DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, January 14, 1891.

Copy for Advertisements with the exception of those to be inserted in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly should be handed in to the business department not later than 7 p. m.

Rates of Advertising furnished upon application.

☞ Time for advertisements must be in every day.

FRAGMENTS.

DEFAR (Illinois) is still pounding about "the city, morals and the Sabbath question and evidently will do well to be on the alert for their visits.

INVITATIONS have reached the President and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce to be present at a banquet to be given by the Board of Trade of Chamber of Commerce on February 16th.

ATTORNEYS Richards and Morris, whose offices in the Hooper & Eldredge Block were burned out by the fire at Brewster's fire, still insist emphatically on the Ross's vintage Burt.

THE Supreme Court has announced appointed the following commissioners to examine applicants for admission to the bar during our present term: Arthur Brown, Franklin Richards and J. M. Zane.

BEFORE the commencement of the ordinary business of the Supreme Court this morning, Judge Zane reminded counsel of the new rule under which arguments on either side are limited to one hour. He said that, by the signal of the very large number of cases on the docket for the present session, the court felt disposed to strictly enforce the rule.

EXPRESS Commissioner Greenwood yesterday afternoon, Dede Alexander presented himself on a charge of assaulting one Martin O'donnell, at Ogden, last August. It appeared from the testimony adduced that the defendant, in a good-humored way, had thrown a bucket of water on O'donnell, the act being done in the heat of glee to which the grand jury's search.

THE annual meeting of the Garfield Leach Club was held last night. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: A. L. Thomas, president; W. H. Dee, vice-president; N. P. Armstrong, secretary; George H. Dryer, treasurer; Walter Halley, sergeant-at-arms; and C. H. Whitemore, A. W. Raybould and C. H. Morley, additional directors. Several changes were made in the rules and regulations.

Accidental Shooting.

Wm. Harris, of Ogden, accidentally shot himself yesterday forenoon while out hunting near the Reform School. Harris rested his shotgun on the ground with his left hand over the muzzle. In some unexplainable manner the weapon was discharged, the accidental lacerating his hand in a frightful manner.

He immediately started home and asked to be admitted to the city hospital. The request was granted and Dr. Powers summoned. The physician picked out a few shots from the wounds, and made the injured man fairly comfortable. It is impossible to tell the extent of the injury, but it is feared that the member will have to be amputated.

Maiden Consolidated Mining Co.

Yesterday a special meeting of stockholders of the Maiden Consolidated Mining Company was held for the purpose of amending the articles of incorporation by striking out of and eliminating section 15 the words "and no assessment shall be levied," and also from section 25 the words "that none of said working capital stock shall be assessable," thus making the capital stock of the corporation subject to assessment. J. G. Jacobs presided at this meeting and Secretary James A. Pollard registered 140,651 shares voted out of 200,000 shares. The vote was for striking out and making the stock assessable. An assessment will be levied the first meeting of the directors for the purpose of developing the mine, which is located on the Gold Belt, near Bailey, Idaho.

The "Expound."

The Women's Expound for January 1st contains much excellent reading, partaking of both local and general matter. Appended is the table of contents: A Happy New Year, Aunt Emma; Old Love Letters, Twilight Musings, Lu. Autobiography, Elizabeth B. Pratt; A Cooperative Kitchen, Elizabeth Dodie; Cooperative Housekeeping, Ex. National-American Women Suffrage Association, Miss Anthony's Reception; What a Lady Does Not Do; Notes and News; Editorial—The Year of Grace 1891, Editorial Notes; The National Council of Women, Resolutions of Respect, Mother and Son, Vim, Poetry; Thoughts of the Old Year, Lu. Bethlehem-Town, Poetry; Ex. Evanston, Augusta Joyce Crocheron; Memoirs, Florence Earle Coates; The Old and New Year, Ada Oldham-Park; Linen, Sarah J. Austin.

Probate Court.

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Estate of Edward Brain; petition for setting apart homestead for family one, heard and taken under advisement on December 24th, came up. The decision was that children of the deceased are under the legal age to be considered in setting apart a homestead for family one.

Estate of Abraham Bayer; petition to set aside decree of distribution and demurrer to same, which was heard and taken under advisement on December, came up; petition denied and demurrer sustained; exception taken by E. S. Armstrong, attorney for petitioner.

