EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday · Aug. 12, 1886

THE LAW OF GOD IS SUPREME.

THE Lamoni *Herald*, the organ of the "Josephites," pretends to reply to an article in the Semi-Weekly DESERET NEWS of July 6th entitled "God's Law and Man's Law." It was written in answer to one in the *Herald* attempting to show that "any law of Congress is the supreme law of the land," and that "should a State, city, church or individual refuse submission they are the law breakers;" also to support the statement that the Prophet Joseph Smith taught this doctrine.

We argued the points in detail, quoting from the Doctrine and Covenants to prove that the word of the Lord through the Prophet enjoined obedience to the law and will of God first and foremost, and then the support of all *constitutional* laws of the land, "any thing less than these coming of evil." We showed further that some laws of Congress had been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States and that an unconstitutional law is in itself void from the beginning, and that the Supreme Court itself is not infallible, because it has reversed its own decisions and has given no less than three diverse and opposite rulings upon the same question, to wit, the legal tender act. Our conclusion was, that while a decision of the United States Supreme Court right or wrong, is final in law, if it is morally, religiously, actually wrong, all the legal lore and national authority in the world will not make it right. And our position was, that when the issue is obedience to God or submission to man, the course of the true servant of God will be so plain that he needs no voice to urge him in regard to his religious duty.

The article in the Lamoni *Herald* of August 7th ignores the vital points at issue, and endeavors to place our position in an improper light. It also avoids all reference to the pointed questions we asked of its editor. The same ideas he formerly advanced, and which we proved to be incorrect from the very documents from which he pretended to quote, are now reiterated and maintained. Summed up they amount to this: Every law of Congress, right or wrong, is the supreme law of the land and must be obeyed no matter what principle or religion it may invade. If ever so unconstitutional it is the supreme law if not declared so by the Supreme Court, and no one has the right to resist it. "Every claim to this effect," the editor says, "is hurtful wherever it obtains; and there is not one passage in the three standard books of the Church which can be made to justify it."

He quotes the saying of the Savior: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's;" the instructions of Peter: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors as unto those that are sent by him for the punishment of evil-doers;" of Paul "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers," etc., and of the Doctrine and Covenants in reference to keeping the laws of the land; and goes on to argue that "though such laws are utterly contrary to the revelations given to the Church through the Seer, yet the Saints must submit to them and must not resist them, whether for the reason that they are morally wrong or were contrary to the revelations of God given to govern the Church."

To this we reply, no law of the land is supreme if it is not in accordance with the Constitution. In fact it is not a law at all, in the proper sense of the term. It never had a legal existence. The Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof and treaties in harmony therewith are the supreme law, but if unconstitutional they are void *ab initio*. If no one has the right to resist or refuse to submit to an unconstitutional law, how is the validity of the law to be tested in the courts? On the theory of the editor of the Lamoni *Herald*, Congress can pass any law it pleases, even if it tramples upon religion and prevents the free exercise thereof, and citizens have no choice but to obey, and thus the very right of appeal and testing by the Supreme Court is abrogated. Courts do not take up laws voluntarily to decide upon their constitutionality. Cases must be brought to test them, and only by resisting them can their validity be judicially determined. We need spend no more space on this point; it ought to be clear enough to be admitted even by the editor of the Lamoni *Herald*.

There is a dividing line between the domains of religion and the secular law. Cæsar is to have his own, but he must not encroach upon that which belongs to God. On the "Josephite" theory, Cæsar can claim and take it all, for the Saints must submit, even though the law of Cæsar is contrary to the revelations and commandments of God. That is not the doctrine of Jesus nor of His Apostles, nor of the Eternal Father, nor of any servant of the Lord. It is the doctrine of the apostate, the time-server, the truckler and the hypocrite. When God gives a commandment, that is supreme. The only question that can reasonably arise is as to the divinity of the law. If it is of God it must be above all human enactments. That any man professing to be a representative of Deity can place a human enactment before and above and superior to a law of the Almighty, is an amazing piece of folly and a sure evidence that his claim of divine authority is a sham and a pretence.

