DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Thursday, October 1, 1896.

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening except Sunday at 10 o'clock p. m. Regular Edition at 7 o'clock p. m.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week.

The Deseret Weekly is issued from the Semi-Weekly edition.

Daily 12 Months	$ 7.50
Daily 6 Months	3.75
Daily 3 Months	1.85
Daily 1 Month	65
Daily 1 Week	15
Semi-Weekly 1 Month	50
Semi-Weekly 3 Months	1.25
Semi-Weekly 6 Months	2.50
Semi-Weekly 12 Months	4.00
Weekly 3 Months	50
Weekly 6 Months	75
Weekly 12 Months	1.50

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Bank Draft.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The Weekly is sent out the evening following the publication of the Semi-Weekly, and should reach subscribers in the country about the second day after its issue.

The Semi-Weekly is sent out every Tuesday and Friday, and should reach subscribers in the country about the second day after its issue.

All communications should be addressed to

Deseret News Publishing Co.

Templeton Bldg.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The sixty-seventh semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1896.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Relief Society meetings in the Assembly Hall on Saturday Oct. 3, commencing at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Semi-annual meeting in Assembly Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

Sunday School Union, in the Tabernacle, Sunday night, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock.

Genealogical meeting in Assembly Hall, Monday afternoon, Oct. 5, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Tabernacle Choir Monday night, 8 o'clock.

General Priesthood meeting in Tabernacle, Tuesday night, Oct. 6th, commencing at 7 o'clock.

CONCERNING SUNDAY SCHOOLS

To the Presidents of Stakes and Bishops of Wards:

The question of conducting Sunday schools without interruption by General and Stake conferences, Mutual Improvement associations, Relief societies and Primary associations, has been brought to our attention several times, and some general counsel has been given, but not in such a form as to receive the attention it deserves.

Again the subject has been brought before us by the brethren who have spent years of their lives in the Sunday school cause and who are actively engaged in the management of the affairs of the Sabbath schools, and after due consideration we have decided that it should be understood throughout all the wards and Stakes of Zion that each Sunday morning shall be held exclusively for the Sabbath schools, and that no objection shall constitute itself at liberty to use that part of the Sabbath in the prevention of Sabbath schools being held.

The general concensus of opinion among leading officers of the Church who have given this subject attention is to the effect that the breaking up of the Sunday schools even for one Sunday has an injurious effect; and when these schools are important and they are doing as great an amount of good that we feel convinced that it is unwise to permit them to be suspended. We have, therefore, concluded that this request which has been made upon us by the Deseret Sunday School Union is considered just proper, and take this method to make it known throughout the Church.

It is our desire that the superintendents of Sunday schools be permitted to conduct their schools every Sunday morning without any interruption whatever, even on the Sabbath days when general or quarterly conferences may be held. This is not intended to prevent other organizations holding conferences, provided that is so doing the Sunday schools are not stopped.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

VOTING THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

"Ballots" are being held in different places to educate the voters in the new system of casting their ballots—under the Australian ballot law. It will do every voter good to attend these schools and thereby obtain information which will make him confident of his ability to vote just as he desires to. The ballot is to be used at general elections in long and intricate, but there is really no difficulty for a careful voter, or for one who will take the time to note the instructions, to get his vote precisely as he wishes it. The work on this part is very plain and simple, and therefore easily understood.

As to the ballot, none but regularly nominated candidates can be placed upon it. This makes nominating conventions of more importance in the State than heretofore. With the exception of presidential electors, which are yet to appear, all names of candidates must be placed in alphabetical order, according to surnames, under the designation of the office which they are intended to fill. Political parties are designated by emblems or by party names, but no two parties are allowed to use the same device. In the coming general election, for instance, the first thing on the ticket will be the emblems of the political parties who have named candidates. Then party emblems will be placed one under the other, and at the right of each will be placed a blank square. Over or under their emblems the following instruction must appear: "To vote a straight ticket, place a cross mark (X) with ink in the square opposite your party emblem." This tells the whole story of the straight party voter. Next come the respective groups of presidential electors, with the name of the political party they represent, and the names of the party candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. These latter are the only names allowed on the ballot except those of duly and legally nominated candidates in the State law.

