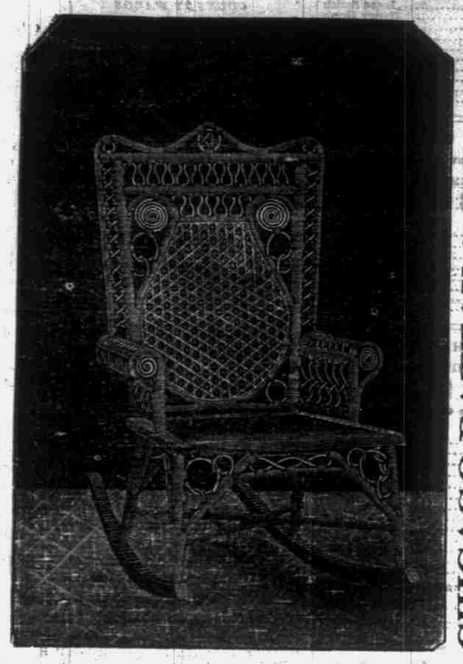

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EVENING NEWS.

Saturday . January 25, 1936

THE MAILS

WHEN THEY ARRIVE AND DEPART.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.	CLOSE.
Eastern	6 05 pm	7 0 am
California and west	11 00 am	4 6 pm
Montana and north	8 00 pm	7 0 am
D. & R. G. East	5 20 pm	10 0 am
Ogden, Utah	11 05 am	7 0 am
Ogden, Utah	8 05 pm	4 25 pm
Park City, Utah	8 05 pm	730 am
Tooele, Utah	4 00 pm	7 20 am
Alta, Utah	5 20 pm	6 30 am
Bingham, Utah	4 00 pm	6 30 am
Southern Utah	6 50 pm	6 20 am

The above is standard mountain time.
JOHN T. LYNCH, Postmaster.

THEEBAW.

A RULER WHOSE POWER OVER HIS SUBJECTS IS ABSOLUTE.

A King of Burmah is as absolute as deity; there is no check whatever on his will, even from custom; there is no opinion of any other King to consult, for he knows of none except the distant potentate in China, who never hears, for the equally distant potentate in India, who may hear, for he hears everything, but who is of too different a civilization for his opinion to weigh much, and he reigns, therefore, like an evil child, cutting down human beings as such a child might cut down dolls. Gradually the thirst for effective proof of power, for some action which shall bring it home to the very senses as well as to the mind, increases, and we have the fully developed monster of cruelty that the Indian world believes Theebaw to be. He may be maligned in part, for he, we fear, delegated his monstrous prerogatives to his Minister, an ignorant and brutal Burman whose "energy" fascinated and who is doubtless faithful to the house of Alompra, and to a favorite wife, to whom is ascribed many of the palace cruelties. However that may be, Theebaw, immediately on his accession, killed all the relatives he feared, and ever since has slaughtered all whom he distrusted pitilessly, and apparently without remorse. His provinces have been given up to banditti, his soldiers have been allowed all outrages, the people around him have lived from minute to minute, but he has remained absolute, the object of a terror, and even a reverence, which seems to affect even Burmans who have fled from his grasp. "His soldiers are invulnerable," said one of them just before his one fortress of Minhla yielded almost without a blow. This awe-stricken terror and abject obedience react on a mind like Theebaw's, who is never resisted, never hears the truth, and is overpraised for every act he performs, until the very reasoning power itself seems to fail, as it did in Caligula when he claimed a conquest of Britain. Theebaw is accused of drinking, but though he may, like his countrymen, drink hard on occasions, drinking is not often a vice of reigning princes, and he may be in this respect libeled. He is more likely drunk with power, half maddened by bloodshed, like some soldiers in action—successful blood shedding being the most striking of all forms of success—till it is quite conceivable that he honestly thought himself irresistible, and that an order to his soldiery to sweep the English away would be obeyed like any other. Surajah Dowlah thought that just before Plassey, and Theebaw, alike that villainous prince—who, if very calm native historians may be trusted, once vivisected a human being out of curiosity—is probably like most Burmans, a bold and even daring man. He would reckon his power by the number of his soldiers and the number of his soldiers by the number of his subjects, while his "education" would no more have taught him the power of England, or the force of the European army, than it taught Azimoollah Khan, the murderer of Cawnpore, who had actually lived in England, and gone through Woolwich Arsenal.—*London Spectator.*

GREAT SALT LAKE.