All the duties and obligations which the Scriptures enjoin upon the people of God in regard to "the powers that be," relate to the legitimate sphere and authority of those powers. The Saints are not commanded to render to Cæsar the things that are God's. They are not required to obey kings and governors when those rulers order them to violate or refrain from obeying divine commandments. They are not directed to obey that law of the land which is unconstitutional, for the Lord says that "cometh of evil."

By the "three standard books of the Church," the *Herald* editor means of course, the Bible, Book of Mormon, and Doctrine and Covenants. He says there is "not one passage" in these books which justifies our position. Let us see: Was not the word of the Lord to Israel through Moses opposed to the law of King Pharoah? Would the Israelites have ever escaped from bondage to the Egyptians if the word of the Lord had not been regarded above the mandates of the King? Was not Daniel justified of God in keeping the divine law as opposed by human law. Did he not put the will of Jehovah above the edict of Darius? And are not the three Hebrews held up as an example to all generations because they refused to obey the law of the land concerning the golden image? Their fear of the Lord was greater than their fear of Nebuchadnezzar or of the fiery furnace. The prophets who were persecuted and tormented and had to live in dens and caves of the earth, suffered because they obeyed God rather than man. The Apostles of Jesus Christ who counselled obedience to law, to kings and governors and rulers, were put in prison and to death for resisting and refusing to obey laws and authorities that were in opposition to the law of the Lord.

Peter put the matter very plainly when commanded by the authorities "not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus." He and John answered, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye."—Acts iv, 19. And when "the captain and the officers arrested them for violating the regulations which were equal to law, "Peter and the other apostles answered and said, 'We ought to obey God rather than men."—Acts v, 29.

Come now to the Book of Mormon: Abinadi, because he would carry out the mission entrusted to him in spite of the commands of King Noah, was cast into prison and finally was burned to death, preaching in defiance of the King's law even in his dying moments. —Mosiah chap. 17. Alma and Amulek, for the same reason, were smitten and imprisoned and many of their converts were cast into the fire.—Alma chap. 14. The people of Anti-Lehi-Nephi refused to obey the law in taking up arms, preferring to keep their covenant with God and suffer the consequences. A thousand and five were slain on this account.—Alma chap. 24.

The Doctrine and Covenants contains the direct word of the Lord on this subject. "And now verily I say unto you concerning the laws of the land, it is my will that my people shall observe to do all things whatsoever I command them; and that law of the land which is constitutional, supporting that principle of freedom in maintaining rights and privileges, belongs to all mankind and is justifiable before me." Here are the three standard books of the Church uniting on the principle that the law of God is first and must be obeyed, and that man's laws that sustain human freedom are also to be sustained by His people. But His law is supreme and paramount and to be obeyed even unto death.

The holy men of God and the martyrs who have suffered for conscience' sake were persecuted in the name of law. If they had been willing to put the laws of man and the edicts of secular rulers before the word and law of God, they could have escaped from their awful tribulations and deaths by violence. On the "Josephite" theory, all the ancient prophets and apostles who obeyed God rather than man were malefactors. Daniel and the three Hebrews were not justified in their non-submisson to secular "supreme law." All the noble men and women who died for the truth were rebellious law-breakers who deserved their fate. And God must bow before the fiat of earthly rulers and never dare to reveal anything which is contrary to the notions of Parliaments and Congresses and the rulings of judges and courts.

We asked the "Josephite" editor whether he would cease to baptize by immersion for the remission of sins, if Congress should pass a law against it on the ground that while it may not intertere in matters of belief, it may prescribe regulations against injurious customs. But he does not deign to answer the question. Instead, he speaks of the submission of Joseph the Prophet to the process of courts, and tries to insinuate that the Utah people do not follow his example. The answer is that the Saints here have not resisted legal process, but scores of them have gone to prison rather than deny their faith. That is not the point in question. It is the superiority of the law of God to the dicta of men. That we do not think any sane and truthful man will dispute. The proposition is so plain as to be almost self-evident.