All other candidates except presidential electors are placed under the designation of the office for which they are nominated, in alphabetical order. There is nothing in the law which forbids a line of classification such as "Congressional ticket," "State ticket," "County ticket," "Judicial district ticket," "Precinct ticket," etc., for the convenience and information of the voter. There may be also printed in screenings such as "Vote for one," or "Vote for three," or any other number of candidates for a similar office, such as three county commissioners, or, as in the case of Salt Lake county, five members or less representatives; also the instruction may be included, "If you have not voted a straight ticket above, place a cross mark (X) with ink opposite each name you wish to vote for in the blank space left for that purpose," that no caption or arrangement simplicity to aid the voter is permitted on the ticket; and no mistake with the exception of one previous county convention allowed in the polling place of another. The arrangement of names on the ballot, in their alphabetical order, would be as follows in the presidential year instance, it Wm. H. Roach is nominated candidate of the Democrats and Populists, and L. Hunter that of the Republicans and Independents, then H coming in the alphabet before K, the former name appearing on the ballot will come first, thus:

Representative in Congress.
Hallowell, Lafayette (Republican and Independent).
King, Wm. H. (Democrat and People).

To the right of each line is a blank space for the voter's mark. In the case of the three county commissioners or five or ten legislators on one ticket, the names will be arranged alphabetically, but all mixed up as to party.

Now as to the voter. For a voter who votes his party ticket straight is the least trouble of all. He simply makes a cross opposite his party emblem, and deposits his ballot with the judges. If he fails to make the cross he vote does not count; if he makes a cross opposite the emblem and another opposite a cross below of another party, then his vote is not counted for either candidates of the office named, but is to be treated as a blank. The person who does not vote a straight ticket must mark every name he wants to vote for, and where he wants to vote party nominees (insert ticket, etc., must put them out. If he marks more names than necessary for any office, his vote therefor is not a ballot; if he marks it so imperfect or incomplete that not in excess of that he should ballot for, the ballot is not to be counted as present, but if time is enough without the name intentionally marked the latter will be ignored.

Each voter may have assistance in marking his ballot, if he desires and expresses it. But no voter can use the name except in the voting booth provided therefor; no one can be present at any time any of the officers before or have a duplicate ballot.

The question of one important portion of the law, however, which is a great assistance to the voter was overlooked in select his names. This is that the ballot must be published in a newspaper prior to election day. If there is a daily paper published in a county it may be for six days and if any be a paper of different political complexion, the ballot must be published. The Voter can then receive a copy of the paper, and at home the person he wishes to vote for, and at the voting booth say simply the paper as a guide to marking the official ballot. He is thus given plenty of time to deliberate, while the polling place has plenty of time to mark his ticket. Those who will read this carefully will be better able to mark their ballots, and without difficulty, as they will be able to vote for the candidates of their choice.

THE COST OF WAR.

Of the immense cost of modern warfare no idea can be formed by the expenses to which Spain has been put by the insurrection in Cuba, without accomplishing the desired end. The San Francisco Chronicle uses the figures as published in the Spanish political year book for 1895. Assuming that the number of soldiers sent from Spain to Cuba since February that year is 172,256. Adding to these the 60,000 men recently sent to Cuba, there is a force of 232,256 Spaniards against the force of Maceo and retain under arms.

Spain has borrowed at various times, including $62,500,000 which she has been spending at the rate of $9,000,000 a month to keep the war going. But these figures represent but a part of the entire cost. The cost by the destruction of the sugar crop is estimated for 1895 at $50,000,000; by the destruction of towns, villages, live stock and other property, $14,000,000; by the paralysis of the commerce, $10,000,000. This, added to the military expenses, makes the total cost for the first year $154,000,000, and the expenses for 1896 are sure to exceed these figures considerably.

