PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. Monday, . February 20, 1888.

AN ANXIOUS TIME FOR GER-MANY.

No attempt is now being made to disguise the fact that Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, has but a pear that all the circumstances few more days to live. His situation bearing on the matter, tend to make

natural consequence of the death of the such, as they are feeders to the comthe rule of the present Emperor, who has also but a short time to live. .

mostly due to the determined far-seeing and far-reaching statesmanship of the chief adviser of the throne-Prince Bismarck. The expiring heir has been in full accord with the policy of his father and the veteran Premier. He is also recognized as one of the ablest military leaders of the age. That Prince William, son of the unfortunate Frederick William, will, on the demise of his grandfather, the present Emperor, fall into line with the policy which has enabled Germany to attain its present power and greatness is exceedingly doubtful. He is much disliked by those brought into close relations with him, on account of his haughty and overbearing disposition, and the people have a hearty antipathy toward him. If h s characteristics have been properly described and the sent :ment entertained toward him as pronounced as has been frequently stated, the outlook for a continuation of the remarkable union which has characterized Fatherland for a long period is not flattering.

The policy of Prince Bismarck has been extension, solidification, and defense of the empire. The Federation of the German States was the stroke of statesmanship that secured the first, and laid a broad basis upon which to build the second, which has been advanced by constant appeals to and cul_ tivation of ropular patriotism. The third has been a natural outgrowth of the other two. They have enabled him to carry every measure deemed by him necessary to preserve the integrity of the empire against all probable or possible comers. His foresight is remarkably acute, and his phenomenal success lies in the fact that this farseeing faculty prevents his being taken at a disa lvantage. He perceives apthan a mere speck. While itis traveling toward Fatherland he is quietly preparing to meet it. When it comes never caught napping upon any question that affects his country. The instance of his ability to see and prepare to meet emergencies. When he passes from this stage of action he will be spoken of as one of the most wonderful men of modern times. Before Russia crept down toward the Austrian frontier Bismarck would have been pleased with a pretext to have swept down on France and, with the aid of Italy, completely crushed her. He could not afford, however, to precipitate such a conflict without a plausible cause, lest he forfeit the

commission of an overt act that would be deemed a casus belli, but did not The reason for this desire for a passage of arms with France was that he felt confident that he could settle the little difficulty with that country with such overwhelming dispatch that the work would be completed before Russia would have had sufficient time to take advantage of the situation on Germany's southern frontier by making a descent in the direction of her northeastern border. In the interim, however, as foreseen by the astute Premier, Russia has been concentrating troops on the Austrian border, thus threatening the safety of Germany. This causes Bismarck to be uneasy, as he has reason to be uncertain of the result of a conflict breaking

sympathy of the entire civilized world,

whose moral support, as a subtle

statesman, he desires to retain. He

may well cause deep auxiety to pervade Fatherland. A diminution of internal cohesion would provide the opportunity which Russia is eager to seize and of which France would not be slow to take a lvahtage.

MONEY FOR ROAD PURPOSES.

HITHERTO no system has governed appropriations by the Legislature for road purposes. At each session petitions asking for them have been laid before the Assembly and submitted to the committee on highways. In the nature of things it has been difficult if not impossible for that committee to ascertain the merits of each petition, and consequently there has been no adequate protection against partiality and injustice. Localities having energetic citizens who have pressed a claim upon the Assembly, have secured generous appropriations, while more modest or backward communities, in greater need of assistance, have

- had no relief extended to them. Special legislation is almost always. open to serious objection, and the method hitherto pursued in this Territory in appropriating public money

for road purposes has illustrated this fact. But it has seemed difficult to devise a remedy, until at last one has been forced upon the Assembly. The act of Congress of July 30th, 1886, prohibits a continuance of the old system, and requires that laws providing for or appropriating money to highways, must be general in their nature. To meet this new order of things Hon. Abram Hatch has introduced a bill into the House, appropriating \$1,900 to each county in the Territory, to be drawn and expended for road purposes by the respective county courts. It may be argued that some counties need relief in this direction mere urgently and to a greater amount than do others, and that some pay more taxes than others do, but on further consideration it will aycreates great uneasiness and a con- the distribution contemplated by this siderable degree of excitement through | bill a just one. The counties which pay the lightest taxes, are the remote This effect is largely due to the prob- and frontier ones, and it has eyer been able result that may accrue as a the policy in the United States to favor heir apparent. It is feared that the merce and wealth of the more thickly incident will eventually, and at a day not settled portions which pay the heavier distant, dissolve the solidity that has taxes; and the state, by fostering been attained during the latter part of them, adds to its own wealth, stability and prosperity as a whole. Again, a heavy population can better afford to The unity of the Federation has been | tax itself for the roads it requires than a sparse one can.