In the case which called up this discussion, a revelation was received from God commanding certain things. Many years after this commandment was received and obeyed, a law of man was enacted for the purpose of suppressing the establishment of religion thus created. Those who have entered into it having no doubt of its divinity, are confronted by a law which on its face is a violation of the Constitution. The choice with them is, either to hearken to that which they know to be of God, or bow down to an unconstitutional law of man. We need not say what would have been the course, under the circumstances, of a Moses, an Elijah, a Daniel, a Peter, a John or a Paul, or of Joseph the Seer of the latter days. As for his degenerate son he speaks for himself. He would put the law of man first and thus escape trouble and subordinate his religion, the revelations of God and Deity Himself to the secular power, so that he may find favor of the world.

Comment is superfluous. God's true representatives never were of this stamp. They reverence His word as the supreme law of the universe and will "abide in His covenant, even unto death." A god that is subordinate to human authority is a bogus deity and is unworthy the adoration of any rational being. The God of Israel is above the nations, and the time is coming when every kingdom and organization which will not serve and obey Him, will utterly perish from the face of the earth.

THE TURKISH MISSION.

THE following is from a letter written at Constantinople, July 13th by Elder J. M. Fanner, and published in the *Millennial Star*:

"Something of an extraordinary character has developed partially since I last wrote. Last Sunday we were informed by a Dr. Girigossian, that Munif Pasha, the minister of Public Instruction, and one of the brightest lights of Islam, had heard there were "Mormon" missionaries at the capital, and expressed a desire that the doctor should bring about a meeting, which he (the doctor) thought might take place next week, as he would communicate with his Excellency and inform us of the appointed time. Munif Pasha is a scholar and a man of great influence, speaking Persian, Arabic, Greek, French, English, German, and of course Turkish. In the course of his remarks to the doctor, he said that he could not comprehend why the United States should persecute the "Mormons," as the Americans boasted of their great political and religious liberty. We have hopes that if we receive any consideration from him, we may effect a meeting with the Grand Vizier, and possibly with the Sultan. As we shall not hear from you in all probability before we see Munif Pasha, we also thought it would be very proper to ask him if he would accept some of our works on church doctrine. I think the Voice of Warning, the Book of Mormon, and the Doctrine and Covenants would be received gladly and read. Such books would be more effectual in his or the Grand Vizier's hands than in the Sultan's, as they are a power behind the throne. Of course we are pleased to be thus honored, and feel to acknowledge the hand of God in these things.

"Yesterday an elderly man and a young man (Armenians) called upon us. The old gentleman said that he had received letters from Asia Minor, in which he was informed that there were 'Mormons' in Constantinople, and was requested to call and see us and write back the principles of our faith. We had a long talk with the gentleman."

THERE was no session of the Third District Court to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elders Arrested by Maories—Progress of the Work.—Curious Customs.

Hastings, Hawkes Bay,
New Zealand, July 15, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Some time ago two of our Elders, Elias Johnson, son of Bishop Johnson, of Provo, and Ephraim Mageiby were arrested by some hostile Maories and tied to a fence for about three hours. They were then unbound and taken to their captors, Pah (village), and guarded for three days. At the end of that time they were liberated with a threat that it would be worse for them if caught there again. The affair was taken before the courts, but a minister of one of the Christian (?) churches was the judge before whom it was tried, and he dismissed the case as frivolous, at the same time asking Brother Johnson if his church did not practice polygamy. The Elder told him he thought the question had not anything to do with the case before the court, and was told if he did not answer he would be fined for contempt, and at the same time the preacher-judge further insulted the brethren. Since then, Mr. Ballance, a leading man in Parliament, and native minister, was called to the place where this occurred, and his speech on the subject does him great honor. He told them the "Mormons" must be left alone, and so long as they did not break any law of the land they would be protected by the government. "If you shed the blood of these Elders it will be the seed of their church, and it will spring up and grow all over the land." He told them other churches had persecuted them for years, and it had caused them to grow, and if they continued to do so their faith would spread over all lands and they would "fill the whole earth." All intelligent men were against this spirit of persecution. To him the "Mormon" religion had but one bad feature in it; that was plural marriage, and the intelligence of the age was against it. There was one article of their faith that he admired: They believed in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law. He said as long as they observe these articles of faith there will be no difficulty. "You must not persecute them. If you do the government will punish you." I got these facts from a leading Maori who had written them down.