It was reported from London recently that Spain has agreed to the proposition to form a $300,000,000 sinking fund as security for her foreign quasi-war stocks and certain railroad securities. The application was denied, and with it went the hope of Spain to raise money for war expenses in this way, her resources being destroyed or mortgaged to their full value. Under the circumstances nothing seems to be left to Spain but to make peace with her rebellious colonists upon the best terms she can obtain.

In looking over the expenses of the war in Cuba, where the question is only of the subjugation of a handful of poorly equipped bands, it becomes clear why the large powers of Europe, although armed to the teeth, hesitate to let loose the thunder storm of war there, even in such a cause as that of the Armenians. The sacrifice of life and property would be so appalling that no one statesman would take the responsibility of the initiatory step. There is all the more reason, then, why International arbitration should be resorted to for the sake of justice and the protection of the weak or nations against the stronger ones.

"SOUND CURRENCY" PUBLISHERS.

"Sound Currency" is published semi-monthly by the sound currency committee of the New York Reform club. It is in the interest of the gold monopoly, and we have no objection to publishing as it pleases in the way of financial policy, for as we have very companionless of occasions in disagreeing with its views. But we object to its method and statements in an issue of the pamphlet that is being widely circulated in the West, partly because they are foolish, but chiefly because they are untrue and therefore misleading. One effort in the issue referred to is to make use of Mormon prejudice against the present campaign. On this point it may be remarked that to some respects the attempt is original in inventing the sentiment against silverites, but in its principal aspect there is nothing either new or beautiful about it, since it bears the characteristic stamp of all anti-Mormon literature, that of base misrepresentation.

On the front page of the number of Sound Currency referred to is this quotation from the Book of Mormon:

"Now these are the names of the different pieces of their gold, and of their silver, according to their value. And the names of their gold are as follows: Onti, they did use reckon after the manner of the Jews was worth a Jerusalem; and further they reckoned after the manner of the Jews, for they shared their ordinating and their measures, according to the weight and their commandments; and they did so in every generation, until the reign of the judges, they having been established by King Mosiah.

This passage appears in the seventh chapter of Alma, sandwiched in the eighth chapter in the pamphlet, Sound Currency, which follows it on the next page with this statement:

The only supernatural authority which has been found for the almost universal practice of trying to make the metallic money signal is that which is printed above from the Book of Mormon. The authority must stand on its merits. The fact, however, of the failure of the officers to use silver and gold as the standard of value, as if their equality could be compelled, leaves the military measure of alleged inspiration in a bad way.

By reading the quotation from the Book of Mormon it will be seen at once that the assertion of "supernatural authority" cannot be anything other than a willful misrepresentation, for the quotation explains explicitly that the coinage value of the Nephite coins of that day was "established by King Mosiah," who was by no means a "supernatural" being but a good and wrecking who stood at the head of a prosperous American government, and who established the measure of value referred to about 100 years before the dawn of the Christian era; and the subsequent history of that nation proves its standard to have been very satisfactory, for there never was a quarrel over the financial issue, even in the long period of the republic which followed his death, and in which the people acknowledged and adopted the laws he had made, because they were made and in use at the same time. Thus the deceptative character of the Sound Currency statement regarding the Book of Mormon is shown beyond dispute.

Still further evidence is given on this matter in other passages in the same chapter which Sound Currency fails to quote, since they effectually refute the allegation that State was a "failure of the efforts to make free and gold as the standard of values" or that there was any effort at all to make either or both of those metals the standard. If the writer for the Reform club's pamphlet had quoted the verse preceding the one he uses, and also one after it, he would have prevented his readers with the following:

And the judge received for his wages according to his office, a senine of gold for a day, or a senine of silver, which is equal to a senine of gold; and this is according to the law which was given; a senine of silver was equal in a senine of gold; and either for a measure of barley, and also for a measure of every kind of grain.

