DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 278. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

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Write for Illustrated Catalogues. d13

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POLISHED OR BLUED.

Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over 10 years. They are the Best Nails made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe no longer than any other.

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For sale by Z. C. M. I. and branch stores. d&w

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WHITE CLOUD

FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry

Snow White and Absolutely Pure.

If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store have Free Samples of Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills. Cure without fail; removes Pimples in the Face; relieves Biliousness, and improves Digestion. Only one for a dose. 25 cents a box. d&w

FARM FOR SALE.

W. X. JONES WILL SELL A ONE hundred and eighty acre Farm, consisting of Farming and Pasture Land in Hunter Precinct, and take part pay in Sheep. This is a bargain! Call and see him! 631 W. South Temple St. d&w

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SALT LAKE CITY,

CALIFORNIA BREWERY,

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

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LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BRUSHES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Represented by JOHN RAE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores, Sears & Liddle and dealers generally throughout the Territory. d192 daslt

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COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure White Lead,

RED LEAD. LITHARGE.

SOUTHERN CO. TRADE MARK REGISTERED. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN PURE LINSEED OIL ST. LOUIS.

The Southern White Lead is manufactured entirely from the best refined Pig Leads, and is ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and as the name of the Company is placed only upon STRICTLY PURE, parties buying White Lead branded "Southern Company" are absolutely sure of obtaining A PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD.

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

GEORGE E. HAMLIN & CO.,

Manufacturers & Jobbers,

342 & 344 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, etc.

HAZARD POWDER

Office, 63, Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse

For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

A. MINER & CO.

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If you have Real Estate to Sell;
If you want to Buy Real Estate;
If you have Houses to Rent;
If you want to Rent a House;
If you have Money to Loan;
If you want to Borrow Money;
Come and see us,

AT 63½ W. FIRST SOUTH ST.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Salt Lake Glass Works will be held at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1888, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, hearing the annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. A. EVANS,
Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Oct 6, 1888. d1d

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft or Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for

SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

PENNA SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

MERCHANT TAILOR

PHILIP SPRY

Has opened his

NEW STORE

AT

No. 25 W. South Temple Street,

(Opposite Temple)

WITH AN

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHS!

He is also authorized by the late U. O. Tailors to pay and collect all debts of he said Corporation. d6m

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ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Factory and Warerooms No. 253 E., First South Street.

One and a half blocks East of Theatre.

Telephone No. 70.

Sexton's Office in same building.

JOS. WILLIAM TAYLOR,

UTAH'S LEADING

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER.

I carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of

COFFINS, CASKETS,

—AND—

Undertaker's Goods in Utah,

Wholesale and Retail, at

IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES!

Lower than were ever offered in Utah.

LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.

Office and Warerooms Never Closed.

31 & 33 S. West Temple St.

P. O. Box 934. Telephone 383.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

James G. Blaine Severely Criticises the Financial Policy of the Administration.

Judge Thurman, in an Able Speech, Defends President Cleveland.

The Chinese Exclusion Act Sustained by a Decision of Judge Sawyer.

Speeches by Sioux Chiefs, Now in Washington, on Selling their Lands.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

SPEECH BY JUDGE THURMAN.

He Defends the Administration and Tariff Reform.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.—Judge Thurman left Cincinnati this morning for the big democratic barbecue to be held here this afternoon. He was received with enthusiasm en route and on arriving here reviewed the procession of the democratic organization which was a mile long. The weather is rainy but nevertheless there promises to be a great crowd at the fair grounds this afternoon.