Estate and guardianship of Lillian and Alice Victor Howard; case continued to January 20th.

Estate of Hiram C. Kimball; account of executors came up on motion to withdraw accounts and vouchers and prepare a new statement. Motion granted.

Estate of Henry Moore; petition for license of family allowance came on without notice. Temporary order and allowance made of $50 per month for widow and $25 for family, to take effect January 15th and to be paid in advance.

Estate of Lot Gray; continued to January 20th.

Estate of Andrew Miner, Linda Miner Fell appointed administratrix with bonds in the sum of $1000. Also petition for license for sale of real estate; petition to be heard January 27th; order of proceedings for ten days to enable counsel to prepare papers for appeal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

Full Account of the Disastrous Conflagration.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $75,000.

The Fire Originated in the Basement by the Explosion of a Kerosene Lantern.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock a destructive fire started in the basement of the store occupied by Burton & Company, in the north half of the Hooper & Eldredge Block on East Temple Street, between South Temple and First South streets. The basement in which the fire originated was rented by Burton & Company to Hyde & Griffin, who had sub-rented a portion of it to the Coop Furniture Company, and in it the last named firm had stored a considerable quantity of furniture. As is the part of the basement in the fire originated by the explosion of a kerosene lantern which had been taken there by a boy in the employ of the Coop Furniture Company.

The fire alarm was immediately sounded, and was followed by a quick response from the fire brigade, which sent to the place at an early stage of the fire for some reason, which remains unexplained up to the present, much valuable time was lost in placing the apparatus of the fire department in position, and by the time that water from the various lines of hose was turned into the basement of the new fall burning building, dense clouds of smoke and sheets of flame issued both both fore and aft.

For a considerable length of time the fire was unmolestedly fought from the sidewalk on East Temple Street in front of the infected structure. As time elapsed it became more apparent that the real seat of the fire was burning near the rear of the basement. A squad of firemen was dispatched to the rear of the premises and soon several streams of water were playing upon the fire from within, apparently without effect. The flames spread rapidly in all directions and for more than an hour it seemed that the entire block was doomed to destruction with all its contents.

The apartments on the second and third floors were occupied mostly as offices. From the incipiency of the fire almost until its termination the occupants of the upper stories worked with self-possession and vigor unprecedented to save their property, by throwing it out of the windows to the ground below, and carrying it away to places of safety. The removal of office furniture and other property in the south half of the building proved to be largely unnecessary, however, as the heavy brick walls on either side of the arched midway that led from the sidewalk to the Boom building proved an effectual safeguard in preventing the flames from spreading southward.

The Coop Furniture Company are the sufferers in losses. They carried a stock valued at $20,000. Insurance was carried to the amount of $11,000, making a net loss of $19,000. Furniture and other goods to the amount of about $2,500 were carried across the street and placed in the Constitution Building.

The firm of Burton & Company, clothiers, were located in the large and commodious quarters recently vacated by Clark, Eldredge & Company. The area of the store was 50x80 feet, in which was a stock of goods valued at $25,000, $18,000 of which was covered by insurance, making a net loss of $7,000. Nothing was saved but a couple of tables and a few suits of gents' clothes.

Hyde & Griffin, greengrocers and wholesale commission merchants, who occupied the basement at the rear of Burton & Co., lost nearly everything. The fire carries $400 insurance, which will only partially cover the loss.

The Western Shoe & Boy Goods Company sustained a loss of about $1000 from damage done to goods by smoke and water. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

On the second floor were the offices mentioned below, with a synopsis of their occupants and the damage sustained:

Richards & Moyle, attorneys, occupied two rooms. They lost several hundred dollars' worth of law books and legal documents.

P. L. Williams occupied four rooms with his law office. Loss to books pertaining will be several hundred dollars.

Dr. Joseph Richards, four rooms. Removed everything.

Haugh & Fabian rent eight rooms, which are occupied by Haughmey and others.

Surveyor McAllister, Jesse Fox, H. Y. Hampton, Rather Ferguson and John M. Cannon, attorney, occupy three rooms.

J. G. Fee, agent of M. B. Wells & Co., lost and also company of Chicago, occupied one room.

THIRD STORY.

Six rooms were occupied by the surveyors and engineers.

Parker & Burton, engineers, occupy two rooms.

Jones & Jacobs, civil engineers, two rooms.