There is not anything in the whole chapter to intimate that the prized silver and gold "was a standard of value," or either of them. On the other hand the plain statement is that the precious metals were not the standard, for the reckoning and measure of the prices of corn of both gold and silver were altered from time to time as stated in the original quotation by Sound Currency. But the coins have their relative value in each other, as they do to the United States today: then a senine of gold and a senine of silver were of equal value, as a gold dollar and a silver dollar are of equal value today. Carrying the matter still farther, it might be said that the real standard of value, as shown in the chapter under discussion, was not a metal at all, but was a measure of grain, was that standard was based upon a day's employment, for the judge received for his day's wages a measure of grain, or a senine of silver, or a senine of gold—the primary standard of the three being the measure of grain.

Thus it may be seen that a slight investigation is sufficient to show the foolishness of Sound Currency or any one else attempting to show that the Book of Mormon counts either a bimetallic or a monometallic standard of coinage, much less giving any "supernatural" authority thereto. And the foolishness of the Sound Currency writer—who, by the way, poses as a financial authority in the person of Henry Loomis Nelson—lies exposed the supreme silliness of his conclusion that a "military measure of alleged inspiration is in a bad way." Silence on the part of Sound Currency on such a matter might have been golden as showing some decency and respect for truth, but its speech therein is wholly unworthy a companion even with dishonorbed and debased silver, in being adopted as its special organ.

The Big T. Co's SNAPS

$4.50 DINNER SET complete for six persons, 50 pieces.
$7.25 DINNER SET complete for twelve persons, 100 pieces. Best quality Semi Porcelain Ware.
$15.25 DINNER SET decorated, for six persons, 60 pieces.
$25 DINNER SET decorated, for twelve persons, 100 pieces. Guaranteed very best quality.

Pretty Decoration will cost you double elsewhere. See Them.

FRUIT JARS
20c per doz. pints.
25c per doz. quarts.
35c per doz. half gallons.
75c per doz. jelly glasses.

BIG PRESENTS FREE.

Profits divided with customers who remain direct to

Great American Importing Tea Co.
36 MAIN ST. Salt Lake.
MONEY SAVING STORE.

CONVENTION RATES TO SALT LAKE CITY

Via the Union Pacific, October 2nd to 5th.

For the above occasion the following rates are authorized for the sale of round trip tickets to Salt Lake City:

WYOMING.		Dayton	$2.45
Lacomie	$2.25	Weiser	3.00
Medicine Bow	2.50	Huntington	3.45
Carbon	2.25	Sumer Canon	3.00
Rawlins	2.25	Pilot Peak	3.45
Creston Junction	2.50	Market Lake	3.00
Green River	2.25	Idaho Falls	3.45
Granger	2.25	Eagle Rock	3.00
Cokeville	2.50	Pocatello	3.45
Aspen	2.25	Garfield	3.00
Piedmont	2.50	Tuscarora	3.45
Evanston	2.25	Oxford	3.00
Kemmerer	2.50	Grace	3.45
Almy	2.25	Ogden	2.25
UTAH.		UTAH.	
Wahsatch	2.25	Corinne	2.00
Castle Rock	2.25	IDAHO.	
Park City	2.25	Preston	3.25
Wanship	2.25	Franklin	3.25
Coalville	2.50		
Echo	2.25	UTAH.	
Peoa	2.50	Richmond	2.25
Kamas	2.50	Cornish	2.25
Francis	2.50	Logan	2.00
Hooper	2.50	Hatch	2.25
Hyrum Junction	2.50	Marion	2.25
Paradise	2.50	Clifton	2.25
Kaysville	2.00	Dalton	2.25
Farmington	2.00	Collinston	2.25
Woods Cross	2.00	Bear River	2.25
Terminus	2.00	Honeyville	2.25
Ogden	2.00	Brigham	2.25
IDAHO.		Willard	2.25
Oxmi	2.50	Mantua	2.25
Tyrell	2.50	Portage	2.25
Beaverdam	2.50	Bonneville	2.25
Malad	2.50	Tremonton	2.25
Gem	2.50	Garland	2.25
Oxford	2.50	Bothwell	2.25
Lava	2.50	Spanish Fork	2.25
Portneuf	2.50	Springville	2.25
Pocatello	2.50	Payson	2.25
Inkom	2.50	Salem	2.25
Chesterfield	2.50	Benjamin	2.25
Bancroft	2.50	Lake View	2.25
American Falls	2.50	Lehi	2.25
Rockland	2.50	Fort Douglas	2.25
Kimama	2.50	Draper	2.25
Shoshone	2.50	Sandy	2.25
Gooding	2.50	Jordan	2.25
Hailey	2.50	Murray	2.25
Bellevue	2.50	Cottonwood	2.25
Glenns Ferry	2.50	Bingham	2.25
Mountain Home	2.50	Stockton	2.25
Orchard	2.50	Tooele	2.25
Nampa	2.50	Grantsville	2.25
Boise City	2.50	Clover	2.25
Caldwell	2.50	Dugway	2.25
Ontario	2.50	Cedar Fort	2.25