After dining, Judge Thurman was driven in a carriage, drawn by gaily decorated gray horses through the crowded streets to the still more crowded fair grounds. Fully 40,000 people were present, and had gathered around the three stands from which prominent speakers held forth. Among them were Senator Voorhees, General Black and Governor Gray. Judge Thurman was received with much enthusiasm, and spoke about as follows:

"I am thrice happy to see all around me signs of victory in Indiana [great enthusiasm and cries of "You bet!"], and victory in Indiana means the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States. [Applause.] Now, my dear friends [here Thurman produced his bandana, which was the signal for another outburst of applause], four years ago I had the honor to speak at a number of meetings in Indiana. I was advocating the election of Grover Cleveland to be President of the United States. Our opponents were actively engaged in the same contest and wherever I went I heard their gloomy predictions of what would befall the country if Cleveland should be elected. [A voice—We still live.] Everywhere they depicted ruin to the business of the country, everywhere they told us that the mills, factories and furnaces of the United States would shut down because they could not live under the administration of Grover Cleveland. Everywhere they talked about the payment of the Confederate debt, the pensioning of rebel soldiers, and Lord knows what other evils their vivid imaginations did not portray to the people to prevent them from voting for Grover Cleveland. The people did not believe their sad predictions, and they elected that man to the presidency, and now he has been President for a little over three and a half years, and what do we hear. Why from these very same republican orators we hear it declared that these United States were never so prosperous as they are this day. [Applause.] All their prophecies in regard to the ruin of the business of the country, all their prophecies in regard to the payment of the public debt, all their predictions of pensioning rebel soldiers, all flaunting of the bloody shirt has gone for nothing and is only remembered to be ridiculed. My dear friends, there never was a President who took his seat under more trying circumstances than Cleveland did. The democratic party had been out of power for nearly a quarter of a century. Of course there were democrats who thought that when we got the democratic administration, every democrat in the land ought to have a good office. Of course there were others who wanted no office, but had their own peculiar notions as to how the government should be conducted, and to meet and satisfy the wishes of the people who elected him, the President of the United States—that man Cleveland—had the hardest task that ever was encountered by a President, and how has he performed that task? The people's answer to that question is found in the fact that after three years and a half of his administration the democratic convention at St. Louis renominated him by a unanimous vote. Let me say once more, no dishonest man, no second rate man, nobody but an upright, industrious, courageous man ever yet was honored in this way, and therefore the answer to what is said against Cleveland is, 'Behold the American people have spoken in his favor.' [Applause]. My friends, if I had time to do it, I would like to say a few words upon the subject that interests you so much this year—the question of tariff. What is a tariff? It is nothing in the wide world but a tax. It is a tax levied on you people, and when it is levied for no other purpose than that of furnishing the government of a country with sufficient means to carry on that government, no man of any party objects to it. But when it is issued, not for the purpose of raising in that way the necessary revenue for the government, but for raising millions and tens of millions, nay, hundreds of millions of dollars or more for revenue, for which the government has no legitimate use then, my friends, the government puts its hands into your pockets and robs you of your daily earnings. Applause.] I say it is a tax, and it is a tax paid in a most unequal degree by the poor man of the land. How is this tax paid? Does the tax gatherer of the United States come around and demand it of you on your farm and in your workshop? No; but that is not the way. It is this way. Upon every article of foreign manufacture that is brought into your country for sale this tax is levied. It is collected in the custom houses of the United States. It is first paid by the man who brings the goods here—the importer—and then of course he puts that tax upon the price which he paid for the goods and sells it for that increased price when he disposes of it to the merchant. Then when the merchant sells it to you here in this goodly city of Shelbyville, he keeps on that tax in the price which he charges you for it, otherwise he could not carry on his business twenty-four hours.

He adverted to the treasury surplus, and said that was just so much money taken out of the circulation of the country; that is just so much money which the people might use in their many business transactions and in supplying their wants, and would so use if were it not locked up idle in the vaults of the treasury.