Inasmuch as the general welfare of the Territory requires that a portion of its revenue be devoted to the construction and maintenance of highways, and as special legislation upon the subject is now prohibited, we do not see any way to accomplish the object desired which is more just or equitable than the one contemplated in this bill.

IN FARRELL'S FAVOR.

He is Given the Weber County Treasurership.

On Saturday afternoon in the Terri torial Supreme Court, Judge Boreman read the following opinion, giving the Weber County treasury over to the hands of William Farrell, the "Liberal" candidate:

At the general election held in August, 1834, one Robt. P. Harris was elected to the office of county treasurer of Weber County, under a statute which established the office, and provided that the term of office of the county treasurers should be four years and until their successors should be elected and

until their successors should be elected and qualified. Subsequently, on the 11th day of March, 1886, nearly two years after Harris' election, the statute was amended by "striking out the word four," and "substituting the word two in lieu thereof."

At the general election in August, 1886, the defendant (Pingree) was elected to the office of Treasurer of said county, for the term of two years, upon the theory that Harris' term had expired at that time, under the statute as amended in the preceding March. Harris, having been elected for a term of four years, had two years yet to run at that time, unless the amendment of March 11, 1886, had deprived him of the two years subsequent to the date of Pingree's election. Pingree entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office under his election in August, 1886, although Harris had not in August, 1886, although Harris had not resigned nor been removed from office. In February following the date of Pingree's taking the office, Harris died. No one was appointed after Harris died. No one was appointed after Harris' death to fill the office, but Pingree continued in it. At the general election in August, 1887, the plaintiff was elected to said office, and received his certificate, and was duly qualified to ente certificate, and was duly qualified to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office, demanded the possession of the books, papers and insignia of the office from the defendant, who was then in possession of them. The defendant having refused to deliver them up to him, the plaintiff brought this action, and upon the hearing of the case, the judgment being for the plaintiff, the defendant appealed to this court

We learn from the appellant's brief that he claims the judgment of the lower court to have been erroneous, for the reason that the enactment of the 11th of March, 1886, operated at once as a vacation of the office

the enactment of the lith of March, 1886, operated at once as a vacation of the office then held by Harris, saving to the occupant the right to hold the office until his successor should be elected and qualified. The language of the brief is, "that the effect of the amendment of March 11th, 1886, striking out the word four, was to repeal the terms of office of all county treasurers then in office, so far as any term of years then unexpired might be, and simply to leave them to continue in office, or hold over until their successors should be elected and qualified." And the defendant further contends that upon this theory, the fixed term of Harris expired at the taking effect of the amendment, or repeal, on the lith of March, 1886, and that therefore Harris could only held until his successor should be elected and qualified, after that date, which he claims took place at the August election of 1886, when the defendant was elected to the office, and therefore qualified.

There was no vacation of the office, sought to aggravate France into the

ant was elected to the office, and therefore qualified.

There was no vacation of the office, in express term, by the enactment of March, 1886. The question then arises, was there such a vacation by implication? There was no repeal of the act creating the office. The amendment dealt only with the length of the term of office. It left all the residue of the statute intact, and in full force. If the Legislature intended to vacate the office, that intention must clearly appear before a court is warranted in saying it exists. The defendant claims that such intent is shown in the enactment declaring that the old statute "is hereby amended by striking out the word four." But all that the striking out clause vacates is the word "four." Nothing else is pretended in the act to be vacated. That word is dropped out of the statute, but the office is not dropped qut. It is left to stand as it stood before, one word, "four," being repealed, stricken out, and the residue of the statute being allowed to stand; Harris would have found himself, upon the adoption of the amendment, on the lith of March, 1886, in an office, the term of which had no end. His term would have been lengthened, instead of lessened by the repeal, or "striking out the word four," and there could have been no sort of ground fer saying that under such circumstantess any one else could have, by any election or ap-

as he has reason to be uncertain of the result of a conflict breaking out on either border, because it would almost inevitably precipitate a similar struggle on the other. In such an event he would be compelled to fight Russia with his right hand while he tackled France with the left, placing him at a decided disadvantage.