SELLING DATES—From Ogden, Saltaquin and intermediate points and stations on Utah & Northern and Salt Lake & Western Lines, October 2nd to 5th, inclusive; to Ogden, October 2nd to 5th, inclusive; to Salt Lake City, October 2nd to 5th, inclusive.

D. E. BURLEY,
Gen'l Agent Pass. Dep't.

What is a Guarantee?

It is truth. If you have a Cough or Cold, a Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Coughing Cough, and you use Ballard's Horehound Syrup as directed, giving it a fair trial, and it proves a disappointment, we guarantee our advertised agents to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It positively relieves Bronchitis. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug store.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This invaluable remedy is one that ought to be in every household. It will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Frosted Feet and Ears, Sore Throat and Sore Chest. If you have Lame Back it will cure it. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It will cure Stiff Joints and stiffened muscles after all other remedies have failed. Those who have been crippled for years have used Ballard's Snow Liniment and thrown away their crutches and been able to walk as well as ever. It will cure you. Price 25 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. druggists.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you Bilious, Constipated or troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and between the Shoulders, Chills and Fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms, your Liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your Liver does not act properly. HERBINE will make any diseased liver, healthy, active and clean. It has no equal as a Liver Medicine. Price 75 cents. Four total bottles at Z. C. M. I. drug store.

Rose was wanted Johnson-Pratt Drug Co

"While serving in the southwestern part of the state some time ago," says Mr. W. Dittmer, editor of the Cedar City, Utah, Enterprise, "I had an attack of dysentery. Having heard of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I bought a bottle. A couple of doses of it completely cured me. Now I use a dozen of this remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by druggists.

Mr. J. K. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Carbon Hill Coal and Stock Co., of Carbon, Utah, speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but find Chamberlain's the most prompt and efficacious in giving relief. I shall always keep it in my house. When troubled with a cough or cold I give this remedy a trial and we succeed that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by druggists.

There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. When it is hot as lead the severest pain at a burn or scald may be promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than other medicine can be applied. A spring scald or burn promptly treated leaves no blemishes nor is it when immediately cured. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention, before the parts become swollen, and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and without leaving a scar. A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of Flannel dampened with this liniment and bound on over the seat of pain, will cure lame back or pain in the side or chest in a few hours. It is the most valuable remedy for rheumatism. Persons ill and with this disease will be well, and with the prompt relief from pain which it affords, and it can be relied upon to effect a complete cure. For sale by all druggists.

A Neat Modern Drama...

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Week Beginning Monday, Sept. 28.

J. H. Magee, Mgr.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE COMPANY will present

LOST PARADISE.

Frohman's great success.

PRICES: 25c, 50c and $1.00.

Seatings at Box Office.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

GREAT SPEECHES!

On the occasion of Prince Pierpont's Parlor, in Salt Lake, Congressman Bailey and Senator Jones, W. H. Dickson, of Provo, of Thomas and Evans of Salt Lake, delivered the most eloquent speeches ever heard in Utah. Special Stenographer Barnes's Report in the Charge of Robert E. Morris, Stenographer, Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Co. The above speeches are in the Book of Mormon, which contains 400 pages, bound in cloth, and sell for only 50 cents. Address Stenographer Barnes, Salt Lake City.