My friends, continued he, our opponents say that this tarrf is for the benefit of the workingman, as if it could possibly be for the benefit of the laboring man to tax him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all the tools and implements of his trade, and when he dies carry him in a taxed coffin to his grave. No, that is simply an absurdity. The idea that a nation can be made rich by heavily taxing its people far beyond what the necessities of the government require, the idea that a man can be bettered by taxing him on all the necessaries of life is nothing short of an absurdity. [Applause.] But the republicans state that the democrats propose to break down all the manufacturers in the country. My friends, they will do no such thing. They mean to give the manufacturers a fair chance for an honest living, and when they do that, they do all an honest man can ask, that is all. They talk about our oppressing, or being the enemies of the laboring man. Why, in the name of common sense if that is so, of what manner of men is the democratic party composed? I have belonged to it ever since I was knee-high to a duck, as we boys used to say. [Applause and laughter.] I have watched it, been of it, and seen it under many and many an administration, and always I have seen that ninety nine hundredths of the men who belonged to the democratic party are laboring men. (Applause, and cries of "That's right.")

A voice—Not for a dollar a day, either. Not if they can get more. [Applause.]

Governor Gray followed Judge Thurman and held the crowd for three-quarters of an hour longer, after which the party was driven to the depot and after some little delay went on to Indianapolis, where the judge will remain over night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—The Thurman party arrived at 9 o'clock. Tomorrow afternoon, at 1:10 o'clock, the judge and party will leave here for Fort Wayne, where Judge Thurman will speak Wednesday.

A Boy's Bold Theft.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The clerks in the Quebec Bank got a surprise today when a youth walked in with a soap box under his arm, put the box down on the floor, stepped upon it, reached over, grasped a parcel of bills valued at $1000 and went out of the door before the clerks realized what he had done. Although the employees got to the door as quickly as possible, the thief was nowhere to be seen, and no one can give any description of him.

CHINESE CANNOT LAND.

The Exclusion Act Sustained by a Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—A decision was rendered by Judge Sawyer in the United States Circuit Court today upon two test cases under the recent Chinese exclusion act. The court affirms the constitutionality of the act and holds that all the Chinese now in the harbor, as well as those now on their way here from China, must be sent back.

It is estimated that this decision will affect about 53,000 Chinese, as there are over 80,000 return certificates still outstanding, and it is believed there are now about 3,000 Chinamen in their native country who had lived here before the restriction act was passed, and who before the passage of the exclusion bill would be entitled to enter this country under the claim of being prior residents.

About six hundred Chinese have arrived in this port since the approval of the exclusion act, and about seven hundred others are now on the way from China. The decision of the court, which is very lengthy, declares that the language of the act is clear and exact and capable of bearing but one construction. It began to operate the moment it was approved by the President, and though the petitioners in these cases were upon the high seas at the time the act was approved, it nevertheless operates upon them. The court further declares there is no specific contract between the United States government and individual Chinese laborers, by which the latter should be entitled to return to this country after once departing from it. The return certificate is not a contract, but only an instrument of evidence to distinguish the identity of the party already entitled to entertain privileges under the compact between the United States and the Chinese government. Both the two governments treaties, like other laws, confer rights and privileges as long as they are in force, and the court holds that the right of Congress to legislate in such manner as to control and repeal the stipulations of treaties has been clearly recognized. An act of Congress upon the subject within its legislative power is as binding upon the courts as a treaty on the same subject. Both are binding, except as the latter conflicts or interferes with the former.

Upon the other point urged by counsel for the Chinese, that the exclusion act is unconstitutional on account of its being an *ex post facto* law, the court says:

We do not find any element of an *ex post facto* law in the act now in question. There is nothing in the nature of an offense in a Chinaman's departure from the country, and his departure is made no offense, and there is nothing in the way of punishment or of penalty imposed by the act for having departed from the country. In providing in the interest of the people of the United States that he shall not return, there is simply a repeal by Congress of a prior law found in the stipulations of the treaty with China.

Counsel for the Chinese gave notice hat they would appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court.

SPEECH BY BLAINE.