Taking the situation as it presents itself, there can be no doubt that Bismarck's expressed desire for peace is genuine. In order to keep off the dogs of war that are held in the leash on each side of Germany, the veteran statesman lately undertook to scare them, by saying to each of the conspicuous enemies of his country, "See here, If you come at its we are ready for both of you, and ten chances to one you will get the worst of the agent of the treaties entered into between Germany and Austria on the one berder and Germany is highly critical, and the worst of the death of Prince Frederick William is bound to render it more so; Any event that would tend to weaken the government at its head could not have any other effect. The demise of the heir apparent, with the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a man for whop the probable assumption of the throat at no distant day by a

Inc. (Broom's Legal Maxims, p. 3d.) And to cooley states the doctrine very definitely, as follows: "And it is a sound rule of construction that a statute should have a prospective operation only, unless its terms show clearly a legislative intention that it should operate retrospective?" (Cooley's Const. Lim. p. 456). See also Ely vs. Holton, 15 N. 7., 355; state vs. Newark, 40 N. J. L. 257 and others.

It being clear, therefore, that the legislative intent that the amendment should be retrospective, does not appear; it is settled by the construction of the lith authority. 1886, had no retrospective or retroactive effect, but its operation is entirely prospective. The well night two years that Harris had held the office of county treasurer could not, therefore, be counted as part of the two years term of office provided for in the amendment. The two years to begin at a time subsequent to the passage. The amendment found Harris in office. It did not vacate his office, nor abolishit. The amendment found Harris in office. It did not vacate his office, nor abolishit. The amendment found Harris in office. It did not vacate his office, nor abolishit. The amendment found Harris in office. It did not vacate his office, nor abolishit. The amendment found Harris in office. It did not vacate his office, nor abolishit. The amendment should so into effect, which would occur when the here had been a publication of the enactment. (Comp. Laws, p. 78, Sec. 2.) He would be completed in the content of the content o

authorized by law. But the statute was in no way applicable to Harris. He held his office under a statute which had not been repealed, nor had it in any manner been modified, except that the term of office after its passage was to be two instead of four years, as theretofore. No reference was made to the cases of persons then in office. The statute was wholly prospective, and related to terms of office in the future. People vs. Haskell, 5 Cal., 37, Cooley's Const. Lim., p. 456. In the well considered case of Peters vs. Massey, (33 Gratt., 388) the Court of Appeals, of Virginia, laid down this doctrine in plain terms, and the contest in that case was in some respects similar to that in the case at bar. Two cases are referred to by the defendant, the one in Texas and the other in California, as being of a contrary character. The Texas case of Wright vs. Adams, (45 Texas, 134) simply states the rule that where the duration of the term of office is a question of doubt er uncertainty, the shortest time is to be adopted. In the case at bar, the term of office is not a question of such uncertainty or doubt as was contemplated in that case. The principle inculcated by that decision was that where the statute has left a blank unprovided for by definite enactment, and there is a doubt as to whom such blank should be allotted, the rule sheuld be that it should follow the policy of making the terms of office at the shortest periods which the comvenience of the public will permit. It cannot, as we take it, be made to apply when the statute under the ordinary rules of construction. If the ordinary rules of construction. If the ordinary rules of construction. If the ordinary rules of construction shall have been apphed, and yet the matter is in doubt, the court must resolve that doubt in favor of the people, and adopt that rule that contemplates a reference of the election back to the people at the shortest periods consistent with the public convenience.

The California case of the People vs. Brenhen (3 Cal. 477) was a case s

The California case of the People vs trenhen (3 Cal- 477) was a case such as w

Brenhen (3 Cal. 477) was a case such as we have described.