2 FIVE-TON WAGON SCALES

Made by the Chicago Scale Co.

For Sale Cheap.

Inquire at This Office.

Cloaks and Capes For Everybody.

THIS WEEK WE ASK SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FINE DISPLAY OF

Ladies' and Misses' Capes and Cloaks.

They come in all kinds of the choicest cloths and in the most approved styles. There are all sizes and styles, yet there is not a single garment on our shelves or hooks but what is strictly up to date.

WE ARE PREPARED to show you that we can sell a late style garment for less money than many competitors and ask for goods that have been on the shelves for years. A last year's cloak or cape is virtually a second-hand article. Now, isn't it?

In Fur Goods

We are showing some of the most stylish makes that were ever seen.

This is particularly true in capes, collarettes and neck boas. They are not expensive, quality considered.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO TAKE A GLIMPSE OF OUR LATEST SHIPMENT OF UNDERWEAR.

Cloth Capes and Jackets

Are having a great run this year in the East, and promise to be very popular here for the good and sufficient reason that

THEY ARE NEAT, COMFORTABLE AND WITHIN THE REACH OF THOSE OF MODERATE MEANS.

Z. C. M. I.

Home Made

Grey Blankets,	$2 40 pair up.
Mottled Blankets,	2 50 pair up.
Fine White Blankets,	5 00 pair up.
Shoulder Shawls,	75 up.
Single and Double Shawls,	3 50 up.
Plain and Twilled Flannel,	25 up.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Stockings.	
Boy's 8 fold Suits, Men's Ready Made Suits.	

Suits made to order by first class tailors. Biggest Stock of Woolen Goods in the State.

CUTLER BROS. CO

Agents Provo Woolen Mills,

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

WANTS.

Twenty words (or 5 lines) inserted under this heading, once for 10c, twice for 15c and one week for 50c; one month for $1 per line. No ad. taken for less than 10c. Wants of more than 5 lines some proportionate rate. Advertise and get results.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 LIVE CHICKENS, ALSO Young Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. Pay cash. Utah Wool Store.

LOT OF ELEGANT FURNITURE—YOU'LL find for second hand business is exchange for common goods in every any price. Utah Furniture Exchange, 74 Main street, Opposite Tribune.

YOUR CLOTHING TO CLEAN, IS THE best work. Phone 1025. W. Paul, 48 Exchange place, Opp. Commercial.

EXPERIENCED TO GET THEIR PHOTOS Enlarged by the Utah Photo Co. Six Year craft, Photo Co. Six Year Co. Wonderful. We make pictures that look like life. Artistic pictures at a modest price. Frames Cheap. Photo Co. Salt Lake.

FREE—COMPLETE EYE OF SALT LAKE Fancy with every Queen photo enlarged. Queen Photo Parlors, Wonderful Block. Enlarge to 16 inch.

500 BEE TO BUY HONEY MADE extra and honey, cheap and good. Mrs. Williams, 124 State street.

THOUGHTS TO GET HOGAN'S TEMPLE Photo. Hogan's Photo Co. Big Value. 124 Lake Co. Factory, 12 E. Third South.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE Cream at Hogan's, at 124 so wholesale. Hogan's, Wonderful.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO ORDER ice cream of Fire Works, 124 Wm.

CHEAPEST, BEST PLACE TO BUY AND Sell, exchange second hand goods. Utah Furniture Exchange, 74 Main.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO get the best photos at Hogan's Photo, 124 Lake Co. Factory, 12 E. Third South.

EVERYBODY TO BUY THE BEST ICE Cream at Hogan's, 124 Wm. Wonderful.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, stoves, ranges, repairs bought, sold or traded. Utah Stove Works.

LADY OR GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF A DRUG STORE. Must be a good writer and have good recommendations. Address, Drug Store, Deseret News.

20 HOUSES TO SHARE AND THEY are only know that Sunday in the Deseret News. Address Office Deseret News.

COUNTY WARRANTS.

Issued
Issued
Issued