The work of God continues to roll along among this strange but interesting people, and we have added as many as 22 to the Church in one day in this district, and they are among the finest men of the Maori nation. It is strange that most of our converts are Readers among their own people. This is my fourth mission, and it is very different from any of the others. My traveling companion, Amasa Aldrich, is a young man from the same town as myself, Mount Pleasant, and is one of the best Maori speakers on the island to-day.

The Maories are very religious as a people. They hold public Karakia (prayer meetings) every morning and evening—before breakfast and after supper. The exercises consist of singing a hymn, reading a chapter in the Bible, prayer and giving such instructions as the Holy Spirit dictates. We are called together by the ringing of the bell—a cow bell answers where they have no other. The Bible is the only book they read and they know it almost by heart. They are all preachers—men, women and children. Our traveling is all done on horseback, and we can always tell what kind of a reception we shall meet from the sounds that greet us some distance before we reach the pah. Haere mai ra! Haere mai ra! is the sound that tells us we are welcome, and the more vigorous the call the greater the welcome. If we had been absent for some time—five or six weeks—we have to hunga (rub noses), and I have not been ashamed to hunge with them, even in the streets and cities of the pakeha (white man). Of their haka (war dance) and their hunga (weeping for the dead) I have not time to write now.

I have enjoyed my mission, although my health has not been as good as I could wish. I thank God I am His servant, hunting out Israel from the dens and caves of the earth, for such they truly are. And the promises made to me by the Lord through His servants could not have been fulfilled without this mission.

Yours in the truth,
EDWARD CLIFF.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

The G. A. R.

SACRAMENTO, 11.—A banquet was tendered this evening by the mayor and citizens to members of the G.A.R. now visiting this city. Members of the legislature, now in session, attended in a body. Speeches were made by Gen. Logan, Commander-in-chief Fairchild and others.

Reported Capture by Mexicans.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., 11.—Intelligence was brought here this afternoon from Fort Huachuca that the Mexicans had disarmed Lawlor's command and taken them prisoners. The report is not generally credited.

The Bankers.

BOSTON, 12.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat the Horticultural Hall was well filled with delegates when the second day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order, Murray, of New York, was elected president.

Kicking at Stamped Coin in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—There is much ill feeling now manifested by the order of the Treasury to stamp the value on every gold coin presented at the Treasury found to be one-half per cent. below the standard weight. Coins so stamped have to be sold for bullion thus entailing a serious loss on the holder. Coins even slightly worn can no longer pass current. The measure is viewed as particularly vexatious to the people of this Coast, gold being the chief circulating medium, paper money not being much used.

Struck Oil.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—Reports have reached here of the discovery of a rich oil belt five miles from Livermore in this State. Competent authorities pronounce the surface indications the finest ever discovered in this country. A company will be formed immediately to develop it.

Sailed for Japan.

Prince Fushime sailed for Japan today.

Squires and Flynn before the Court.

NEW YORK, 12.—Messrs. Squires and Flynn appeared this morning to enter a plea on indictments found against them for misdemeanor on Monday last by the grand jury. This formality was a very mild affair when considered in connection with the wild excitement which attended their appearance before the same bar two days ago. Judge Cowan presided. Both pleaded not guilty, with the reservation that they may make the plea later on if they so desired.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, 12.—Money 2 @ 4½; bar silver, 99; 4½'s coupon 107½; 4's coupon 126; Pacific 6's, 125; Central Pacific, 34; Burlington, Rio Grande, 31½; Northern Pacific, 27½; Northwestern, 113½; York Central, 41; Navigation, 93; Transcontinental, 32½; Pacific Mail, 36½; Panama, 98; Rock Island, 126; St. Louis & San Fran 23½; St. Paul & Omaha, 47½; Texas Pacific, 15½; Union Pacific, 64½; Wargo Express, 98; Western Union, 86½.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANSATLANTIC NEWS. PATCHES.

THE CUTTING CASE.