The charter of San Francisco provided that the first election under it for city officers should be on the fourth Monday of April, 1851, and thereafter annually at the general election for State officers. The latter was then held in September, and at the first general election, in September, and at the first general election, in September of that year, the relater was elected Mayor. The defendant (Brenhen) refused to yield it up. The statute had made no definite provision as to whether the term of the mayor that had first been elected should hold on until the first general election, or to the next thereafter. No general rules of construction could solve the doubt, and the court was at sea. Under such circumstances the court held that the best rule to follow was hat which was the established policy of the state, and it was to adopt the shortest period. These two cases cited by the defendant do not affect the general doctrine that the statute must be constructions, and not retrospective. With that doctrine, which is so well settled, to guide us, the true intent of the Legislature is made manifest, and there can exist no such doubt or uncertainty as to require the cent to adopt, as a last resort, another rule which is not to be called into requisition, except when a question of policy, and not a rule of law, is to govern in the interpretation of a statute. We find no error in the action of the court below, and the judgment is therefore affirmed.

Zane, C. J., concurs.

HORRIBLE CASUALTIES.

therefore affirmed.

Terrible Earthquake in Yunnan, Chin -Two Thousand Lives Reported Lost.

Lengthy Details of the Frightful Cyclone at Mt. Vernon Yesterday.

An Eye Witness on the L. & N. Train Describes the Wonderful Sight.

Snowstorm in England Thousands of Sheep Buried.

city, is again seriously ill, and his rela-lives were telegraphed for and have arrived here.

The Situation at the Mines. Potrsville, Pa., Feb. 19 .- The substance of today's manifestations throughout the coal region goes to indicate that the efforts of the disaffected railroad strike leaders will neutralize the Corbin-Lewis agreement and the

consequent resumption of order is destined to failure. Terrific Earthquake at Yunnan SHANGHAI, Feb. 19 .- A terrific earthquake has occurred in the province of Yunnan. Two thousand lives are re-

ported to have been lost.

Frozen to Death. BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 19. - The unknown man who was found frozen to death, two miles west of Silver Bow has at last been identified as a well known old time resident of Alder Guich, Wm. O'Grady. He came from England in 1863 and is said to have wealthy relatives there.

A Big Blaze. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19 .- The Daniels building, occupied by printing establishments, etc., was burned tonight. The loss aggregates \$250,000.

LONDON, Feb. 19. - The death is an-

nounced of the Rev. John Hewett, pro-vost of Trinity College. Buffering Savages.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 19 .- The Pioneer Press has received via Winnipeg, further reports of terrible distress among the Indians in the far north. Rev W. the Indians in the far north. Rev W. S. Pendlove, missionary, has reached Winnipeg from north of McKenzie River where he has been for nine years. His journey down took nearly three menths from Peace River. He heard of cases where the Indians had died of starvation and had then been eaten by their comrades. Deer have been very scarce for the past two years. There is much feeling because the government at Ottawa has taken no notice of the destitution of these Indians repeatedly brought to its attention.

A \$30,000 Diamond Thief,

SAN ANTONIA, Tex., Feb. 19 .- Michael Cucatt was arrested today on the strength of a telegram from Sheriff White, of El Paso. The prisoner is charged with having stolen or assisted the postmaster of Paso del Norte, Mexico, in stealing some \$30,000 worth of diamonds that had been consigned to President Diaz, of Mexico. Papers have been issued for the extradition of Cucatt, and the arrival of the officer from Ei Paso is awaited.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

and left piled in incongruous heaps along the

TRACK OF THE CLOUD. Passengers on our train were fright Passengers on our train were frightened and a veritable panic ensued.
Women screamed from fright. The
cloud dipped down on the north
side of the train and demolished
a house, but just before it
arrived at our position, it arose and
passed over us with a magical swiftness and dropped down on the earth to
the south of the train, where it completely destroyed another building and
passed on its work of destruction. The
passage of the cyclone occupied about
two minutes. Fully half the town was
totally wrecked, and to add to the hortotally wrecked, and to add to the hor ror of the wind, many

FIRES BROKE OUT among the ruins. From the train we could see the smoke and flames rising from a dozen different houses.

