EVENING NEWS

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, . February 12, 1885.

AN INCONGRUOUS CONFLICT.

THE editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune* has a tendency to voluminous verbosity, and grasping at long drawn rhetorical rhapsodies. No matter how far he sails out into the immensity of space, he will almost invariably come back to Utah and the "Mormons," and make to them some grotesque application of his ethereal vagaries.

This morning he dishes up a lot of illusory fluff under the head of "The same old tyranny." He shoots up into the blue vault and with his mental talons, fastens his grip upon a comet which "200 or 300 years ago spread its flaming hair in the sky over France." He then tells that the presence of this eccentric celestial visitor was used by the Roman Catholic priests to work upon the superstitious fears of the masses of the people, who could only be saved from portended doom by handing over much of their substance to their spiritual advisers, by way of propitiation. The ruse was successful; the people impoverished themselves, and in the natural course of things, "The comet wheeling in its own mysterious orbit, sailed away again into the realms of chaos and of old night." To be brief, the comet frequently returned, but no such subterfuge could be worked upon the people any more.

Having dumped the comet business upon France and dragged it through several generations, the editor takes another flight and brings up, among the "Mormons" in Utah, ringing in the following:

"But here in Utah, in these last days of the nineteenth century, there is an editor who, to an ignorant and confiding people, will put forth menaces of woes to come more full of doom than ever the comet held. This editor does not confine himself to a single sinister agent, but calls up riots, wars, famines and a whole list of woes, either of which ought to be ample to insure a general cataclysm; tells the people that they are coming; that nothing can avert them, and that only those will be safe who are sincere in their unquestioning slavery. The priests in the Middle Ages had some excuse for their work, for they were almost as much steeped in ignorance and superstition as their flocks; but this editor knows that these same prophecies have been hurled over and over at this people; that they were assured when the Civil War broke out that it was but the fulfillment of these same prophecies, and that the remnant of the people of the United States would have to turn to Mormonism to obtain peace; and he knows, further, that the prophecies are but sorry parodies; that any bright man could take Isaiah or Jeremiah for a model, and, by changing the names, could prepare a yard of such prophecies every fifteen minutes, until his inkstand ran dry.

So far as drawing attention to existing disturbing conditions in the shape of "riots, famines and a whole list of woes," and prognosticating their inevitable increase is concerned, the editor referred to assumes no different position than that taken by the generality of journalists of the day, with the exception that he recognizes in the development of events the hand of an offended God, while they as a rule do not. The way of escape pointed out in these columns is the reverse of "unquestioning slavery;" being the freedom of the Gospel, renewed in its fullness through Joseph Smith, the Prophet, who, under Divine direction, laid the foundations of a community now assailed from every side. The reference to the war of the Rebellion is unfortunate for the purpose of the article now referred to, as any person sufficiently interested to do so can readily discover, by investigation, that Joseph Smith predicted the event, with marked fidelity to detail, 20 years before it burst upon the country. We hold that other calamities of a far more destructive character, also predicted by him, will be fulfilled, and that their verification has even already begun.

Immediately following the article in the *Tribune* on "The same old tyranny," is another under the caption, "The world out of joint." The first paragraph is devoted to certain disastrous and phenomenal conditions, as reported in the dispatches of the last few days, and that part of the subject is followed by these doleful inferences and conclusions:

"Have mean that abnormal conditions exist. Either there are some sinister influences which have their origin in the planets, or the electrical conditions of the earth itself are out of their natural order. When such conditions exist, the elements are not alone affected. The same influences affect the minds and bodies of men. Deeds of violence are common; the more furious passions seem to rule, and, when sickness comes, it is liable to be of a type unusually severe. Astronomers pointed out, three or four years ago, that this planet was to pass under strange conditions in relation to other planets, and that there would be much disturbance on the earth during 1884 and 1885. Surely last year bore out the prophecy, and this year has commenced rarely enough. The indications point to a spring and summer in which there will be a good deal of sickness, even if the epidemic which is dreaded by so many does not come."

