EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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INFANT DAMNATION.

DR. DE WITT TALMAGE who delivers "extempore" (?) sermons, which he has previously furnished the press in different parts of the United States in time to publish on the day after they are delivered, has recently caused some comment by announcing his belief that infants when they die "go straight to heaven." Heathen babies, even, he thinks "go to the skies" to swell the chorus of "children singing in glory." This is spoken of as something new in theology, and as a great advance and improvement upon the old doctrine that unbaptized babies "dying in their sins" are "doomed to eternal misery."

Instead of Dr. Talmage being "progressive," he is very much behind the times in receiving a truth revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith, and that has been taught by the Elders of this Church ever since 1830. It has taken over half a century for this simple principle to penetrate to his understanding. In a revelation given in September, 1830, we find the following:

"But, behold, I say unto you, that little children are redeemed from the foundation of the world through mine Only Begotten; wherefore they cannot sin, for power is not given unto Satan to tempt little children, until they begin to become accountable before me."

This, at a time when all orthodoxy taught that original sin descended to all the posterity of Adam, that "In Adam's fall we sinned all," and that infant baptism was an essential, was a great innovation. And like many other principles advanced by the Prophet Joseph that were in advance of the age and of the condition of religious thought, though opposed at first with vigor, as the years have rolled on have been gradually adopted by those who are still opposed to "Mormonism," and by many who do not know the source from which these rational and scriptural doctrines emanated.

The ideas that have prevailed concerning infant damnation have been among the most horrible put forth by apostate "Christianity." They came from the Romish Church, and have been adopted in the modified forms of heresy which have been set up since the first days of "The Reformation." They are not to be found in the teachings of Christ or of His Apostles, and yet have been for ages supposed to be an integral part of the Christian religion.

The perdition of infants is a dogma that has sprung from the errors that have obtained concerning baptism and original sin. And these errors are still prevalent, and form portions of the creeds of the most orthodox sects of the present day. All mankind are supposed to have "sinned in Adam." This is foolish as well as false. That posterity are affected by the faults of progenitors is a natural law, and that death comes to the progeny of a being who fell into mortality through transgressing a law of immortality is reasonable and according to nature. But that because of one man's sin all creation is to be damned eternally, is both unjust and absurd.

The Bible does not teach such a doctrine. It shows that the atonement was as wide and deep and far reaching as the fall. Death came to all by one man's sin, life comes to all by one man's atonement for that sin. "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." It is appointed unto every man to experience death and it is ordained that every man shall be raised from the dead. Death is no more universal than the resurrection is to be. Each comprehends all races and includes both the just and the unjust.

Joseph the Prophet taught the great truth that mankind are accountable for their own sins and not for Adam's transgression. This is the doctrine of Scripture; and the contrary, which has been believed for centuries, is man's perversion of Gospel truth. As we had no part in Adam's sin, so we have no part in the satisfaction made for that sin. We did not contract the debt and we are not required to do anything towards its payment. But we are responsible for our own sins, and if we gain redemption therefrom it will be by availing ourselves of the plan of redemption. That requires obedience to the commandments of God through Christ Jesus, whose blood was shed to atone for original sin, and also for the sins of all men who yield obedience to Him.

Baptism is one of the conditions to remission of individual sins. It must be preceded by faith and repentence. Without them baptism is but a bath. Therefore infant baptism is a mockery because infants can neither believe nor repent. It was never instituted until so-called "Christians" had gone far into darkness, idolatry and semi-paganism. Christ blessed little children and said "of such is the kingdom of heaven." He did not baptize them. The "households" that were baptized by the Apostles were such as believed and also repented. Infants need no baptism because they have no sin and baptism is "for the remission of sins." All children who die before they reach the years of accountability are saved in Christ, and will have part in the first resurrection which is only for them who are "blessed and holy."

Children "begin to become accountable" as soon as they begin to understand clearly the difference between right and wrong. As soon as they can sin, they can learn to repent, and as soon as they can learn to repent they can be taught the necessity of baptism and the reception of the Holy Ghost. Eight years old is the earliest time for baptism and confirmation mentioned in the revelations of God upon this subject, previous to which children must be taught to understand the doctrines of faith, repentance, baptism and the laying on of hands. And as children's minds are not all similarly developed at the same age, it is evident that they do not all begin to become accountable at the same age. Satan has no power to tempt them until they begin to understand good from evil. No mother, then, need have any anxiety as to the fate of her infant who died before arriving at the years of accountability. All such are "whole from the foundation of the world."

All the so-called baptisms of infants, then of the Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, Congregationalist and other churches of modern times are vain, useless, sacrilegious and anti-Christian. Sprinkling is not baptism at all, and no baptism is needed for infants. The blasphemous doctrine of infant damnation would never have been conceived but for this fundamental error. It is a libel on the Almighty and a proof that its teachers and defenders are not sent of God.

What can be more innocent, beautiful and pure than a guileless little child? It was chosen by the sinless Savior as a type of heavenly goodness And except we all become like one of those little ones we have poor prospects of entering the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are the spotless babes before the stain of sin disfigures their sweet souls! They need no baptismal rite nor sponsor's promise. They are Christ's if they die in their untainted childhood, and "their angels do always behold the face of our Father who is in heaven."

OFFICIAL SLANDER AND ABUSE.