C. C. Bassin, civil engineer, two rooms.

R. Schelling, four rooms.

Aldrich Brothers occupy two rooms for employing stereopticons for their halls.

Home Silver Mining Company's office, two rooms.

INSURANCE.

The following companies represented by Henry J. Grant & Co. lose the respective portions of the total loss, and their losses will be covered by reinsurance:

[illegible]

The following were the insurance carried by Fisher & Young:

[illegible]

Fisher & Young carried the following insurance on the

[illegible]

The agencies represented by H. J. Grant & Company lose about $40,000 by the conflagration.

A representative of the H. J. Grant Insurance Company informed a News reporter this afternoon that in no other block in the city would the loss have been so great to the agencies represented by that Company as in the block in which the fire occurred.

It has always been the policy of the Company never to assume more than one risk in the same building, and originally there was but one firm—that of Richards & Moyle—insured by them, but several changes in the location of business by their clients brought about a concentration of policies which will be strictly guarded against in the future.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT THE FIRE.

It Calls For Investigation.

About 7.30 o'clock last evening a man named Evans reported himself at police headquarters, with an ugly gash above his left eye.

He said the wound was inflicted with a heavy lantern in the hands of Assistant Chief Lery of the Fire Brigade.

Evans is a volunteer fireman and was hurriedly summoned to give the particulars in the news.

Today a News reporter made an attempt to find Mr. Lery to obtain his version of the affair but failed to locate the gentleman's whereabouts. The police say that Mr. Lery is entirely to blame and that it was a brutal assault for which the assistant chief should be held responsible. In justice to all parties concerned this alleged assault should be fully investigated.

Supreme Court.

The following cases were disposed of this morning:

Views, Van Horn; appeal dismissed, Judge Zane not adjudicating; motion to reinstate.

People vs. Chavirko; on suggestion for production of record it was ordered that the clerk of the Third District Court furnish the charge of the District Judge to the court.

Mack vs. Mack; vs. The Rio Grande Western Railway Company; set for February 9th.

Police Court.

Thomas Colin, William M. Evans, C. E. Hill and Al. McMillan were fined $5 each for drunkenness in the Police Court today by Acting Magistrate Reeder. In default of money with which to pay their fines they were sentenced to five days' imprisonment each.

Harry Trimmer is under arrest as a "suspect." He was to have a hearing this afternoon.

The case of Harry Wesher and James Bliss, charged with burglary, has been continued.

Amusements.

The Howard Athenæum Specialty Company will, on Thursday evening, January 15th, commence a season of three nights' performances at the Theatre. The company is a meritorious combination, and displays a variety of high class vaudeville talent. The star is Paul Cinquevalli. He made a great sensation when he was the head of the family of that name; the family did not seem to have counted much. He is the most extraordinary juggler this country has seen. Nym Crinkle describes him as a lithe, extremely handsome man, with grace, ease and accomplishment. He has a rare quality and quantity of magnetism, see these in motions, with his marvelous skill and delicacy of manipulation in his juggling, makes the display an unusual one. Indeed, if Paul Cinquevalli true up to what the papers have said about him, he will have no difficulty in establishing himself as a phenomenon. All the others, the Brothers Pulselli, from the London Pavilion Country and the Bohemian troupe, Dutch Daly, Davis and others, some quite popular already here are highly praised in the text.

BANKERS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 13, 1891.

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Indicted for a Murder Committed Thirty-two Years Ago.

APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Statement of the Circumstances—Attorney Bruce's Argument.

An important matter affecting the liberty of the subject engaged the attention of Chief Justice Zane and Associate Justices Anderson and Miner in the Supreme Court this morning. The case was that of the People of the Territory of Utah vs. George Hancock, being an appeal from the First District Court.

The appellant's case was argued by Attorney Arthur Brown; District Attorney Varian and Mr. Critchlow, his assistant, representing the People.

The indictment charged the defendant Hancock and two other men with the murder of Henry Jones on the 24th day of April, 1858, at Payson; but it was not found until the 6th of March, 1889—some thirty-two years after the commission of the alleged crime.