A strange thing was that three minutes after the cyclone the sun was shining brightly and serenely on the scene of desolation. CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 20,--The firemen sent to Mount Vernon returned this morning and report thirty-six dead up to 5 e'clock this morning. The flames are all extinguished. FURTHER DETAILS.

The cyclone that visited the city yesterday afternoon destroyed nearly 300 residences and places of business and residences and places of business and unhoused from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. By the falling of walls, many people were buried under the debris and thirty-five were killed, while twice as many more were injured, eight or ten so seriously that their lives are despaired of. Preceding the destructive wind was a heavy fall of rain for half an heur, which drove all the inhabit-ants to shelter. This was followed by a slight hallstorm, accompanied with lightning and then a furious blow, which formed into a

FUNNEL-SHAPED CYCLONE, struck the southwestern portion of th city, unroefing everything in its lpath, taking a diagonal course through the business part of the city, unrooting and dismantling the supreme court building, and crushing the Methodist and Baptist churches into worthless masses; at one point the destructive element jumped upward and missed several stores and residences, but soon pounced down again, bearing down heavy brick buildings, wrenching and tearing frame structures out o semblance and making a useless mass out of the selid banks. The massive court house that occupied the public square was literally torn to pieces. This was the extreme point to the north which the storm reached. Fifty yards south, the storm being at its height, at the corner of Washington Street and the Public Square, Craw's block, a three-story brick building, and then, taking fire, was consumed, the owner being caught in the falling walls and cremated. Across the street was a row of two-story frame with occasional brick buildings. The brick buildings were cared in and the

Indians in the North Compelled to

Eat the Bodies of
Their Dead.

An Explosion in Caribou Mine,
Colorado, Blows a Man
to Atoms.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.!

Seriously HL.

Washington, Feb. 19. — William
Corcoran, the aged millionaire of this city, is again seriously ill, and his relatives were telegraphed for and have arrived here.

been frightful, as churches which were destroyed were crowded at the time.
The south portion of Mount Vernon is the newest part of the city, and had many large and fine buildings. The court house has not been injured, but stands alone. All about it is ruin and desolation and it is now being used as a hospital for the wounded. Many are suffering greatly. It is now thought the northern portion of the town will escape the fire, which is confined to the east, south and west sides and is being fought hard. A pathetic incident of the disaster is the fact that the operator at the Mount Vernon end of the Louisville & Nashville, whose name is Yearwood, has an iuncle and cousin dead in the ruins, and the poor fellow, with a heart bursting with grief, is sitting manfully at the post of duty. Four men in Evans' bank were

IMPRISONED AND BURNED TO DEATH. Their cries of pain and distress were agonizing in the extreme, but nothing could reach them. Their names could not be obtained. Twenty-one physicians joined the relief train from Evansville en route. They arrived shortly before midnight.

A Heavy Snowstorm in England, LONDON, Feb. 20 .- An unusually large amount of snow has fallen in the north of England. Railroad traffic is seriously delayed and a number of trains are snowed up, and much dis-comfort has been experienced by pas-sengers. Thousands of sheep are buried in snow. A few persons have died from exposure. The sterm is general throughout the country.

Terrific Explosion.

OURAY, Colo., Feb. 20 .- This morning at nike e'clock, as Buck Johnson and Arthur Hollandi were working on the Caribou Mire, Mount Sneffler, had sprung a hole and charged the same sprung a hole and charged the same with four sticks of giant powder, the powder exploded and instantly killed Johnson, blowing his body sixty feet through a tunnel to the dump, and seriously wounding Holland, who staggered out and fell upon the dead body of his partner. The roof of the tunnel presented a sickening sight, hair and blood being plastered along its entire length. Hol land is now lying at the hotel in a precarious condition. Johnson has a father living at Nahant, Mass.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS! New York, Feb. 18. Noon. Bar silver......95% Northwestern....

Money. 2½ Navigation 93%
Vs coupon. 25% Transcontinent'l 21%
Vs coupons 6% Pacific Mail. 36%
Pacific 6's. 20 Rock Island. 12
Central Pacific. 30% St. L. & S. F. 34%
Burlington. 25% St. Paul & Omaha 38
Rio Grande. 21 Texas Pacific. 25%
Northern Pacific. 21% Fargo Express 29
Prd. 45 Western Union. 78%

A Card. PROVO CITY, Utah, Feb. 17, 1888. All normal graduates of the Brigham foung Academy, engaged as teachers in this or adjoining Territories, will confer a favor upon the undersigned by reporting to him at once their respective places of labor, and any additional remarks which they deem

proper to make. KARL G. MAESER, Principal B. Y. A.