Now, should not the *Tribune* editor, according to his own logic, be ashamed of himself for this prediction of coming woes—"a whole list of them, either of which ought to insure a general cataclysm." "The priests in the middle ages had some excuse for their work; but this editor knows that these same prophecies have been hurled over and over again at the people." "He knows further, that these prophecies are but sorry parodies; that any bright man could take" Zadkiel's almanac or the emanations from the brain of any of the astrological cranks "as a model, and, by changing the names, could prepare a yard of such prophecies every fifteen minutes, until his inkstand ran dry."

THE PREVALENT FEELING.

WE do not remember a time in the past when there was less disposition manifested by the people of the world generally to say a good word for the "Mormons" than during the past few months. The newspapers, which are supposed to express the sentiments of the public, are either silent in regard to them and their religion, or else they have something to say in denunciation of them. The many outrages to which they as a people have been subjected during the past few months, and which are notorious, have scarcely provoked any unfavorable comment; most of the papers which have mentioned them, have done so in a spirit of exultation.

The packing of juries, contrary to law, by the open venire process in this this city was quietly winked at.

The conviction of men in Arizona on flimsy, hearsay evidence of polygamous marriages said to have been contracted from twelve to twenty years prior to the passage of the law under which they were tried, though as glaring a violation of constitutional law and common practice as ever was perpetrated, was passed by without condemnation, because, forsooth, the prosecuted parties belonged to the unpopular "Mormons."

"Mormon"-hating Judge who tried those cases, in sending the condemned men to a distant State's prison pending an appeal to a higher court, was laughed at, too, if noticed at all.

The recent action of the Idaho Legislature in passing laws subversive not only of the Constitution of our country, but of every right which free men hold dear, have been applauded generally by those who have noticed them as laudable, in view of the end to be accomplished—the rendering of it impossible for any "Mormon" to live in that Territory.

Look abroad, and the same feeling is found to prevail to a great extent. Anti-"Mormon" societies are organized in various parts of staid old England, and efforts are being made to prevent the Latter-day Saint Elders from preaching in that nation. Various other European nations have also banished the Elders, refused them the protection of the law or fined and imprisoned them without regard to law, pleading in justification of their illiberality that they were only following the example of the United States.

In all this the Latter-day Saints should see a fulfillment of predictions that have been uttered in ancient and modern times. They have been given to understand from the beginning that the world would be opposed to them, and that they should be hated of all men. The Savior said to His disciples, "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

The Lord evidently designs to develop faith among the people by what they are required to suffer. When all others desert them and none seem inclined to show any friendship, they have only the Lord to depend upon, and according to the prophecies this is the position they are to be brought into. Then the Lord has promised to make bare His arm in their defense, and He will do so just as signally as He did in the case of Daniel when he was delivered from the lion's den, the three Hebrew children when they were brought safely out of the fiery furnace, or Peter when visited in prison by an angel who struck off his chains and opened to him the prison doors.

The Saints know in whom they trust, and while their actions merit God's approval they have nothing to fear. They can rejoice in the midst of their persecutions, in seeing the fulfillment of inspired predictions and the hastening on of God's purposes, and say as Paul said: "We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in dispair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed. For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The only coin known in Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar. The usual means of barter are cloth and bars of rock salt ten inches long by two inches wide and deep, bound with a reed. A recent traveler made an everlasting friendship with a chief by making him a present of an empty Worcestershire sauce bottle, the glass stopper of which appeared to be a source of delight to the chief.

A fair specimen of the extravagance indulged in by many Government officials is afforded by the lessing of Ben Butler's house, opposite the Capitol, for committee rooms. It costs $10,000 a year, and the committees for whose use it was hired are said to have no urgent business on hand. What is even more inexcusable is the fact that much of the costly furniture of the last occupant of the mansion was bought at high prices, when furniture much more appropriate and useful could have been procured for one-third the price paid.

The wealthiest peer in Great Britian is the Duke of Buccleuch. The entailed estates in Scotland, to which he has just succeeded, extend to upwards of 450,000 acres, the present rental of which is about $850,000. The Duke also comes into the Boughton estates, which are worth $140,000 a year. The Duke's pier at Granton brings $50,000 a year. His minerals and quarries are worth as much more and he owns valuable urban property in Midlothian. He will also receive $2,500,000 from his father's personal estate and his income altogether will be about $1,350,000, on which he will probably be able to eke out an existence.