The facts which the prosecution claimed to have established are that, on the night of the date mentioned, Hancock was a constable at Payson; that Jones was trying to escape from that city, he and some others having a scheme on foot to steal horses and get away. Their plan had been made known to the officers, and they were waiting to arrest the parties. During the night when the horses were to be stolen, Jones and some of his confederates went to the corral where they were kept, but before any of the animals were taken some disturbance occurred, in which it appeared that their plans were known, and they ran off. Jones refused to surrender, and when called upon to stop and who was watching him the latter fired. Late in the night, while the guards and others were trying to find Jones, they got track of him and traced him to a neighboring town, Salem. The parties came up with him at that point and seized him, whereupon they started the women being Hancock, the defendant. They started with Jones to take him back to Payson, about three miles away, Hancock being at their side. After they had gone a little way from Salem two shots were fired from the crowd behind, and instantly Jones was killed. The prosecution claimed to connect Hancock with it by producing a witness who testified that instantly before the shooting Hancock said: "Now slip it to him, boys." This witness (Frank M. Wilson), the defense stoutly denied, was impeached in every possible way and contradicted as to every fact. But upon his testimony alone the allegation that Hancock was in any way connected with the matter rests.

It was also shown that when the affair occurred it was a time of Indian war, that in all the settlements the citizens congregated into little towns or villages and forts, and guards out every night. There were at Payson some of these women assisted in the pursuit of Jones. Hancock assisted and the other witnesses for the prosecuting attorney testified that it was a general belief of the shooting of Jones also testified that he had nothing whatever to do with the occurrence; that he was walking by the side of one of the guards when the shot was fired, without his knowledge or thought of the intention of any one to shoot, and that he was simply present.

For the purpose of connecting the defendant with the shooting of Jones, (which the defense insisted was an improper one), the prosecution produced evidence tending to show that on this same night, several hours before the mother of Henry Jones was killed at another place in Payson, and that the defendant was the man who committed this murder also, thus introducing testimony tending to prove two distinct offenses of murder at different times and different places. Much other testimony was introduced, it was alleged by the defense, for the sole purpose of influencing the prejudices and passions and leaning to the benefit whatever to prove the indictment.

It was conceded that Hancock had been, ever since the date of the alleged murder, one of the most prominent citizens of Payson, well known to all the officers and others, that he had during all those years borne a good character, and had a high standing in that community.

Among the errors relied upon, constituting the substantial grounds of appeal, that the court allowed evidence of other crimes to be proven for the purpose of aggravating the one described in the indictment; that it charged on the facts of the case, and also erroneously charged as to the law of good character in rejecting the testimony of Warren N. Dusenberry, Benjamin Buchanan, D. T. Clark, and others, as to the character, standing, deportment, and life of the defendant from the time of the alleged homicide up to the time of trial. Further that the court erred in charging the jury upon the facts as to the belief to be attached to witnesses who testified to the exact language thirty-two years after the transaction, also in charging that time does not run in favor of a murder, and that "no lapse of time bars or cuts the stains that are blood red of the murderer's stain."

In the course of his argument on behalf of the appellant, Attorney Brown urged, in substance, that if there had been a gross murder committed at the time alleged, it was fair to presume that the grand jury, or some prosecuting officer, would have taken notice of the fact, unless it was impossible for some reason to procure an indictment. Such reason would be either that the crime was a secret one, and that the defendant secreted himself, that the witnesses were secreted, or that there was some state of public feeling which prevented their prosecution, or some other adequate reason. Unless there was such reason, it was inconvenient upon the prosecution to prove such facts. Nothing was made to do it. No reason had been stated why, during all the thirty-two years when the witnesses were living—when the evidence could be procured to show that it was guilty and he was not guilty—the defendant was not prosecuted if there was any occasion for that step. It was proved on the trial that there were many persons present—quite thirty or forty. Whether Hancock took any part in the killing, whether he used the words "slip it to him, boys," or in any way incited the killing of Henry Jones, was the essential and all-important fact to be determined. It could be determined when all these witnesses were alive, and when it was fresh in their mind, and not at any other time.

Under this state of facts counsel submitted that instruction No. 21, as requested by the defendant, should have been given to the jury. This reads as follows: "If the jury find that at the time of the alleged killing, nearly thirty-two years ago, there were present a large number of witnesses, by whose testimony the truth of the facts relative to the killing could have been established, and who were known to the prosecuting officers, or who could have been known by slight inquiry, and that the defendant has been openly living in this county all the time, and the officers representing the people knew of the charge, and neglected to bring defendant to trial for thirty-two years, the jury would be justified in believing that the testimony of absent and deceased eye-witnesses would have been favorable to the innocence of defendant."