OBITUARY.

BYWATER.-In this city, of exopthalm roitre Sarah Jane James Bywater, daughter of William and Elizabeth James and wife of Henry G. Bywater. Deceased was born at Stretton, Herefordshire, England, Oct. 24, 1836; baptized May 26th, 1854; married shire, England; emigrated with her family to join her husband in New York, who had previously emigrated to that place. They train, describes it thus: 'I beheld a fearful black cloud coming from the gration, and arrived in Sait Lake City the corthwest. It was in the shape of a 17th day of the same month, where she resided with her family until the time of her

> The deceased was a loving wife and ender mother. For several months, she bore her affliction with fortitude and reignation, such as exalted faith alone could have imparted to her. She died as she had lived-a faithful Latter-day Saint. Having obeyed and honored every law of God re quired of her in the Gospel, she had an as surance of a glorius resurrection and a life of immortality beyond the tomb.
>
> She leaves a husband, one son, two daughters and numerous relatives and friends to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place at the lence of the family, in the 17th Ward, to

> > DEATHS.

nerrow, Feb. 21st, at 11 a. mil Friends o

the family are invited.

Millennial Ster please copy.

BECKSTEAD .- At South Jerdan, Sait Lake ounty, Feb. 20, 1888, of measles, Ernes ofRoy, son of H. B. and Amanda J. Beekstead; born July 11, 1886.

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

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on February 20, 1888, at II a. m. local time. WIND. OBSERVA-TION. N W Fresh Cl'dy Fair N Light Clear Clear Cl'dy 8. L. City .. 34 Ogden Stockton ..

Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m. FortCuster 34 N Fair Cl'dy Boise City. 32 N W Fair Win'em'oca 32 +18 32 S E Light Clear Heki'ny W. 26

Salt Lake City, Barometer 30.12. Salt Lake City, Ramfall 0.03 inches in las 24 hours. One tenth inch water equals one Posted in frame at 12 noon, Feb. 20, 1888.

W. A. KORTS, Serg't Signal Corps, U.S.A. ELY'S CATARRH

Cream Balm - CREAM BALMO CATAR CHES COLD SAND PRANCE COLD SAND COL and Inflamma HATFEVER Sores, Restore Taste and

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for the Count of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah. In the matter of the Estate of Lavina W. Johnson, Deceased.

Order appointing time and place for settle ment of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

Street and the Public Square, Craw's block, a three-story brick building, and then, taking fire, was consumed, the owner being caught in the falling walls and cremated. Across the street was a row of two-story frame with occasional brick buildings. The brick buildings were crushed out of shape against each other. Near the corner to the south were a let of frame structures which served as dwellings and warehouses. They were blown down and then burned up entirely. The all storm was over in three minutes, and people who were unburt gave assistance to the needy. The fire company, aided by the citizens, who had reorganized into squads, began the work of putting out the fire and

RESCUING THE UNFORTUNATES.

The mayor called for assistance from neighboring towns, which was promptly given. What was left of the supreme court building was turned into a morgue.

The storm does not appear to have done any damage outside of Mount Vernon. Had the storm occurred an hour earlier the loss of life would have been frightful, as churches which were destroyed were crowded at the time. The south portion of of Mount Vernon is the newest part of the city, and had

Lyohn C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and for distribution in the matter of the Estate of Lavina W. Johnson, deceased, as appears of record in my effice.

In witness whereof, I, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1888.

[SEAL.]

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.

NOTICE!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Bullion, Beck and Champion Mining Company, for the election other business as may come before the Office in Salt Lake City, Utan Territory, or Monday, March 5th, at Ten o'clock a. m

LIEATHER BEDS WHICH ARE CON REATHER BEDS WHICH ARE CON stantly used are a prolific source of many of the diseases so prevalent among old and young.

In the past there has been no means known to the public to have them cleansed but the old method of washing them, which does not properly cleanse them.