He Makes Another Attack Upon the Administration.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 15.—The morning trains brought many visitors to the city to attend the Blaine meeting this afternoon. A drizzling rain has been falling since daybreak.

The inclement weather interfered somewhat with the demonstration here in honor of Hon. James G. Blaine, General Hovey, Corporal Tanner, Governor A. E. King and A. Snowden. Toward noon the rain abated, and thousands of visitors from Louisville, (Kentucky), Jeffersonville, Charleston, Madison, Croyden and other neighboring points, tramped about the muddy streets. At 9 o'clock, Blaine and General Hovey held a public reception at the Windsor Hotel, around which several thousand people gathered. After shaking hands for an hour, Blaine thanked the assemblage for the cordial welcome extended to General Hovey and himself and returned to ex-Congressman Culberson's residence, where he received many callers during the day. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the streets, the parade in the afternoon was declared by citizens to be the largest and most imposing in the city. Blaine reviewed the procession from the balcony of the Culberson residence. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner reviewed them coming down town. The procession was forty minutes in passing. Several thousand marchers were in line. A mass meeting was held, at which it is estimated from 10,000 to 12,000 were present. Blaine arrived at 3:30 and was given an ovation. He was in good voice and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman—Last Wednesday at Goshen, Indiana, I stated that Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, had appeared before the ways and means committee when the tariff was up, and according to Senator Allison, had secured an arrangement by which $5,000,000 were put into the pockets of that trust. Mr. Mills, chairman of the ways and means committee, in a special card printed this morning in the Louisville papers, denies that Havemeyer ever appeared before the committee, or that any such arrangement as I have spoken of was made for his benefit. I do not know what Mr. Mills means by this denial unless Havemeyer never appeared before the full committee when in regular session. If he means that he did not appear before the members of the committee in the committee room, then he is not contradicted by myself, but by the *Congressional Record*. On page 2503 of the *Congressional Record* for the current session, issued on July 10th, a debate is reported in which Breckenridge, of Arkansas, a member of the ways and means committee, admitted that he

INVITED HAVEMEYER

and his attorney to the room of the committee of ways and means on the 10th of April to talk over the sugar tariff, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, another member of the ways and means committee, admitted having met Havemeyer and his attorney at another time. All that I stated is substantially as I have quoted, and in consequence the sugar standard was changed from No. 13, originally reported and printed in the tariff bill, to No. 16, as reported by the ways and means committee, and passed the House, and it was in this change that Senator Allison found that six millions of dollars, by the Mills committee, had been put in the pockets of the trust. I may take Mr. Mills' denial, if he chooses, that Havemeyer never appeared before him, but here were two members of the ways and means committee who openly acknowledged they had heard not only Havemeyer, but his attorney, and the attorney was skilled in every feature of the sugar tariff and not only knew what points were advantageous to the government, but also knew still further what points were advantageous to the trust. The latter points seem to have been adopted by the ways and means committee, though perhaps Mr. Mills did not know it. [Laughter and cheers.]

I find also in the papers today a report of a democratic meeting before which Fairchild, Secretary of the treasury, appeared to defend his policy of loaning $60,000,000 of the people's money without interest. His defense consists chiefly in proving that I overstated the amount these banks could make out of that transaction. He says that I calculated the interest of the whole $60,000,000, whereas the banks are compelled to keep 25 per cent in specie.