In any civil cause, if the plaintiff—although there be no statute of limitations applicable to the case—left his case for thirty-two years, until the witnesses of the transaction were dead, or gone, and then undertook to maintain his case, no matter upon what equity or what justice it may be founded, the court would say it was stale and ought not to be heard at this time. Why should not the same rule, he asked, be applicable to this criminal case? It was a fact which the people were preventing a fair trial by neglecting and failing to bring the indictment. The defendant could not procure himself to be tried for the purpose of submitting his innocence. It would appear by his presence, during that long period, that he had not deserted and anybody could believe him guilty of crime. Yet thirty-two years after the time, when the power to establish his innocence—which might have been as clear as daylight—had passed away, the prosecution were permitted to find an indictment and convict a man on the testimony of one old, prejudiced, dishonest witness. The usual rule of evidence as applied in such old cases should be applied to this criminal case. If the defendant suppressed evidence, concealed evidence and procured the absence of witnesses, that had always been considered evidence of his guilt, of the strongest character. Here the prosecution had prevented the defense having the evidence of the eye-witnesses by waiting until they were dead or absent.

District Attorney Varian then replied on behalf of the people, and the proceeding with his argument, when the News reporter left.

THE JOHNSON CASE.

An Inquest Held Over the Body Today.

ITS STARTLING APPEARANCE.

A Thorough Investigation is Emphatically Demanded.

At 10 o'clock this morning Coroner Harris was present at Joseph E. Taylor's undertaking establishment on First South Street, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of Richard Johnson. As already stated in these columns, Johnson was found dead in a cell in the city jail on Sunday morning last. On Sunday, Evans & Ross, undertakers, buried the body. Later on it was learned that there was something wrong, and the body was exhumed and taken to where it now awaits the inquest.

Coroner Harris this morning had John Burt, G. M. Davis and Colonel Smith sworn in as a jury to investigate the case of Richard Johnson and the mysterious circumstances attending his death and burial.

Dr. F. A. Meacham was first examined. He said that he was called to the city jail on Sunday morning; saw the body of Richard Johnson and was satisfied that life was extinct. The Doctor said:

"The Coroner and Marshal Young were present. We did not think it necessary to hold an inquest, as there was no suspicion of foul play. I never saw the man until then, and did not examine his body."

Juror John Burt: Are you aware that there are cuts on the body?

Doctor Meacham—I understand that is so.

Juror Burt—What was the object of those cuts?

Doctor Meacham—That is a hard question but it might be for purposes of dissection.

Juror Burt asked several questions, but the Doctor's knowledge of the case was infinitesimal. It seemed to be his insist to get away, and the Coroner spoke to the jury to expedite matters.

Doctor Meacham is city physician and it was hoped that something would be learned from him about Johnson's burial, but he had nothing to tell, and left the jury to do the best.

The Coroner made a nice little speech to the jury, telling that it would be necessary to examine the City Hall without delay, so that the jury could go about their business. The autopsy would be held after the evidence was heard.

Juror John Burt suggested that the autopsy be made first, and further, that the inquest be postponed until 2 p. m. The latter was strongly forbidden against a postponement, but Burt was obdurate. Finally it was agreed that the autopsy be made, and the jurors, coroner and several others proceeded to where the body was lying.

Edwin Johnson, brother of the deceased, was present. At the appearance of the body he became quite indignant. The sight was a truly melancholy one. There was the body of Richard Johnson stark naked, with the exception of a pair of boots and stockings. On the right side of the abdomen was a large cut of about five inches, and another transverse cut of about three inches. On the left side were a number of bruises, supposed to be made by rough usage. Beside the body was a box made of cheap rough board boards. This was the coffin in which Johnson was buried.

At this point Juror Burt became more emphatic for a postponement. He also wanted Evans, the undertaker, Marshal Young and all concerned in the matter to appear at the inquest. And, furthermore, Burt wanted Dr. Meacham re-examined, and the case fully investigated.

The Coroner tried to go on with the inquest, but Burt, who appears to be a very intelligent as well as a very public-spirited citizen, would not listen to the Coroner's plausible speech. The other jurors, Davis and Smith, agreed with Burt, and the Coroner, much to his apparent disgust, postponed the inquest until 2 p.m.