FACTS ABOUT A REMARKABLE BODY OF WATER.

Great Salt Lake is in fact not a branch of the sea at all, but a mere shrunken remnant of a very large fresh water lake system, like that of the still existing St. Lawrence chain. Upon what scale, at time, American geologists say, a huge sheet of water, for which they have even invented a name, Lake Bonneville, occupied a far larger valley among the outliers of the Rocky mountains, measuring 300 miles in one direction by 180 miles in the other. Beside this primitive Superior lay a great second sheet—an early Huron—Lake Lahontan the geologists call it) almost as big and equally of fresh water. By and by—the precise dates are necessarily indefinite—some change in the rainfall, unregistered by any contemporary, made the waters of these big lakes shrink and evaporate. Lake Lahontan shrank away, like Alice in Wonderland, till there was absolutely nothing left of it. Lake Bonneville shrank till it attained the diminished size of the existing Great Salt Lake. Terrace after terrace running in long parallel lines on the sides on the Wasatch mountains around, mark the various levels at which it rested for a while on its gradual downward course. It is still falling, indeed, and the plain around is being gradually uncovered, forming the white, salt-encrusted shore with which all visitors to the Mormon city are so familiar. But why should the water become so briny? Why should the evaporation of an old Superior produce at last a Great Salt Lake? Well, there is a small quantity of salt in solution even in the freshest of lakes and ponds, brought down to them by the streams or rivers, and as the water of the hypothetical Lake Bonneville slowly evaporated, the salt and other mineral constituents remained behind. Thus the solution grew constantly more and more concentrated, till at the present day it is extremely saline. Professor Geikie, to whose works the present paper is much indebted, found that he floated on the water in spite of himself; and the under sides of the steps at the bathing places are all encrusted with short stalactites of salt, produced from the drip of the bathers as they leave the water. The mineral constituents, however, differ considerably in their proportions from those found in true salt lakes of marine origin, and the point at which the salt is thrown down is still far from having been reached. Great Salt Lake must simmer in the sun for many centuries yet before the point arrives at which, as the cooks say, it begins to settle.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

[There is one mistake in the above account. The water being several feet higher than in 1847. ED. NEWS.]

How McClellan Was Out-Generaled.

The New York *Mail and Express* publishes a dispatch from Washington, under date of November 9th, which has the following account of the manner in which General Magruder out-generaled the Union commander. It says: Army officers in Washington have spent most of their leisure time this week recounting the exploits and military mistakes of General McClellan. The story of the gigantic ruse played upon him in the Virginia Peninsula by General Magruder finds many eager listeners. Magruder had a force of 13,000 men on the Peninsula when McClellan marched down with his splendidly equipped army. The main army of the Confederates was not ready to meet him, and General Magruder conceived a plan of delaying McClellan until General Lee was prepared to fight on his own terms and his own ground. For four weeks General Magruder marched his handful of men up and down the Peninsula, displaying them at every point. He sent out spies in the guise of deserters, who represented him as having a force of 100,000 men. It was then that General Mahone did yeoman's service by rattling the empty cars of the Petersburg railroad up and down, day and night, under the pretense of transporting troops, when there were no troops to transport. General McClellan reported to the War Department that there were 100,000 men opposing him. When at last he moved forward, the Confederates kept up their show of force for a day or two, when they fell back toward Richmond, and McClellan was enticed into fighting the seven day's battle, which resulted in his defeat and retreat. He was asked at the time of the official inquiry into his conduct if he did not receive information that General Magruder was playing a game with him. General McClellan said a man named Bowden, living in Williamsburg—a lawer of ability, but not of good personal standing—came to him and gave him exact information of Magruder's weakness; but on inquiry he found Bowden's character for truth, bad, and so distrusted the startling news that he brought. It is a matter of history that the Virginia Convention of 1861 sent for General Lee in secret session and asked him whom he considered the ablest military man the Federals possessed. He unhesitatingly named McClellan. This was three months before McClellan was appointed to command the army of the Potomac.