The London "Times" Peddlets Peace.

LONDON, 12.—The *Times* speaking of the Cutting case says: The cabled difficulty in the way of a settlement of the matter lies in Cutting's appeal to the angry passions of Texans and the desire of dormant raiders on both sides of the frontier for an outbreak which would result in a resumption of contraband trade. President Diaz of Mexico, can have no wish for a collision with his powerful neighbor, and he must be well aware that there are enemies of Mexico on both sides of the frontier, who are clamoring for war. Mexico has been surprisingly reasonable in dealing with Cutting, considering the provocation he gave, and although Secretary Bayard has been a little too exacting, the action of the President and Senate is all that could be desired. In that action lies the assurance of peace.

The Situation at Belfast—Troops Still Retained.

BELFAST, 12.—Groups of idlers continue to hang about. It is still necessary to retain the troops. Inspector Reed will remain in command of the constabulary until after the Catholic festival on the 15th inst.

The Ellice Islands.

LONDON, 12.—England has proclaimed a protectorate over the Ellice Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

Twenty Years of Manacles for Ireland.

DUBLIN, 12.—*United Ireland* says: Salisbury, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night, proclaimed war *a l'outrance*. The burden of his speech is twenty years of manacles for Ireland. Very good, says *United Ireland*. Our race is accustomed to civil tyranny. War let it be, in the name of God.

TOOELE STAKE CONFERENCE.

GRANTSVILLE, Tooele County,
U. T., August 8th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The Quarterly Conference of the Tooele Stake of Zion convened at Grantsville meeting house, on Saturday, July 31st, and closed on Sunday, August 1st.

There were present on the stand two of the Apostles, and a goodly number of the leading brethren of the Stake were present.

The instructions given were of such a nature that, if carried out by the Saints, will be of great benefit to them.

The Bishops represented their Wards in good condition, showing that we are progressing.

The Conference was well attended and a good spirit prevailed.

The Grantsville choir, under the leadership of Brother A. V. Mellward, rendered efficient aid.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Assistant Clerk.

The Human Family.

The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000, of individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface, so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found. In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about 800,000,000, densely crowded; on an average, 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile; not so crowded but everywhere dense, and at points over populated. In Africa there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishings; 250,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race living below the line of human conditions is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000. As re-ligionists, the 1,450,000,000 are divided in the order of numerical strength, as follows: 360,000,000 are pagans, comprising: 600,000,000 of Brahma Buddhists, or Brahmans, or Buddhists; 127,000,000 of unclassified pagans; 150,000,000 Parsees, Confucianists, Shintoists, Jains, and other smaller pagan sects; 410,000,000 are Christians, composed of 225,000,000 Roman Catholics, 75,000,000 of the Greek Church, and 110,000,000 Protestants; 180,000,000 Mohammedans; 8,000,000 Jews. The 360,000,000 of pagans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa, and comprise 99 100ths of the population, with scattering millions in the Americas and Islands of the sea. The 410,000,000 Christians constitute the body of Europe, and the nine-tenths of the Americans, with a few millions in Asia, Africa and the islands. The Mohammedans are found chiefly in Asia and Africa. The Jews are scattered in all lands, without a home or country. This is approximately a correct estimate of the religious status of the world to-day. It shows two-thirds of the whole to be pagan, or, including the Mohammedans and Jews as anti-Christian components of the pagan fraction, three-quarters of the whole—not less than 1,050,000,000. The remaining fraction of 410,000,000—a little more than a quarter—Christians, of which fraction more than one-half is Roman Catholic, one-quarter, nearly Greek, and a trifle over a quarter, Protestant.—*New York Commercial News.*

For Selling Bibles.

A party of ladies was being shown through the Arkansas Penitentiary. One of the party, upon noticing a handsome young fellow, thus addressed him:

"You are a very young man to be in such a place as this."

"Yes'um."

"What must your father think?"

"Think that if could get out I'd do it."

"How long are you in for?"

"Five years."

"What was your crime?"

"Selling Bibles."

"What!" the lady exclaimed in astonishment.

"Yes—selling Bibles."

"Why, is it a crime for selling Bibles in this State?"