POOR BANKS,

what a hardship they have to endure. [Laughter and cheers.] I think Fairchild's answer is positively amusing and it recalls to me the soliloquy of the man who drew the $10,000 prize in a lottery a few years ago, when the habit was to deduct 15 per cent before paying the amount. "How lucky it was," he said, "that I did not draw the $20,000. It would have ruined me to pay the premium." (Laughter and cheers.) Fairchild does not frankly and manfully confront the issue. He does not state to the people how the banks could afford the issue. He does not say to the people how the banks could afford to buy government bonds when the government itself could not afford it. If it was an advantageous proceeding for these banks to invest $60,000,000 in government bonds, why was it not still more advantageous for the government to do it? (Cheers.) I press this question upon Mr. Fairchild, for he has not answered why, if the banks could make 2 to 2½ per cent upon the purchase of United States fours, the Treasury Department could not make as much. (Cheers.) When, by doing what the banks do, he could have wiped out $60,000,000 of public debt. (Cheers.) I press this question because it is a pertinent question. General Harrison made a well-grounded accusation and used a happy phrase when he accused the national administration of "burning the surplus." If Fairchild had invested $60,000,000 in United States bonds it would not have appeared in the surplus, but if he had loaned it to the pet banks, it still appears as a part of the frightful surplus, to get rid of which, the people must destroy the protective tariff. There is a very suggestive point bearing on that to which I beg Mr. Fairchild's attention. Between March, 1885, and June 30, 1886, a year and four months from President Cleveland's inauguration,

THE SURPLUS

in the Treasury increased $9,060,000 and the public debt was only reduced $50,000,000; of this $50,000,000, $44,500,000 was a compulsory purchase for the sinking fund. The further fact is revealed that there was at that very date, $50,000,000 of the three per cent bonds that could have been called in at par, and they were left in the hands of private holders drawing interest, and left there in order that the bugbear surplus might be raised, and as General Harrison says, "carefully nursed." [Cheers.]

Mr. Blaine said that when the democratic party came into power four years ago, it had found no surplus at all, though during the campaign of 1884 the democratic speakers had placed the alleged surplus at $40,000,000. The policy of President Cleveland's administration was to accumulate a surplus, which could have been avoided by paying off the bonds as they became due.

Mr. Blaine then said:

I believe, Mr. Chairman, there never was an administration of the Treasury Department that showed so little practical comprehension of the condition of the country and one that has been so filled and permeated with that offensive conceit which always marks the theoretical free trader. [Great cheering.] I said before, and I repeat it now, that if a republican Secretary of the Treasury had loaned $60,000,000 to pet banks all over the country without interest, the democratic party if they controlled the House of Representatives would have moved to impeach him, and I believe it. [Cries of "That's so."] I do not say the republicans would so treat Secretary Fairchild had they control of the House, because the republicans are not fond of violent methods; but are accustomed to proceeding with caution and moderation in public affairs. They would not impeach him before the Senate, but they would impeach him before the high court of the people for having done that which was plainly against public interest, and for having failed to respond to the precedents set by former Secretaries of the Treasury in faithfully and constantly applying the surplus to a reduction of the public debt. [Cheers.]

Mr. Blaine concluded with some reference to the tariff and its relations to the industrial interests in the vicinity of New Albany.

In the evening there was a torch light parade and General Hovey and Corporal Tanner addressed a large audience at Mascot Hall.

Mr. Blaine and his party leave for Lafayette at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. He speaks at the Tippecanoe battle ground Wednesday afternoon.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Speeches by Indians. — Newspaper Consolidations, etc.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Sioux chiefs appeared at the Interior Department today. Secretary Vilas assured them he was glad to see them, and requested that they proceed to state their objections to the new Sioux reservation.

John grass said:

The first thing I want to mention is the treaty of 1868, and I ask you to promptly meet the obligations of that treaty. Pay us whatever rightly belongs to us, and then consider the Black Hills treaty of 1876. Why is it that we are not paid what is due us under these treaties?

Grass produced a reservation map of Dakota and, pointing out the Sioux reservation, said: "Its western boundary line should be a long way west from the present location. We want $1.25 per acre, just what the government sell its lands for. We are in a hurry to dispose of our lands. By the treaty of 1868 you promised us schools and teachers for twenty years and these twenty years have gone by and we have had schools only within the last ten years."