Foreign Railroads.

France has some 19,000 miles of railroads. The scientific spirit of the nation, says a London paper, is shown by the fact that their trains pass to the left of each other, and not to the right. We go to the right in our wagons and trains, probably from having confounded the moral meaning of the right with the physical right hand. We say, do right, and therefore we go right, whereas we would do right if we went left. You drive your horse sitting on the right of him, and therefore the man who has to pass you on the right is partly hidden from you by your horse's head. If you sat on the left you would see the man on your right, and if he sat on the side nearest to instead of furthest from you, he would not have half the trouble he now has. The French, therefore, to the left-eyed nation. Passengers get out of the cars on the left hand side. The Government taxes every ticket sold by a railroad since the late war. The trains are classified, and only high class passengers—those who pay the highest fares—go on the fastest trains. We have copied from the French our late system of shutting the passengers up in the station until the train is ready, and they can then go through the gate and show their tickets. French travelers are allowed only two-thirds of 100 pounds of baggage free; those who are going outside of France are allowed only 55 pounds. The railroad charges for entering the baggage or booking it. We have already adopted the French plan of collections on packages left at the station, but the French only charge one penny while we charge two. All the railroads in France are run on Paris time.—*Scientific American.*

A Woman and a Telegram.

The other day a young housewife left her home in this city to spend a few days with several lady friends in Hamilton. Before going she provided a good supply of cold edibles for her husband, and told him that he could help himself whenever he was hungry. He took lunch downtown and went home in the evening for dinner.

As he tells the story he found cold chicken, cold batter, cold pie, cold milk, cold salt, cold mustard and several other cold dishes, but with all that he was not entirely satisfied, and hunted high and low for something else. At first he did not know what it was, but finally concluded that he wanted bread. He knew there was some in the house, but he could not find it. Finally he concluded to telegraph his wife, for he could not live without bread. Accordingly a telegram asking "Where is the bread?" was dispatched.

The wife received it in the midst of a number of ladies, and it frightened her nearly to death. With the cry, "I know it is bad news; I know Mr. B— is killed!" she fell in a faint. The ladies present cried from sympathy, and a most lugubrious scene presented itself when the man of the house happened in.

"What's the matter here?" he asked.

"Mrs. B.'s husband has been killed and she has fainted," was the reply.

"How do you know?" he asked.

"Oh, she got a telegram."

"Where is it?"

"We haven't opened it yet."

Imagine the scene when the sympathetic creatures read the message. In about an hour the reply was sent back to him: "You mean thing. It's in the bread-box, under the piano, where I hid it from the cook."—*From the Cincinnati Sun.*

Yucca Fibre.

The Lancaster *News*, in speaking of the yucca plant and the working of the mill, says:

The Silipments of the baled fibre now are from fifteen to twenty tons per day. The machinery is of the best kind and all run by petroleum oil. Every man was at his post and hard at work and everything under the most systematic order, and it is fair to say that a busier spectacle could not be found in California.

The process of making this fibre, which is the greatest component of the paper, on which the great London *Telegraph* is printed, may be described as follows: First, the logs, procured in antelope valley, after shipment hence to Ravena, are taken to the mill, placed before circular saws cut and trimed, and put into the shreder machine, which differs somewhat from the mills of the gods, which are said to "grind slowly, but exceeding fine." The machine grinds almighty fast and very fine. After passing this cutting or grinding process, the shred is taken to the drying kilns, and after being thoroughly dried, are put through an hydraulic press of immense power, covered with canvas and wired, and then they are ready for shipment. Two fine tramways are on the place, worked by horse power, carrying the green shredded yucca from the mills to the drying kilns designed and built under the instructions of Colonel Drew Gay.