The regular meeting of the City Council last night was postponed until Thursday evening.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is hoped may be accomplished; the profits, if any there be derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is delivered throughout its new and readable type, so that on the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eye-sight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never nauseates its readers by palming off columns of self-praise for news items.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuge to induce people to subscribe, but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the DESERET NEWS; and if more than one, the NEWS should invariably be the first.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	1 Yr.	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily,	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$1.00
Semi-Weekly,	6.00	1.75	1.00	.40
Deseret Weekly,	2.50	1.50		

Address all Communications to

THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Carload of Chase Bros.' Pianos just received at Young Brothers, 38 Main St.

Carload Packard Organs just received at Young Bros., 38 Main St.

If Chas. H. Spencer will call on T. Hall, 865 First East Street, he will hear something to his advantage. d3

RUGS AND CURTAINS.
The Latest Novelties in Daghestan and Algerian styles at Dinwoodey's.

FOLDING BEDS.
A most complete line at Dinwoodey's.

RANCH FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE HILL-STONE RANCH, comprising 80 acres in Weber County. Apply to W. Paterson, 76 West First South, city. d2

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Estate of William Bowman, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of William Bowman, 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 the office of Jesse A. Earl, Attorney, 32 and 34 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated November 6th, 1890.

MARGARET BOWMAN,
Administratrix of the estate of William Bowman, deceased. 6 nov 6w

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CURTAINS. DINWOODEY'S
All grades and makes of Curtains. A very varied and beautiful line of these goods

Catarrh
In the head
Is a constitutional
Disease, and requires
A constitutional remedy
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies the blood,
Makes the weak strong,
Restores health.
Try it now. 1

A NEW DEPARTURE.
To Leadville, Denver and the East.

The Colorado Midland Railway (standard gauge) has through Pullman cars for Leadville and Denver, leaving Salt Lake City via the Rio Grande Western at 9.50 a. m. and 10.00 p.m.

If you go via the Midland you can secure your Pullman berths for the 10.00 p.m. train at the Union Ticket Office, corner of Main and Second South.

This Pullman starts from Salt Lake City. d1m

DON'T IMAGINE
That Dinwoodey keeps nothing now but the most expensive Furniture, for he keeps all kinds of Furniture and at the lowest prices. Examine his Mammoth Stock.

"Let us take a walk thro' DINWOODEY'S New Store; he has some of the loveliest designs in Carpets and Curtains that I ever saw. Also a beautiful lot of Sideboards, Folding Beds, Ladies' Fancy Writing Desks."

Go to
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
No. 36 Main St.
for Blankets,
Yarns,
Shawls,
8-4 Sheetings,
Wool Hosiery,
ALL HOME-MADE.
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO

Buy your drugs of "the boys," Johnson, Pratt & Co., 18 Main st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.
THREE NIGHTS,
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 12, 13, 14.
Return of the Favorite Comedians in the Greatest and Finest of all Farce-Comedies,
Donnelly & Girard

Natural Gas!
IN A NEW METHOD.
Brand-Fresh and Revised by Frank Dumont.
Everything New and Better Than Ever! New Music! New Songs! New Dances! Pretty Faces! Provoking Situations! Funny Jokes! Beautiful Costumes and the Strongest Farce Comedy Company ever Organized.
Continuous Laughter from Rise to Fall of Curtain.
☞ Usual Popular Prices. Sale of seats begins Saturday.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
CHAS. S. BURTON, - - MANAGER.
3 NIGHTS, SATURDAY MATINEE, Commencing THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
RICH & HARRIS'
Boston Howard Athenæum
STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY.
The Giant Pioneers of High-Class Vaudevilles.
THE VERY BEST FUN MAKERS.
The Very Best Entertainers in America.
The Company is headed by the incomparable
CINQUIVALLI.
FOLDING BEDS.
A most complete line at Dinwoodey's.
☞ Popular prices. Sale of seats begins Wednesday.

WANTED.
A GOOD GIRL, PERMANENT PLACE. Small family and good wages. 15 south, First East.
A GOOD PLAIN COOK, IN PRIVATE family, 320 e. First South. 13
GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at Dallas & Hedges' office, Templeton Building. d3
A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in office. Must be well recommended. Apply to geo. C. Lambert, Deseret News Office.

HENRY WAGNER
SALT LAKE CITY.
CALIFORNIA BREWERY
LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER
Wholesale & Retail.
NO. EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE