imperatively required of the representatives of the people to give a fair, intelligent and prompt attention to his suggestions. He had done so. He had introduced a bill, some of the provisions of which were at variance with those recommended by the President. The President sought to prevent a continuation of THE SURPLUS REVENUES

The Surplus Revenues

London, May 18.—The council of the Liberal Radical Union of London has decided to hold a great meeting at St. James' Hall on June 7th to protest against the coercion act and the government's treatment of political prisoners. Moviey will preside.

The Lord Mayor refuses to lend the Guild Hall for a public discussion on as the country's defences. He believes that a strong feeling exists that this discreditable agitation has already gone too far.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 18.—The governments raliway statistics for the year eading July 1, show an increase in the traffic greater than in any previous see any seed and the first to be levied and the firs

Makes raines Lively - Miss Waldo for Boston)-Yes, Mr. Wabash, I at-tended four weddings last week, and three more age on my tablets for this

DEATHS.

HILL -In the First Ward, this city, May SALT LAKE THEATRE 15, 1838, of a complication of diseases, Ellen, wife of George E. Hill, of Rigby, Idaho. Deceased was in the 41st year of her age, leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss, 'She died a faithful Latter-day

H. B. CLAWSON, Manager.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

TWO NIGHTS.

Friday & Saturday,

MAY 18th & 19th.

MR. HYDE.

Miss Louise Beaudet!

AND A STERLING COMPANY,

Direct from the great success of Niblo's and Academy of Music, New York, and Boston Theatre, Boston, Mass. New and Original Scenery, and a Church Choir of Twelve Boys.

"A touch of realism which is worth oceans of makeshift." New York Herald

"BANDMANN has scored a triumph."-

New York Sun.
"His HYDE is startling transition from DR JEKYLL, startling in appearance, manner and voice."—New York World.

JOBBING MACHINIST

JOHN OLSEN, IN REAR OF CHURCH Blacks with Shop, North Temple Street, is prepared to do all kinds of Jebbing in the Machinist and Moulding line on shortest notice and at lowest possible rates.

Stockholders' Meeting

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Inland Salt Company at the Company's Office, 55 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 11th day of June, 1888, for the purpose of increasing the shares to 100,000 and the Capital Stock to \$1,600,000, and for the transaction of such other business as shall legally come before

the meeting.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES JACK,

President

USE THE

PANHANDLE CARPET WARI

WHITE AND COLORED

THE BEST in USE.

Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout

Ask your dealer for them. Canalogue /res. HEALY, 162 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

AGENTS WANTED!

WE WIIL GIVE A SPLENDID STEM winding Silver Watch, in addition

to the regular commission, to every Agent for The "World's Wonders," "Sea and Land," "Beautiful Story," or Gen'l Jac. A. Logan's, "Velunteer Soldier of America," who will order and pay for 100 copies of aither book in one month.

ither book in one month.

For particulars address,

THE HISTORICAL PLACE,

130 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

6, P. WOODWARD, Manager.

SUGG & BEIERSDORF CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHAMBER SUITS.

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408 to 410 Canal St., CHICAGO.

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SALT LAKE CITY,

CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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East from Main Street.

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ENCE

Salt Lake Fence Factory, No

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rders from all parts Promptly Filled

CALL AT THE FACTORY.

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FISHER BREWING CO

Brewery near U. C. R. R. & D. & R. G. Depots,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

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erior quality, at popular prices.

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City Depot 100 s. Ma'n St. Telephone 139.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

Oak and American Mahogany.

rds, Book Cases, Beaks at

#WASHBURN

Sale of Seats, Thursday, at 16 a.m. Prices, \$1, 75c., 59c., 25c.

DR. JEKYLL

Funeral at 10 a m. next Sunday, in the First Ward schoolhouse. Friends invited:-

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army. DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on May 18, 1888, at 11 a. m. local time. WIND. Obsessor in Water.

Fresh Light Calm Calm Calm Calm L. City .. Clear Clear Clear Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m. Fair

W. A. KORES, Serg't Signal Corps, U.S.A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

38 Main St., Sait Lake Cky, have sold over 7000 Domestic Sewing Machines since 1880 and the demand for them is greater than ever.

DO NOT FAIL To order a Suit of Home-Made Clothes from JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO. No. 36, East Temple St.

To bed bugs and all kinds of vermin.

Best powder in the world. Sold by

NEVE & CHILD,

68 & 70 w. First South St.

DOCTORS' BILLS. Nearly all diseases originate from in Nearly all diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this is especially
the case with chilis and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases.
To save doctors' bills and ward off
disease take Simmons Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in populasty every year, and has become the
most pepular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver
or bowel diseases.—Telegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.

Can't Sleep Nights, is plaint of thousands suffering from Astlima, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Rem-edy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Dr. ELLIS R. SHIPP has removed her office to No. 26, West Temple St., two doors south of Valley House. Telephone No. 340.

UTAH & NEVADA RAILWAY.

PARTIES HAVING BAGGAGE AT THE OVERLAND HOUSE will please call for same on or before the 15th of this month, as the house closes at that time and an AUCTION SALE of all the Furniture Official Time Table. Trains for Garfield Beach, until fur-ther notice, will leave Salt Lake City daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:15 a.m. and 4:40 p.m.; returning arrive at Salt and Stock commences and continues until it is all disposed of, The above SALE is postponed to Lake City at 8:40 and 7:20 p. m. ON SUNDAYS

leave Salt Lake City at 2:15 p. m.; returning arrive at Salt Lake City at 6:15 W. W. BITER, S. F. FENTON, Supt. G. F. & P. Agt.

The Clough & Warren Organs and Planos, Packard Organs and Lindeman & Sen's Planos sold by Young Bros. Co., 38 Main St., Salt Lake City, are mong the most popular in the market. BROWN'S COUGH BALSAN and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and

Sere Taroat. BROWN'S ARRICA SALVE is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Files and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Parifyer and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Browa's Family Medicines.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General

Goods can be found at the Furniture fores and other dealers throughout the ferritory. Of the good things b Huny this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia.
Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure
Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at

25 and 50 cents, by Z. C. M. L. Drug Bopt. BUCKLEN'S ARRICA BALVE, THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Highest Cash Price paid for Lu-cern Seed, at Balley & Son's Grain Store. d99 tf SAM LEVY.

Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars 171 & 173 s. Main Street. WALL PAPER. Dinwoodey has Just Received a Car. Customers

A GOOD HOUSE GIRL. 346 Fourth East Street. APPLY AT A BOY TO DO CHORES AND TAKE care of horse and buggy! Enquire at all B Street.

FOR SALE.

A BOOM HOUSE, FIVE BOOM

So Bath Hoom, Fastry, Close

Cellar, Hot and Cold water, By

Cellar, Hot and cold water, By

Louise, Hot and cold water, By

Louise, Hot and Cold water, By

Louise, Hot and Cold water, By

GOOD NURSE GIRL, WELL RE commended. Apply at 346 Fourth Base d tf FOR SALE

A LARGE STOCK OF FIREWORKS,
Mholesale and Retail, also all kinds
of imported New Fancy Goods; Chinese
Crepe Dress Goods; New style of Chinese
and Japanese Embroidered Bilk Handkerchiefs and Shawls; Japanese Silk and Satin
Screens and Banners. All kinds of Ivory,
Bronze, Sandal Wood, and expensive
Chinaware. A large variety of Fans.

P. O. Box 1063. 267 S. Main Street.

G. HOLDING (Fermerly with Telephone Co.) der to meet the increased demand for ECTRICAL HOUSE FURNISHING APPARATUS, has opened an establishment where goods in the above line will be kept, Such as

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS, PIRE & BURGLAR ALTHMS. ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTING, BIC.

PPLEGATE'S ELECTRIC ALARM DOOR WAT

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Goods. Hardware, Queensware, China and Glassware, Hosiery, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wraps, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Goods,

> Hats, Caps and Clothing, Wall Papers and Decorations, . Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums. Drugs.

Bole Agents for Utah for the Celebrated CHAMPION MONITOR

CHARTER OAK STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF HOME-MADE BOOTS and SHOES

DUCK GOODS.

H. S. BLDREDGE, Supt.

S.R.MARKS&CO.

32 Main Street. Opposite Z. CM. I.

LARGE AND COMPLETE. We would call attention to our line of

We are selling at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES= S. R. MARKS & CO.

AUERBACH & BROTHER

For ONE WEEK Only!

Our Third Genuine Bargain Sale of Ladies' & Children's MUSLIN & GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

Ladies, why stitch, stitch, crook your back and invite dyspepsia, when you can buy your own and your children's underwear, etc., at less than cost of material? Better employ the time reading the new pamphlet issued by the Chamber of Commerce, which will enable you to tell visitors of the attractions and wonderful advantages of our beautiful City and Territory, and to write your friends in the east and the west and the north and the south, to come here and enjoy life in an invigorating climate, free from "Rats, Cyclones, Earthquakes, Floods, and every other ill fiesh is heir to."

Although we have over 1,000 dozen of the five classes of underwear, at 25, 40, 50, 75c, and \$1.00, we shall positively sell only three pieces of each kind to one customer. To avoid mistakes we explain that only three nightgowns, three chemises, three pairs drawers, three corset covers, three aprons, three infants' slips, of each of the five classes will be Mail orders please govern accordingly.

A small quantity of Ladies' chemises, corset covers, prons and children's drawers will be offered at 20c. each, only three to each buyer. We shall also offer our fines grades of muslin underwear and children's rebes, slips and iresses, ranging from \$1.25 to \$10.00 each, at a great reduction in prices, and will make it worth while for the most fastidious lady to endure the crush and the push-which can be avoided by coming during the early part of the day.

1 Lot each of Ladies' gauze vests, high neck and long sleeves, and low neck and sleeveless, at 80c., worth 50c. 1 Lot of jersey ribbed balbriggan vests, high neck and ong sleeves, at 35c., cheap at 60c.

1 Lot each of Ladies' balbriggan vests, at 50 and 60c., a bargain at 75 and 85c. We shall include in the sale the balance of our children's

and infants' beautiful coats and cloaks - which have sold so rapidly and have been the town talk among the ladies. Our dress goods and white goods counters will offer Special Bargains which it will pay you to investigate. Come

and you will see. Seek and ye shall find. Our children's clothing and hat department offers: 1 Lot of Boys' Straw Hats, latest-style, at 20c.

1 Lot of " " " " " 1 Lot of " " " 1 Lot of " " " " at 50c.

Cheap at 334 per cent above these prices. 1 Lot of Children's Waists, at 20c., cheap at 30c. 1 Lot of " at 25c., " 40c. 1 Lot of " at 35c., " 50c.

1 Lot of Boys' Patent Waists, detachable buttons at 45c., you will say they are worth 65c. 1 Lot of Boys' English Half Hose, at oc. a pair. 1 Lot each of Gents' Suspenders, 15, 20, 25 and 500

Come early and avoid the crush. We are sure it will pay you to come, as this sale cannot be reproduced with-out considerable sacrifice on our part. We are in the lead and intend to stay there.

We Never Misrepresent and We are Never Undersold.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.