A Chinese Oath.

In a Mongol murder case in San Francisco the following oath was administered to each of the Chinese witnesses: "This is to inform the spirits of the gods, also the evil spirits and the demons, all to descend here to hear, oversee, and examine into the case of Wong Ah Foo, charged with murdering Loi Ah Gow. If I come here to swear profanely and tell the untruth, or not according to the facts of the case, I humbly beg the Celestial and Terrestrial spirits to repress Loi Ah Gow's grievance and to punish the false witness immediately, and to arrest his soul. May he die under a sword, or die on the half-way of the sea, and have no life to return to China. This is the true and solemn declaration of oath sworn by my own mouth and signed by my own name by my own hand. Dated this——day, second month, in the eleventh year of Quong Soi."

It is believed that all who take this oath will testify truthfully, as the Celestial's believe that if they should perjure themselves after passing through the ceremony they will die an everlasting death, and that the gates of the Flowery Kingdom will be closed upon them.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Cleveland and the "Pup."

"Hold my rod," hastily remarked the President to the doctor. "I noticed the prettiest little black-and-white pup I ever saw running across the top of that hill, and I want to catch it."

The doctor kindly consented and was soon busy watching the frantic efforts of a miniature "red horse" to drag under a cork twice as big as itself, when his attention was attracted by a distant "Halloo!" He listened and the halloo was repeated. Sticking the end of the pole in the bank, he started for the spot.

"No, don't come up here now," yelled the President. "Go back to the tent and bring my satchel with my second-best suit of clothes. Bring them up and place them in that clump of bushes just in front of you."

The doctor did so, and then bawled out:

"Say Grover, did you catch that pup?"

"I caught it," responded the President, "but I let it go again. Say, doc, it wasn't a pup."

"By George, I should say it wasn't," grunted the doctor, hastily retreating as a breath of wind came from the bushes where the President was hiding.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Labor Lost.

The following incident is authoritatively told of a New York merchant residing on Hancock street, in Brooklyn. Although a gentleman of comfortable means, the merchant has frequently economical fits. Desiring to surprise his wife upon her return from the country, Mr.—— concluded to undertake the task of varnishing his dining room, which had lost some of its lustre. After devoting some little time to searching for a pot of varnish which had been used on previous occasions, the merchant, coatless and with rolled-up sleeves, began the job, which, after a labor of over eight hours, he finished to his entire satisfaction.

The following morning he rose early and his first mission was to examine his work. Greatly to his surprise he found, upon entering the room, that the "varnish" had not dried a particle, although both doors and windows had been left open. A closer examination disclosed the fact that unfortunately he had not found the pot of varnish, and actually varnished his entire dining room with maple syrup! This is a true incident in which the facts are as here related.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

Coffee and Tea Drunkards.

Just now physicians are recognizing a definite class of coffee drunkards and tea drunkards. It is no longer possible for a slave of coffee to set his nerves bristling and make a violent temperance attack on the men who use brandy instead without being called to account for it. He requires his coffee immediately on rising; he braces up with it two or often ten times a day, and yet classes himself as a stout temperance man. Tea as a tipple is certainly milder, but whether in the long run it is a temperance drink is open to doubt.

A recent note from an English physician of high rank says there is no doubt but the excessive use of tea by women is producing an inherited nervousness and fretfulness that quite outweighs the average damage done by alcohol.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Straightening Up a Chimney.

It was discovered on examination not long ago that a chimney eighty feet high at a machine shop at Holyoke, Mass., was about forty-two inches out of perpendicular. The method employed in righting was quite simple. A harness was located under the cornice, and two others below the first. Two lever jackscrews were placed under the girders of one of the harness on one side and six jackscrews similarly on the other side. The earth was then carefully loosened about the chimney on the opposite side from that of its inclination and water poured in, after which the jackscrews were turned gradually, and the earth again loosened and dampened with the hose. After this process had been several times repeated the earth was puddled, and the whole stands now properly righted.—*Exchange.*

"She Was Dar."