"I seemed to be, mum."

"Oh, what a heathenish country! I am a correspondent of the *Apostle at Work* and I shall write up your case. Now (taking out a note-book), please give me the particulars."

"Well, while I was selling Bibles on the street a man came up and arrested me. I was taken before Court and sentenced to the Penitentiary."

"You don't tell me so!"

"Yes'um."

"And all this for selling the precious Book. Where did you get the Bibles?"

"Stole them."

The note-book closed with a snap.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A wag sauntering along a Boston street the other day, was accosted by a man who stammered, as follows: "Can you t-t-tell me where I may g-g-get some g-g-good t-t-tin t-t-t tacks?" "Certainly," replied the wag. "You turn down this street on your left two blocks, then turn again two blocks to your left, and again two blocks to your left, and that will bring you to the best hardware shop in town, where you'll be sure to find them." The stammerer continued his way. The wag, walking down the street two blocks, entered the aforesaid hardware shop and proceeded as follows: "Have you any g-g-good t-t-tin t-t-t-tacks?" "Yes, sir," said the obliging shopman, producing his best after some rummaging. "Are you sure th-th-these are g-g-good ones?" "Yes, sir, the best that are made." "Are th-th-the heads g-g-good and strong?" "Yes, sir." "Have the g-g-got g-g-good s-s-sharp p-p-points?" "Yes, sir." "Well, you p-p-please s-s-sit on them till I come back, will you?" Exit rapidly. Presently the unlucky stammerer, having described a square of two blocks, arrived at the hardware shop, and, entering, asked innocently: "Have you any g-g-good t-t-tin t-t-tacks?" "Get out of here!" etc., etc., etc.—*Boston Post.*

It was a Mafoe girl of whom the story is told that she refused to marry a most devoted lover until he should have amassed a fortune of $10,000. After some expostulation, he accepted the decree and went to work. About three months after this, the avaricious young lady, meeting her lover, asked: "Well, Charlie, how are you getting along?" "Oh, very well, indeed," returned Charlie, cheerfully. "I've got $16 saved." The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her walking boots, and stabbed the inoffensive earth with the point of her parasol. "I guess," said she faintly. "I guess Charlie, that's about near enough."—*Harper's Bazar.*

DEATHS.

WOOD.—At Showlow, Apache Co., Arizona, on Saturday, July 13, 1886, at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, a.m., Chloe Wood, aged 3 years, 8 months and 24 days.

Also, on Monday, July 26, 1886, at 19 minutes to 4 o'clock, p.m., Malmia Wood, aged 5 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Also, on Thursday, July 29, 1886, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., Melinda Wood, aged 4 years, 8 months and 22 days. All of scarlet fever. Daughters of Peter C. and Laura Wood.

BEARD.—At Hucknell Torkard, July 6, 1886, of teething, Alonzo Marion, son of Henry and Louisa Beard, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.—*Mill. Star.*

GRAND EXCURSION
—TO—
CACHE & BEAR LAKE VALLEYS.

An Excursion will leave
Salt Lake, Park City,
Ogden, Logan and Evanston,
On Wednesday, Aug. 18,
—FOR—
Logan, Franklin, Soda Springs and Montpelier,
BY WAY OF THE
UTAH CENTRAL AND U. P. RAILWAYS.

The train will leave Salt Lake City at 8 a. m.; Ogden, 10:35 a. m.; Logan, 2 p. m.; Park City, 7:15 a. m., August 18th; and Evanston (via Ogden), 2:45 p.m., August 17th.

FARES:

Salt Lake to Logan and return, $4.00; Salt Lake to Franklin and return, $4.50; Salt Lake to Soda Springs, Montpelier and return, $10.00; Ogden to Logan and return, $2.50; Ogden to Franklin and return, $3.00; Ogden to Soda Springs and Montpelier and return, $8.00; Park City to Soda Springs and Montpelier and return, $10.50; Evanston to Soda Springs and Montpelier and return, $11.00.

Bear Lake tickets good for thirty days; Cache Valley tickets good for ten days. Through trip in one day with stop over privileges along the route.