By the new and improved method of CHEMICALLY STEAMING AND RENOVATING it can be done to perfection, and a

VATING it can be done to perfection, and a person who never saw a bed cleansed by the New Process would scarcely believe the amount of dirt and filth that is taken from an ordinary Feather Bed.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he is now prepared with New and Improved Machinery to do this work.

LEO WHITEHEAD. or Orders can be left at S. R. Marks

FOR SALE! 7 ACRES OF LAND,

7 miles west of Temple Block, on the ar Apply at Tols OFFICE.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "FARMington Rock Mills," situate in Farmgton, Davis County, Utah, together with
water right and about Eight Acres of
ind, with dwelling house, etc., thereon,
he mill has just been renovated and suplied with new machinery. Time given on
art of the purchase money if req ired.
For further description and terms apply
OHARLES E. PEARSON,
Atherney at Law, 115 s. Main Street, Balt Attorney at Law 115 s. Main Street, Salt Lake City, or to COOMBS & WOOD, Farmington, Davis County, Utah.

HAS MOVED

TO 251 MAIN ST., Opposite Walker House, WHERE HE HAS FITTED UP A NICE commodious office, and invites his any friends and customers to call and see in lefter selling their property—as he has number of buyers. City lots and land ear the City limits wanted immediately.

Buyers should call and see his LARGE LIST OF PROPERTIES Before Investing. He Can Post You on Values.

His reputation for over 53 years in Utah his guarantee for fair dealing. Strangers always welcome. COME UP AND BEB GEORGE KROWLDEN, 251 Main Street,

Capitalist Wanted as Partner.

Opposite Walker House.

FOR SALE. A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, PANTRY, Closets, Cellar, large new Barn, good Well of Water and Pump, Lot 5x10, South front, pleasant location commanding a splendid view of city and valley, situated in 18th Ward. For further particulars inquire at DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

OVERLAND HOUSE Main Street, S. L. City. 14 Years Under One Management. AMERICAN OF EUROPEAN PLAN \$1.00 to \$1.50 per Day. Single Meals 25c.

WATSON BROS., Stonecutters and Builders Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron 278 & 1280 SCUTH TEMPLE ST Opposite Assembly Hall

W. A. PITT, Preprieter.

CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store have Free Samples of Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills. Cure without fall; removes Pimples in the Face; relieve Billionsness, and improves Digestion. Only one for a dose. 25 cents a box. one for a dose. 25 cents a box.

MEN WANTED Must be well acquainted. Good pay d steady employment. MILES & HAMILTON, Next to Clift House.

WM. COOK & CO. Architects & Superintendents

Fraid Building, or address P. O. Box 1154

In his new discovery for Cousumption, succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all lo be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and does not sicken. It all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Brenchitts, and Pains in the Chest, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is sold at 50 cents by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. DR. BO-SAN-KO

CURE FOR PILES. Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm. This form a well as Blind, Bleeding and protruding well as Blind, Bleeding and protruding Piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which sets directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. 56 cents. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O., or Z. C. M. 1. Drug Stere.

CHAS. W. STAYNER, terney and Counselor at Law.

Practices in all the COURTS of the Terri-tory and before the SUPREME COURT of the U. S.

LAND CASES CONDUCTED. WILLS DRAFTED AND ESTATES ADMINISTERED. COLLECTIONS MADE. A NOTARY IN THE OFFICE.

No. 13, HOOPER BUILDING, First South St., Salt Lake City, U. T. ## P. O. Box 587.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL, against and upon the property of Adolph Haukammer for the year A. D. 1887, amount-Haukammer for the year A. D. 1887, amounting to \$2.40, remain unpaid,
Therefore, I. Leonard G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative 2Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties there of," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following paned premerty to wit. Twenty amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to wit: Twenty (20) acres of land in the northeast quarter of section Twenty-two (22), Township One (1) south, range one (1) east of Salt Lake Meridian, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the Ceunty Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 9th day of March, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

LEONARD G. HARDY, Collector for Salt Lake County. County Collector's office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, Jan. 31, 1888.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of John Hasiam Estate, for the year A. D. 1887, amounting to \$4.80, remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, Leonard G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof" approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

Ten (10) acres of land in the Northwest Quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township One (1), South Range One (1), East of Salt Lake meridian, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 9th day of March, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

LEONARD G. HARDY, Collector's Office, No. 5, County

County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, Jan. 31, 1888.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of John R. Clawson for the year A.D. 1887, amounting to \$1.20, remain unpuid.