He stated that all the lands of the reservation should be classed as grazing lands thus enabling those entitled to 160 acres to get it. He said instead of a family getting double the amount of land given to the women and children, the latter ought to have fully as much or more than their fathers. The old men would soon die, and therefore, did not need so much land, but the young ones had their way to make and would need all they could get, and then he wanted it understood that when the young married, the woman should not lose her land.

Mad Bear spoke of the failure of the government to keep the treaties of 1868 and 1876, and asked how they should be expected to enter into still another agreement when the old ones had never been fulfilled.

White Ghost and Drifting Goose, both of Crow Creek, made long speeches in opposition to the bill, and stated that the measure had been adopt d to frighten the Indians into signing. Members of the Commission had used harsh language toward the Indians.

When the Indians finished the Secretary said all the speeches had been faithfully written, and would be laid before the President, who would give a decision as to the matter. Whatever decision was reached the Secretary added, would be announced to them on Wednesday. He hoped they would at that time be prepared to say whether they would approve or disapprove of the decision which would then be made known. Adjourned.

Under the recent decision of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. G. S. Miller, the selections by said company as indemnity are being held for cancellation by the general land office to the extent of 21,600 acres.

"CRITIC AND "POST."

The Washington *Critic* became today the *Evening Post*, and will be henceforth published under this title by the "Washington Post Company." This new combination under one management supplements the subscription by the Washington *Post* last summer of the *Daily Morning Republican*.

PERSONAL.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (2)

GRAEFENBERG

PILLS.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25CTS. PER BOX.

Graefenberg

CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG CO.

111 Chambers St., N. Y.

110 ACRE FARM

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF THREE years. Situated four miles from Park City, on road to Heber City. Known as the "Hailstone Farm." Enquire of W. Petersen, Butcher, 24 W. First South St., Salt Lake City. d&w tf

TO RENT.

THE OLD BALLOU MUSIC HALL situated on First South Street, two and a half blocks west of East Temple.

The building and location is one of the most desirable in the city for manufacturing purposes.

For terms apply to Angus M. Cannon, at President Woodruff's Office, or to George M. Cannon, Office of County Recorder. d

TO THE LADIES AND HOUSEHOLDERS

Of Salt Lake City and Utah:

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

—THE—

PERSIAN CARPET RENOVATING

—AND—

Color Restoring Co.,

Of Philadelphia, Pa.,

HAVE COME TO CLEAN YOUR CARpets, without taking them up from the floor or removing the furniture. They will restore their original colors, raise the nap again, and make them look like new.

We call special attention to the fact that if you have, unfortunately, had sickness in your house, such as scarlet fever or diphtheria, etc., our process will thoroughly disinfect your carpets.

We call the attention of those in charge of churches, theatres, halls banks and offices to this new enterprise, as your carpets, after they have been cleaned by this process, will last as long again.

Please send your address to 29 COMMERCIAL STREET, Salt Lake City, Utah, and we will call and show you samples and give estimates of cost, which you will find to be very reasonable.

A. VAN HAAGEN, Manager.

All work warranted.

By special permission we refer to Major G. L. Erb, Proprietor of the Walker House, H. Bichler, Proprietor of the St. Elmo, Mr. H. C. James, of David James & Co., of Main St., Mrs. E. M. Murphy, 457 First South St., for all of whom we have done work to their entire satisfaction. d1m

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

MR. T. C. GRIGGS,

Assistant Leader of Music at the Tabernacle and Manager of the Fifteenth Ward Coop., Salt Lake City, says:

While camping at City [Creek Cañon, my wife discovered that our youngest child had become deaf, and notified me to come immediately, so as to take them home. It seemed to me almost improbable, for when they left home her hearing was perfect; but all our endeavors to make her hear seemed fruitless.

We brought the child home to this city, thinking the change of climate, history, but the general health of the little one became impaired and a rash covered her head, face and neck.