Mrs. Yerger, of Austin, having been absent for several days, returned to her home. She was met at the gate by her colored servant, Matilda Snowball.

Has anything happened while I was gone?" asked Mrs. Yerger.

"De Lor', I should say summit happened. We came mighty nigh habin de biggest kind ob a fire, replied Matilda, rolling her eyes around.

"Where?"

"In your bedroom. You orter be mighty glad I was dar when de fire started. If it warn't for me bein' dar de hull house would hab been burned down befoah now."

"So you put out the fire?"

"Yes, mum, I drapped de lamp, and it cotched de curtin, but as luck would hab it, I was dar. Ef I hadn't been dar when I drapped the lamp, whoope! dar's no tellin' what mout hab happened."—*Texas Siftings.*

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that copperas mixed with the whitewash put upon the cellar walls will keep vermin away.

Southern negroes say that melons grown on the edge of swamps give the fever to persons who eat them.

The Riverside Fruit Company, Los Angeles county, had packed 32,500 boxes of raisens this season, up to the 12th inst.

The decomposition and soaring of milk are caused by the growth in it of minute living organisms. The germs of these get into it from the air.

"Well, may I hope then, dearest, that at some time I may have the happiness of making you my wife?" "Yes, I hope so, I am sure," she replied. "I am tired of suing fellows for breach of promise."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Unhealthy milk may be divided into two classes: First, unhealthy because secreted by an unhealthy cow; second, by absorption of disease from the atmosphere, or by becoming contaminated from the addition of impure water, etc.

"The Navel orange," from Riverside, Cal., took the premium at the New Orleans Exposition as the finest orange in the world. Orange raisers will learn after awhile that it pays to raise the best varieties of fruit.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Cattle men in Kiamath county, Or., are indignant because the price of beef is so much lower than last year. They do not get as much by from $6 to $10 per head as they did last fall, and chances are that prices will be much lower before spring.

Professor Maynard, of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that repeated applications of muriate of potash, and judicious pruning, have restored peach trees to health which had been badly affected with yellows.

A new and easy way of bleaching celery, where grown on a level surface, is to inclose it by a four-inch drain tile slipped over the plant when a foot high. The leaves grow over the top, affording sufficient shade, and the confined stalks whiten perfectly

At a negro wedding, when the minister read the words: "Love, honor and obey," the groom interrupted him and said: "Read that agin, sah; read it once mo', so's the lady kin ketch the full solemnity of de meaning. I'se been married befo' !"—*Chicago Tribune.*

To preserve fence posts, boil any quantity of linseed oil, and mix charcoal dust with it until it becomes the consistency of paint. Give the part of the post to be placed in the ground a single coat, taking care that the posts are well dried before applying.

The Santa Maria *Times* says: Several cattle dealers have been around here trying to buy young cattle, but our dairymen were loth to sell their yearlings, believing that abundant rain will come and they can take care of them until a better price is obtained.

He was losing his hair. "What you want," said the barber, as he ran his fingers through the few remaining hairs on the head of a customer, "what you want is a bottle of my hair restorer." "What I want," replied the customer, "is a divorce." The barber said no more.—*Boston Courier.*

A sale of orchids was held for four consecutive days in New York, two weeks ago. Two thousand plants that had been collected by Mrs. Mary J. Morgan were disposed of for $20,700. They cost $200,000 originally, and $100,000 more had been spent to their cultivation. For one plant $900 was given.

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in evasion or in flight; but in courage. He who wishes to walk in the most peaceful parts of life with any serenity must screw himself up to resolution. Let him front the object of his worst apprehension, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless.—*Emerson.*

There are 600 tile factories in the State of Illinois and all running at their full capacity. It is estimated that more than 50,000 miles of tile are turned out by them every year and that its effect is to so far increase the productiveness of the soil as to almost double the value of the land. Surely here is a lesson to the farmers of Oregon.