Therefore, I., Leonard G. Hardy, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utsh Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Countres thereof," approved February 22, 1887, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit:

Five (5) acres of land in the Northeast quarter of Section three (3) and in the Northwest quarter of Section three (3) and in the Northwest quarter of Section two (2) south, Range one (1)West of Salt Lake merdian, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt 1 ake City, on the 8th day of March, 1888, at 12 o'clock M.

LEONARD G. HARDY, Collector for Salt Lake County.

Collector for Salt Lake County-County Collector's Office, No. 5 County Court House, Salt Lake City, Jan. 50th, 1889

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Sait Lake County, Utah Territory, made on the 14th day of January, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Robert L. Campbell, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrux of the esid estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, gold cein of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on the first day of March. 1888, at 12 o'clock a.m., at the residence of Mrs. Mary Campbell, No. 127, south, West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Robert L. Campbell at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Robert L. Campbell at the time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece of land described as follows: Commencing two and one half (2½) reds south of the northwest corner of lot four (4), in block sixty-nine

described as follows: Commencing two and one half (2½) rods south of the northwest corner of lot four (4), in block sixty-nine (60), Plat (A), Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south two and one half (2½) rods; thence east two hundred and ninety (296) feet; thence north two and one half rods (7½); thence west two hundred and ninety (290) feet to the place of beginning—except two hundred feet east and wast by two and one half (2½) rods north and south off the east ond of said described piece of land. Also a portion of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34) in township one (1) north of range one (1) west of the Salt Lake Meridian, described as follows: Commencing on the base [line of [said survey at a point sixty-seven(67) rods east of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section thirty-four (34), and running thence north forty-six (46) rods to a stake; thence south forty-six (46) rods to a stake; thence south forty-six (46) rods to the base line; thence wast-on said base line thirty-five (35) rods to a the partion of Lot two(2) in Block fourteen(14), containing five and fitteen hundredling (5 15-100) acres Territorial Survey, which is included within the limits of Lot eight (8). Section twenty-two (22), Township one (1). North Range size (1) west, Salt Lake Meridian, U. S. Survey.

And also all of Lot two (2) and the south

th Range due (1) were, an, U. S. Survey.

an, U. S. Survey.

Ind also all of Lot two (2) and the south it of Lot one (1) in Block eleven (11), Plat Balt Lake Oity Survey.

Terms and conditions of Sale: Cash old cein of the United States; all bid hall be in writing, scaled and delivered a he residence of Mrs. Mary Campbell, No. 127 south, West Temple Street, that Lake City, Utah, on or before the first day.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 14, 1888.

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.

sor Sole Agents for Utah for the Celebrated

CHAMPION MONITOR

CHARTER OAK

STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HOME-MADE BOOTS and SHOES ___ AND ___

DUCK GOODS.

H. S. HLDREDGE, Supt.

TEASDEL'S

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

NEW ARRIVALS Of Insertions, Ribbons, Parasols, Lawrs, Dress Goods, Etc., for SPRING WEAR.

TEASDEL'S

SHOES, BOOTS & SLIPPERS DAILY ARRIVING!

TEASDEL'S

CLATRING HATS STRAW GOODS In Endless Variety, Daily Arriving.

NEW GOODS! NEW STOCK

and LOWEST PRICES! S. P. TEASDEL,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

R.K.THOMAS.

Eagle Emporium!

EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS FOR EARLY SPRING TRADE!

Shirt Sale! WHITE UNLAUNDRED

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, 25c. EACH.

50 PIECES FRENCH SATEENS, 25c. REGULAR PRICE 40c.

500 Pieces Choice Lawns, F 5c. PER YARD.

3000 Pieces Embroideries.

THE MIDLAND REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO

HARDY, BISHOP & CO... Purchasers, Investors & General Real Estate Agent No. 77 MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE UNION NATIONAL BANK We Make a Specialty of None but Desirable