Encke's comet, which has been seen by various astronomers in Europe and America during the past two months, and which will be brightest on the 7th of March, has been visible at intervals for nearly one hundred years. It was first discovered in 1786, and was named after Encke, the German astronomer, who first investigated its orbit. Its visits are not like those of angels—few and far between—for it is seen about every 1,212th day. Nor is it likely to strike terror to ordinary mortals, as it cannot be seen without the aid of a telescope, and through it is only visible as a faint nebulous mass.

WE have received the monthly wool circulars of Mauger & Avery, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago; and of Walter Brown & Co., Boston, from which we learn that the better descriptions of Utah wools have been more popular during the past year than usual. The choicest fine wools have almost equalled those of the Mississippi Valley. Utah and Wyoming wools are quoted as follows: Choice 20 @ 21; average 17 @ 20. It is thought that "a better demand for heavy woolen goods may improve the position of these wools, but otherwise there is little probability of any advance in their saleable values during the next few months."

A man by the name of Joseph Johnson, who is and has been for years badly afflicted with the anti-"Mormon" mania, has been recently lecturing on "Mormonism" in the Theatre Royal, of Douglas, Isle of Man. He is the same fellow who headed a mob to drive Elders John C. Graham, John Quayle, and one or two others out of that town and off the Island several years ago, and who about eighteen months ago did all in his power to break up a meeting which a number of Elders were holding in Douglas. Upon that occasion he challenged Elder Jos. A. West to discuss "Mormonism" with him, but manifested a great deal less eagerness after his challenge was accepted, and finally got out of it on the plea that no hall could be hired. He subsequently carried on a controversy in the *Examiner*, a Douglas paper, with another Elder, on the subject of the doctrines and practices of the "Mormons," until he found he was getting worsted in the argument, when he brought such pressure to bear upon the editor that he dare not publish any more articles from the Elder. He is itching for notoriety, and he pitches into the "Mormons" because he thinks that they have fewer friends in that region than any other class of people. He may gain the applause of bigots by the course which he is pursuing, but he has already proved that he is utterly unscrupulous able men, and he will yet find that instead of advancing himself in the estimation of people generally by his libelous and scurrilous assaults upon an innocent people, he will become despised among men and condemned by the Almighty.

AN INTELLIGENT VIEW OF THE SITUATION CLEARLY EXPRESSED.

Editor Deseret News:

As a citizen of the United States somewhat conversant with Eastern politics, lately returned from a considerable sojourn in foreign lands, and now witnessing with disinterested curiosity the "irrepressible

CONFLICT" IN UTAH,

perhaps your readers may pardon my presumption in offering the conscientious opinions of an unbiased spectator concerning some of those public matters which are currently uppermost in the minds of every thoughtful resident of this Territory.

Within the confines of these mountain-guarded valleys I find an already well and

VIGOROUSLY DEVELOPED EMBRYO

of a colossal State, the manifest destiny of which, if its future is at all foreshadowed by its brief but illustrious past, will eventually entitle it to foremost consideration as a most prolific, loyal and potential star amid the mighty galaxy of free commonwealths which constitute this great American Union. But even its unsurpassed record of progress and glowing promise of prospective grandeur, coupled with the singular virtue, hardihood, and the fraternal amalgamation of its exiled pilgrim pioneers have contributed towards making Utah an object of envy and the victim of most traitorous, oppressive and knavish political machinations.

AN INSIGNIFICANT MINORITY

of antagonistic adventurers brought their inordinate ambitions and favorite vices into the Territory after its prosperity had been established through the privations, hardships, self-denials, toils and virtues of that consecrated brotherhood which originally settled this whole region in the face of most formidable obstacles that were only surmounted by a painfully laborious zeal and confidence born of marvelous faith in prophetic utterances then as now held in odium by the masses of men. The invading faction, which was soon developed into a petty anti-"Mormon" propaganda, aspired to control the rising political and rich commercial destinies of a pioneer people who were fully capable and worthy of conducting their own affairs, both business and governmental, as the residents of all other portions of this free and beneficent Republic were and are permitted to do. Then began, on Utah soil, the first unhallowed effort to subvert the plainest rights of American settlers.

On the one hand were the "Mormons" united by identity of interest, one common faith, and kindred sufferings and perils. On the other hand were the so-called anti-"Mormons," but little interested in the material prosperity of the colony, determined to reap where they had not sown, bent on practising vices alien to the sterling principles of the "Mormon" community, seeking office, emolument and a heritage which could not of right be theirs. Thus as a matter of fact the people of Utah have been engaged for years with a plotting coterie of gross usurpers, in a vital struggle, which is wholly, or in great part, misunderstood throughout the United States and the world. The present aspect of the conflict, as it really is, demands imperatively the prompt, calm, unprejudiced attention of the sovereign patriotic people.

The resident anti-"Mormons" have created a

FALSE PUBLIC OPINION,

at the seat of National government. The pernicious custom of appointing other than denizens of the Territory to positions of official trust under the Federal government, has uniformly added effective strength, during many consecutive Republican administrations, to a traitorous faction until, under the deceptive cognomen of anti-"Mormon," it has placed Utah virtually in the position of a

CONQUERED PROVINCE,

denied the proper and just privilege of statehood, with many of her citizens disenfranchised and worse, now driven into cruel exile from their business, their homes, their darling wives and their precious babes, while a sensational paper—the *Tribune*, with its ribald jests and sneers and a daily cargo of lying contamination, glories in the first clear case wherein a freeborn American people have fallen beneath the yoke of political oppression through cancerous treason, supported merely by a widespread popular prejudice. *Oh tempora! Oh mores!* When will the next American Territory or State have to lament the disfranchisement and banishment of its citizens, if the anti-Mormon traitorous usurpers, who have brought Utah to such a pass, shall be permitted to consummate their nefarious scheme of tyranny and robbery with immunity under the ostensible plea of destroying a religious tenet generally accepted here which only interferes with the practice of harlotry, without trespassing on any individual inalienable or constitutional right of man? Will the

RETURN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

to power at Washington restore the people of Utah to their proper rights as true citizens, who have built up a magnificent State for the national diadem? Under the coming new administration, will the overthrow of the national Constitution, made certain in this Territory by a rabble of conspirators, be avenged, and the grand charter of American liberty forever vindicated? Or will Alfales Young, Mr. Rawlins and even lesser luminaries of a fraudulent young democracy, hob-nobbing with such "sons of prophets" as have declared their own unspeakable ignominy by unnaturally impeaching reproachfully the motives and practices of their own dead sires, succeed in perpetuating under President Cleveland the seditious, disloyal power of so-called anti-Mormonism? I believe in the ultimate triumph of justice, the right and liberty. I believe in the loyalty, the integrity and the final honorable verdict of this great nation, which has been misled by a vile and brutal misrepentation. I believe the rights of Utah will yet be redeemed and the wrongs her people have unjustly suffered soon be condignly avenged; for I cannot believe that the grandest free government on earth has yet half reached the meridian of her noonday glory or already begun a sure and swift decline.

CHARLES W. HEMENWAY.

Payson, Utah, Feb. 12th, 1885.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

NEW YORK, 12.—Threes, 1⅛; 4⅛'s, 12⅝; 4's, 22¾; Pacific 6's, 25; Central Pacific, 30⅝; Burlington, 21⅞; Northern Pacific, 16⅝; preferred, 41⅝; Northwestern, 93⅝; York Central, 92⅝; Oregon Navigation, 65⅝; Transcontinental, 13⅝; Pacific Mail, 20⅝; Panama, 98; St. Louis & S. F., 20⅝; Texas Pacific, 12⅞; Union Pacific, 49⅞; Fargo Express, 8; Western Union, 61⅞.

Declined.

OTTAWA, 12.—The offer of Lieut. Col. Williams and Tyrwhitt, M. P's., Col. Van Straubenzie and other Canadian officers, to raise Canadian regiments for service in Egypt, has been declined, but Canadians will be employed to do garrison duty in England if they desire to do so. This proposal is not likely to be accepted, as it is extremely doubtful if a thousand Canadians could be raised for garrison purposes.

The Blockade Broken.

CHICAGO, 12.—The weather throughout the Northwest continues very cold, but the railway blockade appears to have been generally lifted, and trains are beginning to move in all directions. Passenger trains which left for the West and Southwest are reported as having made good time. Resumption of freight traffic is expected to begin on all roads to-day. The temperature at 8 o'clock was six degrees below zero, Omaha six below, Dubuque 15 below, Fargo 20 below, Winnipeg 25 below.

Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—Richard Treuke was hanged in the corridor of the county prison here this morning. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Augusta Zimm, his paramour, and the wife of his friend. Treuke wanted the woman wholly to desert her husband, which she declined

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Heavy Fighting Near Langson.

PARIS, 12.—A dispatch from Tonquin states that the French column advancing toward Langson, under General Briere de Lisle, has had three days' hard fighting in the defiles of the mountains. The French losses are heavy, but the troops are making steady progress, despite the obstinate resistance of the Chinese.

A Brilliant but Costly British Victory.

LONDON, 12.—General Wolseley telegraphs that Brackenbury reports from Dulka Island, about 70 miles above Merawi, that Earle's attack was well planned and gallantly executed. It is expected to effect an open way to Berber without further fighting. The rebels held a high ridge of razor-backed hills. Six companies of the Black Watch and six companies of the Stafford regiments marched around the high hills, entirely turning the enemy's position, which was then attacked from the rear. The enemy were not great in point of numbers, but their position was very strong and difficult of access. They fought with most determined bravery. Earle, was among the foremost in the attack and his fall was the cause of deep lament from every officer and man in the force. He was killed on the summit of the hills, behind which the enemy were posted, at almost the same time that Lieut. Colonel Eyre was killed.

The camp was captured by the 19th Hussars. The English success was complete. Ten standards were among the spoils of victory. The enemy's dead were lying thick among the rocks and in the open field where, when they found themselves surrounded, they made a desperate effort to rush through the English column, in which rush but few escaped.

The English losses consist of Gen. Earle, Col. Eyre, Lieut. Col. Coventry, and nine men of the rank and file killed and four officers and 21 men wounded.

The English intended to continue the advance along the river by daylight on Wednesday to carry out Wolseley's instructions to Earle.

The above are points of the official reports communicated to Gen. Wolseley by Col. Brackenbury, dated at Dulka Island, about 75 miles above Merawi.

New Zealanders Putting on the War Paint.

LONDON, 12.—A telegram was received to-day at the *British-Australian* newspaper office, in London, from Wellington, New Zealand, which says: Intense excitement prevails in New Zealand owing to the statement just published that Germany has annexed the Island of Samoa, and this action was taken by the German squadron in face of protests by the English and American consuls. The situation is serious. The report of this action by Germany is not wholly credited here and is published under reserve.

LAND ACTS NOT YET REPEALED.

Editor Deseret News:

We are in receipt of information from Washington that the bill repealing the pre-emption, desert and timber culture acts, was not passed by the Senate, as stated in the dispatches, but that it was simply reported favorably by the committee in charge. It is now being discussed however, and will probably be amended and passed. Persons who have supposed the laws on pre-emption, desert and timber culture were obsolete, are hereby informed that they can still enter under these laws, if otherwise qualified. But as the time for doing this is uncertain, we would recommend immediate action on their part. If they will write us, we will give them full information free of cost, and perhaps save them a trip to the city.

Respectfully,
STAYNER & SIMMONS,
Land Agents and Attorneys.
Salt Lake City, Feb. 12, 1885.

To make very black drawings with Indian ink, a correspondent suggests that the pigment be cracked into small pieces and soaked in dilute ammonia water, when, with an occasional shaking, it will soften in two days; but, if the ammonia is too strong, it will turn the ink brown.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITHS.—At Greenville, Beaver County, on the 5th of February, 1885, of asthma, David S. Griffiths; born September 13th, 1821, at Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, South Wales; was baptized in October, 1849, and emigrated to Utah in 1863. He leaves five children and many friends to mourn his loss. He died as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Mill. Star, please copy.

REMOVED.
L. D. & A. Young, Boots Shoes
116 S. Main St.

LIFE PRESERVER.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

I suffered severe pain from Catarrh for years; I lost sense of smell. Ely's Cream Balm has worked a miracle.—C. S. Halleys, Binghamton, N. Y.

Do not be deceived; ask for and take only B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats. D. S. and Trade Mark on every drop. 4

Always Reliable! Warranted!
Frost bites, inflamed sore eyes, burns, bruises, cuts and old sores, cured at once or your money refunded by your druggist. This is the positive warranty placed on every box of Brown's Arnica Salve by the Brown Medicine and Manufacturing Company. Only 25 cents. d&s

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."
Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 & 25c.