Tickets for sale at the Utah Central and Union Pacific Railway Offices, and H. Pembroke, Stationer, 72 Main Street.

BAXTER, ANDERSON AND BUCKLE,
Managers, Salt Lake City. P. O. Box 682.

ANNUAL
EXCURSION
OF THE
A. O. U. W.
—TO—
Lake Park & Return
—ON—
FRIDAY, AUGUST 13th, '86.

All Members of the A. O. U. W. and their friends are invited to attend the Complimentary Excursion to be given to the Grand Lodge, by the Lodges in Salt Lake, Ogden, Park City and Bingham.

Music by Olsen's Opera House Band.

AMUSEMENTS of ALL KINDS.

☞ TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES from all points outside of Salt Lake, good for FOUR DAYS.

FARE FROM SALT LAKE AND RETURN, ☞ 50cts. ☜

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FOR SALE.

TOGETHER OR SEPARATE, 2 GOOD brood Mares, 6 years old. One 2 year-old Stud of good trotting stock. Double Harness and Wagon. Must be sold. Apply at THIS OFFICE. d3t

AGENTS WANTED.

A RESIDENT AGENT FOR THE SALE of Lubricating Oils in Salt Lake City and adjoining territory among consuming trade. A permanent position and good salary guaranteed to the right man. Previous experience in the oil busines not essential, but must be good salesman. Proper applicants will be granted personal interview at Salt Lake City. Address, giving age, references, and previous business experience, Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester, N. Y. d1

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Telephone No. 212. d1l1 3m

CITY TAXES!

THE TAX-PAYERS OF SALT LAKE City, are hereby notified that the City Council of said City, in accordance with law, will sit as a BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, at the City Hall on Tuesday, August 17th, 1886, at 4 p. m. The business to be transacted by said Board will be to hear and determine all complaints which may be made in regard to the assessed value of any property for the current year, and if found necessary, to change the valuation of property either by adding thereto or deducting therefrom; also, to remit or abate the taxes of any insane, idiot, infirm or indigent person to an amount not exceeding Five Dollars for the current year. All persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the City Council.
HEBER M. WELLS,
City Recorder.
Recorder's Office,
Salt Lake City, July 31st, 1886.

Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of
CLOTHING!
Men's, Boys' and Children's.

☞ Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

BARTON & CO.,
44 MAIN STREET.

ALL KINDS OF MEATS
No. 23 W. FIRST SOUTH ST.
THE BUTCHER.
W. PETERSEN.

ESTABLISHED 1867. ESTABLISHED 1869.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

A full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. ☜
Factory and Ware Rooms, No. 253 E First South Street.
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 70.
EDWARD T. TAYLOR, SUPT.
☞ Burton's Office in same building. d

BANKS.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.
SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $200,000
SURPLUS, - - - 200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President,
FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest.,
JOHN SHARP,
WM. W. RITER,
J. A. GROSBECK,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier,
JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier. } DIRECTORS

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

☞ Makes collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MY WIFE, SOPHIA HANSEN, FOR some time past has given signs of dementia; she has left her home and refuses to return, I hereby notify the public in general not to trust her for any amount, for I will not be responsible for her bills, except on orders signed by me personally.
NIELS HANSEN.
Menan, July 29, 1886. d&1wc

GO TO THE
Workingmen's Clothing Store!
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Children's Clothing a Specialty
W. LONGMORE,
55 W. First South Street.

THIS IS NO
FISH STORY.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES HAS COMmenced! Receiving my Fish direct every day direct from the fisheries. I can and do sell cheaper than any dealer in town.

Delivered at your doors fresh every morning. Trout, White Fish, Salmon.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES!
Freeman in the van with Low Prices.