There should be dairy schools attached to most of the agricultural colleges, where girls as well as boys could attend and learn how to make butter and cheese. Why should not the women of the land have a chance to get some of the abundance of information to be had at our agricultural colleges? Surely the women have to work on the farms, and hard, too.—*American Dairyman.*

How milking is done in the island of Jersey is thus described: "Tall buckets, narrowed near the top, with widened mouths, are used. A linen cloth is tied over the top, then a smooth sea-shell is pushed down into the depression to receive the milk. The shell prevents the wearing of the cloth by the stream of milk. When the milking is done the straining is also completed."

"Home," says Dr. Holland, "is not a name, or a form, or a routine. It is a spirit, a presence, a principle. Material and method will not, and cannot make it. It must get its light and sweetness from those who inhabit it, from flowers and sunshine, from the sympathetic natures that, in their exercise of sympathy, can lay aside the tyranny of the broom and the awful duty of endless scrubbing.

A friend of the Jerseys and other small breeds of cattle says: "Better keep a cow that is worth but little for beef, that will give you $50 or $75 a year in dairy products, than to keep a beef animal that will yield only $30 to $30 a year, because in the end she will sell for a few more dollars to the butcher. A dairy cow should not be considered at all from a beef-producing point of view."

The total exports of live cattle from the United States for eleven months ending September 30, 1885, were only 24,666. For the same period last year the number was 145,591—a tremendous falling off. The total value of beef and pork products for the same period, however, show an increase of three millions of dollars in value over last year, the increase coming mainly from canned and salted meats.

A box of figs packed by D. H Burnham, Riverside, Los Angeles county, was sent to W. T. Coleman, of San Francisco, who said of them: "They compare most favorably in style and flavor with the best imported Smyrnas, and are certainly the finest figs we have ever seen packed in California. We trust you have them in large quantities, as if packed and placed on the market in this style they will surely make you handsome returns."

LOOK WELL
TO YOUR

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a nail showing the lamination of iron in the Cold Rolled and Shearing process.

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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Hereby cautions the public NOT to Employ or Communicate With a man styling himself "Dr. Foot, Jr." without making due inquiry.

This man came to Salt Lake City representing himself as the son of Dr. E. B. FOOTE of New York, the well known specialist, as abundantly proved by affidavits. As rumors came into Salt Lake City from Dakota and Montana from an expose made there, he changed his base and represented himself as the son of a more noted specialist in New York City than Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the well known author. Mr. JOHN F THOW, of the well known Trow's Directory, in New York City (forty years in the directory business), Ex-Governor FRANK FUELER, of Utah, and the Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, for many years Postmaster in New York City, also Surveyor of the Port, have their affidavits that there are no other doctors in New York by the name of FOOT or FOOTE, excepting Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., and h s two sons, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Jr., and Dr. HUBERT E. FOOTE. The genuine Dr. FOOTE, Jr., will hereafter always employ the initials, E. B., in designating his name. Hereforce he has been known not only at home but wherever his publications have been circulated, by the name of Dr. FOOTE, Jr. Greater care will be taken hereafter, in view of the fac that an unprincipled person has assumed to profit by his and his father's reputation.

Those desiring further and more detailed information in respect to this matter, will receive it by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City Utah.

Persons having information of advantage to plaintiffs will kindly communicate the same to J. W. Ivey, with Sutherland & McBride, Salt Lake City.

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This man came to Salt Lake City representing himself as the son of Dr. E. B. FOOTE of New York, the well known specialist, as abundantly proved by affidavits. As rumors came into Salt Lake City from Dakota and Montana from an expose made there, he changed his base and represented himself as the son of a more noted specialist in New York City than Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the well known author. Mr. JOHN F THOW, of the well known Trow's Directory, in New York City (forty years in the directory business), Ex-Governor FRANK FULLER, of Utah, and the Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, for many years Postmaster in New York City, also Surveyor of the Port, have their affidavits that there are no other doctors in New York by the name of FOOT or FOOTE, excepting Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., and h s two sons, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Jr., and Dr. HUBERT E. FOOTE. The genuine Dr. FOOTE, Jr., will hereafter always employ the initials, E. B., in designating his name. Hereforce he has been known not only at home but wherever his publications have been circulated, by the name of Dr. FOOTE, Jr. Greater care will be taken hereafter, in view of the fac that an unprincipled person has assumed to profit by his and his father's reputation.