Salt Lake Theatre.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY.

CHILDREN'S BALL

Two Entertainments, Afternoon and Evening.

THE AFTERNOON

For all the children, large and small. Dancing will commence at ONE o'clock, and close at Seven o'clock precisely.

THE EVENING BALL

Will be for the young folks and children; Dancing will commence at 8, and close at 12 o'clock.

A full Band, under the direction of Prof. Weihe, will render music.

It is the intention to make fun for the little ones. At intervals they will be entertained by a trained corps of performers, who will take part in the Marches and exhibit the Trained Elephant, the wonderful Monkey, a Circus Performance and a Shadow Pantomime.

A feature of the entertainments will be a **Valentine Post Office**, where the children and young folks can exchange Valentines.

All the children and young folks of the city and vicinity are invited.

TICKETS will be for Sale at the Theatre Box Office, commencing Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Admission to the Afternoon Ball—Children, all ages, 25cts. Guardians having small children in charge, 25cts. Spectators, 50cts. Reserved Seats, First Circle, 50cts.

☞ Admission to the Evening Ball—Children under 12 years, 25cts.; all over 12 years, two for 75cts., or 75cts. per couple. Reserved Seats, First Circle, 50cts. Spectators, 50cts.

☞ Those desirous of attending either of the Balls should secure their Tickets early.

REFRESHMENTS.—Be sure and bring your nickels. Sandwiches, Oranges and Lemonade on sale, at exceedingly low prices.

At the Theatre there will be a stand for the sale of Valentines under the supervision of Mr. C. R. Savage.

☞ During the Evening the Shadow Pantomime will be given, and the Elephant and other animals make One March.

HENRY WAGNER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY
LAGER BEER ALE and PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street.

Test Your Baking Powder To-Day!
Brands advertised as absolutely pure
CONTAIN AMMONIA.
THE TEST:
Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of Ammonia.

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.
Its Healthfulness Has NEVER Been Questioned.
In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumer's reliable test,
THE TEST OF THE OVEN.
Price Baking Powder Co.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems
For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the world.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

MINTON'S TILES.
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
For Public Buildings and Dwellings, Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscoting, etc., and for Exterior Decorations.
MILLER & COATES, NEW YORK.
ELIAS MORRIS, Importer's Agent,
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VALENTINES
When you can buy the Home-Made article as CHEAP and BETTER FINISHED. DISCOUNT TO DEALERS AS LOW.
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C. R. SAVAGE,
Art Bazar, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on by the Salt Lake Foundry & Machine Co., in Salt Lake City, is now under the management and control of the undersigned, said company having transferred and delivered its property to me for certain purposes named in two deeds, bearing date of August 1, 1883, and June 2d, 1884, respectively. The business will be carried on, till further notice, in my name, and all debts due the said company will be paid to me, as no one is authorized to collect the debts and accounts of said company but myself.
A. G. GIAUQUE, Trustee.

HOME-MADE SILKS!
HOME-MADE
SILK DRESS GOODS,
OTTOMANS, GROSGRAINS,
BROCADED & PLAIN SATINS
and GRENADINES;
Also, HANDKERCHIEFS, for sale at Manufacturers' Prices, by
MRS. E. P. MUSSER,
Second house south of Silk Factory, Cañon Road. d 2m

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE 21ST DAY OF October, 1884, School District Number Seven in Salt Lake County, in the Territory of Utah, duly levied a special Tax against and upon the property of Charles E. Street in said district, amounting to Five dollars ($5.00) payable on the 22nd day of November 1884, which said tax has not been paid, and has been duly certified to me, Nathaniel V. Jones, Collector of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, for collection;

Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, as such Collector, I have levied upon the following described property, to wit:

Part of lot three (3) in block thirty-one (31), as platted in plat A of Salt Lake City survey, which will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and costs, at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 28th day of February, 1885, at 12 o'clock m.

NATHANIEL V. JONES,
Collector.
County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, January 31st, 1885.

DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTES
FOR
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Several inferior and dangerous "substitutes" for the genuine "Horsford's Acid Phosphate" are being offered for sale; and we hereby caution the dealers and public against buying or using them, as they will not produce the same effect upon the system as the genuine "Horsford's," and the ingredients in some of them are dangerous to health.
Some of these "substitutes" or imitations are simply Dilute Phosphoric Acid, which interferes with the digestion; while the genuine "Horsford's" not only causes no trouble with the digestive organs, but materially assists in their action.
One preparation that is being offered for sale, by the gallon, contains Meta or Pyro Phosphoric Acid, which are declared by the highest authority to be **poisonous.** The same preparation also contains Chloric Acid, which is a compound of Chlorine. "Horsford's" contains neither of these ingredients.
These "substitutes" are liable to be found at soda fountains, because of their cheapness.
CALL for "HORSFORD'S," and TAKE NO OTHER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
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DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

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Invigorates the Liver, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the System, Purifies the Blood, Assists Digestion, Prevents Fevers. Is a Household Need. An Invaluable Family Medicine for common complaints.
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Soda Fountain Apparatus	5 00
Piano	75 00
Grain Chopper	50 00
Saw Apparatus	40 00
Parlor Billiard Table with Balls and Cues	50 00
Buggy	40 00
Light Wagon	40 00
Horse	75 00
Baxter six horse power Engine and New Boiler	400 00
12 to 15 Acres of Land in Brighton	300 00
Heavy Wagon	40 00
Heavy Two wheel Dray	25 00
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Salt, Fine and Coarse.	
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Felloes, Spokes and Scond hand Picks.	
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Wells Bored.	
House in 11th Ward to dispose of.	

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IDAHO STORE,
Half Block South of Theatre.
JOHN W. SNELL.

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes, assessed against and upon the property of Edward E. Phillips, for the year A. D. 1884, amounting to Two Dollars and Forty Cents ($2.40), remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, Nathaniel V. Jones, 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:

Forty (40) acres of land in the northwest quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27) Township Three (3) South, Range One (1) West 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 21st day of February, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

NATHANIEL V. JONES,
County Collector for Salt Lake County.
Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, January d5 s2

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE COUNTY, SCHOOL and Territorial Taxes assessed to The Gisbon Toll Road, for the year A. D. 1884, amounting to Twelve Dollars ($12.00), remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, A. G. Johnson, Collector of Tooele County, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Section 49 of "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

One Frame House, situated on the Gisbon Toll Road, between Jacob City and the mouth of Soldier Cañon, and known as the Toll House, which will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in Tooele City, Tooele County, U. T., on the 5th day of March A. D., 1885, at Eleven (11) o'clock a. m.

A. G. JOHNSON, Collector,
per C. R. McBRIDE, Deputy.
Assessor and Collector's Office, January 30th, 1885. d5 s2

COME AND SEE THE VARIETY OF
Furniture and Upholstery!
TWO CAR LOADS JUST ARRIVED!
THERE IS THE SMALLEST ROCKER to gladden the heart of the child, as well as the comfortable Library or Reading or Office Chair for the business man, and the Patent Rocker for the ripe matron and the comfortable Easy Chair for the venerable patriarch, as well as all kinds of BED ROOM, PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE for the young man and maiden just starting on the sea of matrimony. Come and see and be convinced that the
Cheapest and Best Place to Buy is at
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WE OFFER OUR VERY DESIRABLE LINE OF
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LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
Cloaks, Ulsters, Dolmans, Circulars, Newmarkets, Etc.,
ALL SEASONABLE & FASHIONABLE GOODS
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WE ALSO OFFER A CHOICE AND ELEGANT LINE OF
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Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc.,
AND A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods, at Prices to Suit the Times.
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
A large lot of Short Lengths in this Department at almost half of Regular Price.
Our Woolen Hosiery, Knit Goods, Shawls and Skirts Must Go
THE PRICE WILL PUSH THEM.
500 PIECES OF EMBROIDERIES, to be Sold by the Piece Only
Lower than Ever Offered in this City.
1,000 Dozen of Ladies' Dress Buttons, at 10c., worth 25c. to 35c.
1,000 Do. Do. Do. Do. 25c., worth 50c. to 75c.

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The Large Sales in our
Cloak and Suit Depart't
Compel us to make extensive alterations, which will enable us to show a Larger Assortment of Fine Garments, and at the same time afford our patrons greater comfort in examining and fitting the same. An Elegant Assortment of Ladies'