J. H. FREEMAN,
DEALER IN FRESH FISH,
d No. 324 S. Eighth East St.

REMOVAL
OF THE
D. & R. G. LUMBER YARD
—TO THE—
OLD TANNERY SITE,
Cor. 2d South & 3d West Sts.,
Where may be found a general assortment of
CALIFORNIA, OREGON, UTAH AND EASTERN
LUMBER,
Which will at all times be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
☞ Grain and Wool wanted at current prices. Cash advances made on the latter.
Telephone 255. A. KEYSER.
d&s 6mo

DICK & NAM CO.,
Successors to Quong Wong Sing, dealers in
JAPAN AND CHINA
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
50 E. First South Street.
The best quality of
SILK SHAWLS,
CHINAWARE,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Baskets, Boxes, Fans, Stuffed Birds, etc., and all kinds of
JAPANESE and CHINESE ORNAMENTS, at Low Prices!
☞ P. O. Box 637, Salt Lake City. d

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Malcolm Macduff, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Malcom Macduff, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of Charles W. Stayner, Attorney at Law, 57 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City in the County of Salt Lake, U. T.

Dated at Salt Lake City, July 21st, 1886.
JANE MACDUFF,
Administrator of the estate of Malcolm Macduff, deceased. d4w

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the Twenty-second day of July, 1886, in the matter of the Estate of James K. Baldwin, deceased, the undersigned, the Administratrix and Administrator of the said Estate hereby will at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Wednesday the First day of September, 1886, at 12 o'clock a.m., all the interest and estate of the said James K. Baldwin, at the time of the death, and all the right, claim and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said James K. Baldwin at the time of the death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said City and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Being a part of Lot (4) four, in Block (34) sixty four, Plat "A," Salt Lake City Survey, and more particularly bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the Southwest corner of Lot (4) four and running thence North six (6) rods, thence East (5) five, thence South (6) six rods, thence West (5) five rods to the place of beginning, and containing thirty (30) square rods of ground. Also, the Adobe House of Six rooms on said lot.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Administrator, Henry Moore, on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of the sale by said Probate Court.

All bids to be sealed and deposited with Henry Moore, Administrator, on or before the date of said sale, at his place of business, No. 28 Main Street, or residence, 100 West First South Street in said city.

MARTHA BALDWIN,
HENRY MOORE,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of James K. Baldwin, deceased.
Salt Lake City, Utah,
July 30th, 1886. d4w

Z. C. M. I.
RETAIL DEP'T
OFFER AND ARE SELLING THE MOST
COMPLETE LINE IN THE CITY
—IN—
Staple Dry Goods,
Lawns, Swiss, Mulls and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Buttons and Trimmings.
Dress Goods, Silks, Satins and Surahs,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WOOL, FUR and STRAW HATS.
LADIES' & MISSES' STRAW HATS, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.
BOOTS and SHOES.
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Curtains, Shades and Wall Paper.
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.
Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Queensware, China & Glassware.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

AUGUST, 1886.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS
—AT—
S. P. TEASDEL'S.

CLOSING OUT
—ALL CLASSES OF—
SUMMER GOODS!
From 10 to 25 per cent. Reduction.
THIS IS A BONA FIDE REDUCTION.

DRESS GOODS!
Summer Wear for Ladies, Gents and Children.
GREAT VARIETY OF STRAW HATS.

A FULL STOCK OF
PICNIC ARTICLES,
Embracing CANNED GOODS of all kinds.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NOTIONS.

At TEASDEL'S,
132, 134, 136 & 138 EAST TEMPLE STREET.

F. AUERBACH & BROTHER.
FOR THITY DAYS ONLY!
Great Reduction in Prices

Elegant Summer Silks at	-	$0.50,	worth $0.75
" " "	- -	0.65,	" 0.85
" " "	-	0.75,	" 1.00
Colored Silks, Latest Shades at		0.75,	" 1.00
" " "	"	0.90,	" 1.25
" " "	"	1.25,	" 1.65

Black Gros Grain Silks, Best Makes, at 90c., $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.67½, $1.75, $1.90, and upwards, worth 25 per cent. more.

Brocades Changeants at $2.25 and $2.75, worth 25 per cent. more.

Black and Colored Satin Rhadames, Surahs, Two-toned Brocades, etc., at Lower Prices than ever before offered in this city.

ROSARY BEAD TRIMMED ROBES,
Reduced from $35.00 to $17.50.

Proportionate reductions in White and Colored Wash Robes, French and American Dress Go