Seeing that time did not help the case, as she was rapidly growing worse, about the 15th of September we were recommended by Mr. Sears to Drs. Wheeler & Hasbrouck, as he thought they would give us an honest diagnosis and that their treatment would cure the child. Acting upon his advice, we consulted the doctors; they gave us hopes of restoring the child's health and hearing.

After three weeks she is restored to hearing, the rash has disappeared, and her general health is better than for many weeks.

Drs. Wheeler & Hasbrouck are located at 260 S. Main Street, Raybould's Block. Catarrh and chronic diseases.

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Fine Carriages, Buggies & Carts, Surrey Wagons, Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Coal and Butcher Wagons, Farm Wagons.

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The use of these articles is recommended in every family by the leading Chemists of the United States. They certify that they are the strongest and purest, free from Ammonia, Lime, Alum and other deleterious substances, and authorizing publications over their own names that bread prepared from Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most wholesome cereal food known to civilization. 8

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Having succeeded to the business of Barnes & Davis, and opened at the old stand a new and desirable Stock of Merchandise, I take the liberty to thank my old patrons for their support in the past, and hope by close attention to business, Low Prices and courteous treatment to merit their future patronage.

New goods are daily arriving, and prices will be as low as any house in the city.

If you want to invest your money where it will bring you the greatest returns, remember

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Grand Fall Exhibit

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100 Ladies' Short Jackets at $3; this is a great bargain; hey are in the Newest Styles of this season and are worth $5.

Bargains in finer Jackets at $4.50, $5, $6, and up to $15.

At $6—Striped Newmarkets with Capes, full gathered back, very pretty; worth $9.

At $17.50—English Seal Plush Sacques, Satin lined real seal ornaments; worth $25.

At $20—Superb quality English Seal Plush Sacques; actual value $30.

Last Season's Newmarkets and Wraps at HALF PRICE!

Special Dress Goods Bargains.

200 Dress Patterns containing 10 yards 40-inch Henrietta for $2.25.

24-inch Dress Goods in new weave will be cleared out in patterns of 14 yards, for $1.65.

1 lot of 34-inch Wool Suiting in very neat stripes at 30 cents.

200 Dress Patterns containing 10 yards 34-inch Drap d' Alma in the very best colors for $1.65; real value $2.50.

A large line of 38-inch Tricot Suiting, in brown and grey mixtures including some very pretty checks, at 37½ cents; the real value of this cloth is 60 cents.

An excellent line of plain 38-inch Ladies' Cloth at 40 cents; worth 50 cents.

30 pieces 38-inch French Check Suitings in a beautiful assortment of colors at 50 cents; worth 75 cents.

A line of 40-inch All Wool French Henriettas in colors and black, at 60 cents; would sell as readily at 85 cents.

Passementaries Braids at Half Price.

A large lot of short ends of Trimmings will be found on our notion counter marked down about half price. Colors and styles are perfect.

FLANNEL BARGAINS.

1000 yards Grey and Brown Twilled Flannels at 13½ cents, fully worth 20 cents.

A lot of short ends of French Plaids at 37½ cents, reduced from 60 cents.

A lot of Tennis Stripe Flannels at 35, 45 and 50 cents, reduced from 50, 60 and 75 cents.

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

50 doz. Misses' Ribbed Wool Hose in black and assorted colors, at 25 cents. This stocking will speak for itself on examination.

50 doz. Boys' Extra Heavy in Brown and Grey mixtures, pure wool, at 25 cents; sizes 7 to 9½. This stocking is fully worth 40 and 50 cents a pair.

1 lot of Misses' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for $1, worth 50 centsa pair.

1 lot of 50 doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, Merino heel and toe, at 25 cents a pair, the cheapest stocking we have ever offered.

1 lot of Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 3 pairs for $1, equally cheap.

Ladies' Merino Underwear.

An excellent quality of Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants at 50 cents.

A line of Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, at 75 cents.

In Children's Merino Underwear we offer an excellent line of White, at 25 cents, for size 18, and

A line of Scarlet at 30 cents, for size 18.

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