Those desiring further and more detailed information in respect to this matter, will receive it by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City Utah.

Persons having information of advantage to plaintiffs will kindly communicate the same to J. W. Ivey, with Sutherland & McBride, Salt Lake City.

Those desiring to consult Dr. FOOTE professionally or to order remedies should address either

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Sr., or Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Jr.,
120 Lexington Ave., New York.
Consultation Free, in person or by letter.
4&s 6mc

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Boardman, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of William Boardman, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his office at the Sierra Nevada Lumber Association, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Dec. 10, 1885.

S. J. LYNN,
Administrator of the Estate of William Boardman, deceased. dosw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Betsy Free, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Betsy Free, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at No. 8 E. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Dec. 29, 1885.

LOUISA P. WELLS,
Administratrix of the Estate of Betsy Free, deceased. dosw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Harriet R. Burnham, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Harriet R. Burnham, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at Draper City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Jan. 9th, 1886.

J. C. CRAIG,
Administrator of the Estate of Harriet R. Burnham, deceased. d40 oaw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elizabeth Oakley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Oakley, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, care of Henry Taylor, Third South Street, Seventh Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Jan 16, 1885.

JAMES OAKLEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Oakley, deceased. doaw 4w

MRS. DUDLEY'S
DIPHTHERIA CURE,
HAS NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT A CURE. PRICE,
TWO DOLLARS per PACKAGE.
ALSO, CURES MEASLES.
TREE OF LIFE,
The Great Blood Purifier.
PRICE, $1.25 per BOTTLE.
For sale as Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and Godbe, Pitts & Co. d. m

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Of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York,
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HOUSES AND LOTS.

$2100 A No. 1 business corner, near the D. and G. depot, 5x6½ rods. This is very cheap and must be sold.

$500 House of 3 rooms; lot 2½x10, in 21st Ward; can be paid in instalments.

A good rentable property; will bring 12 per cent. on investment. Call for particulars.

$1500 A new adobe house of 3 rooms and cellar, lot 3x8½ rods, fenced, on First South st., 15th ward.

$700 Adobe house of 4 rooms, lot 4x10 rods, fenced, stable etc., 5th ward.

$850 A new adobe house of 3 rooms and summer kitchen, lot 3x10 rods.

$2550 A nice lot of Rentable Property, consisting of 2 new brick, 2 adobe dwelling houses of 4 large rooms and 2 closets; also, 2 frame houses of 2 rooms and kitchen in each; lot 5x15, with well, stable, etc.; good location, 1 block from Main street. A bargain.

$2000 A new brick house of 4 rooms and 2 summer kitchens, suitable for 2 families; lot 3x14; large barn, etc.

$2500 A new adobe house of 6 rooms, lot 9x10, all fenced, stable, etc. in 7th Ward.

$2500 A new house of 6 rooms and 5 acres of Mc. land, on State Road, close to the city.

$1000 A new brick house of 2 rooms, hall, pantry and summer kitchen, nicely finished; lot 8x10, nice orchard, lawn, etc. A cozy home and a bargain; in 10th Ward.

$800 A new adobe house of 2 rooms and summer kitchen; lot 3x10, all fenced, 1½ blocks east of Main Street.

$2200 A Rustic house of 6 rooms and 2 cellars, porch, front and rear, large barn and tool house, lot 2½x10 with a 5x10 lot adjoining in rear, fine garden, all fenced, choice fruit, etc., nice location, in the 16th Ward.

$1200 A new adobe house of 3 rooms lot 3x5, nice orchard, close to