THE case of Alonzo E. Hyde, before Commissioner McKay on Friday, developed a little more of the spirit in which prosecutions under the Edmunds Act are conducted. There was absolutely nothing adduced in evidence that went to show in the remotest manner that the accused had violated the law. District Attorney Dickson, becoming enraged at his failure, attacked and abused his own witnesses, charging them with perjury because they did not give the testimony he desired and expected. He then demanded that the defendant be held, not on the ground that the evidence justified his detention, but on the plea that the witnesses in the prosecution were perjured! Was ever such an argument made by a sane person before in a court of justice?

"Justice" is the term we have used, but the word is entirely out of place in the court of McKay. That mercenary official said he was "not going to lose jurisdiction of this case" and so adjourned it, announcing that he should do so from time to time as far as the statute allowed. This too, after the case was closed and submitted. There was absolutely nothing to hold the defendant, yet he would continue the case and hold him anyhow, for he didn't propose to let go his grip while there was a cent to be made out of it. Fees are his god, and for these he lives and moves and has his little being.

We understand that Mr. F. S. Richards, in a gentlemanly but scathing manner, took the wrathy prosecutor to task for his abuse of the witnesses, and showed the absurdity of the logic that required the holding of the accused for unlawful cohabitation, solely because the witnesses for the prosecution were alleged to have committed perjury. Mr. Hyde, too, had something to say on the latter proposition, which demonstrated its utter folly and puerility.

What was the terrible "perjury" of the witnesses? Just this: Mrs. Wilcox stated that her daughter had left home three or four years ago. Her son testified that his sister last left home about eight months ago. Where is the contradiction? It was explained by Mr. Richards that the young woman left home at the time her mother stated, but had visited there occasionally several times, the last visit being eight months ago. Neither Mrs. Wilcox nor her son *knew* whether the girl was married, but the mother presumed she was. What right, on these grounds, had Mr. Dickson to charge these, his own witnesses with crime? We say he had no right whatever, and that he knows he had not. He stands guilty of public slander. If he had made the same accusations out of court he could have been prosecuted for defamation of character. He was protected by his position and took advantage of it, to vent his rage upon a lady and a young man who were powerless to resist his false and malicious ebullitions of baffled rage.

Is it not brave, and manly, and gentlemanly and praiseworthy to hide behind the cover of a court, and fulminate base and untruthful charges against a woman who has no opportunity to defend herself? Mr. Dickson must be proud of his self-exposure. It is so dignified, and professional, and honorable to call a lady vile names in court, that he would not dare to utter on the street if even a fifteen years old boy were present to defend his mother from abuse.

And the logic of his splenetic argument (?) is overwhelming. A defendant must be guilty because the witnesses for the prosecution would not give any evidence against him! Irresistible and conclusive, is it not? McKay wanted the defendant to go on the stand and swear that he had not married the girl said to be his plural w[illegible] A modest demand, truly; one that we should expect from such a man as McKay, but no other individual under the sun sitting in the capacity of a magistrate.

We would like to know on what authority this apology for a judicial officer compels witnesses who do not *know* anything of an alleged fact, to testify under oath as to what they *think* or *believe*. We would like to see this stretch of authority tested, and consider that any witness would be perfectly justified in law as in common sense, in refusing to respond to questions as to opinion or belief.

And it is about time that this common, cowardly, vile and lying charge of perjury against people who will not swear to a thing they *know* nothing about was stopped. If the Prosecuting Attorney considers one of his witnesses is perjured, let him proceed lawfully against the witness. But if he cannot or will not do that, let him learn to be half decent, to control his temper, and to abstain from publicly slandering ladies and gentlemen who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to endure his presence for a short time in court. Any Judge or Magistrate who has ordinary self respect, and regard for propriety and the protection of witnesses, would severely rebuke and put a peremptory stop to such exhibitions as were indulged in by District Attorney Dickson in the Commissioner's presence on Friday.

EXCELSIOR.

A LETTER from a young Elder (William Cowan) laboring in the South, furnishes food for reflection. It relates an incident which is frequently paralleled in these times, and shows how heroic feats of the present outshine the boasted deeds of valor handed down from the musty past. The achievement of the "six hundred," in their rush for the "jaws of death," at Balaklava, has been immortalized in poetry. Then why, in the name of all that is huge, cannot some bard be found to sing in praise of the noble one hundred, who at such imminent risk surrounded a house and captured a couple of "Mormon" striplings? The daring of these rash men is thrown into greater prominence when it is considered that this deed was done under the impression that the two formidable "Mormon" boys wore some species of secret armor. They satisfied themselves that such was not the case, however, and then valiantly reduced the escort of the two "Mormon" invincibles to twenty armed men, mounted on their counterparts in point of sense. This small party of mules and men conveyed the Elders over the line of the county, which was thus saved by the irrepressible forty—to speak mixedly of the mules and men. It is difficult to treat them otherwise than as a homogenous whole, as the question of superiority of the one class over the other is exceedingly nice. The theme is one which is sure to enlist the sympathies of the *Tribune* gusher. Then let him pen a poetic panegyric upon the heroic deed of the noble one hundred, with the culminating feat of the daring forty as a fundamental base for a splendid peroration.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS, ACCORDING TO HIS CUSTOM, MAKES SOME CENTRE SHOTS.

CHICAGO, July 3d, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

IS LIFE A CIRCUS?

It used to be a commonly accepted maxim among poets, plebians, and philosophers that life was a stern reality, an earnest materialism, but some American humorist has defined life to be "a huge goak," and he was applauded, probably, because of the correctness of his definition. By "goak" he meant joke which was a slight improvement on the Medilian orthography, though the orthoepy suffered a little. Glancing at the present state of affairs it is difficult to say whether life is a "huge goak" or an enormous moke, or whether our whole Northern belt of States is not assuming the aspect of a monstrous circus with preachers, editors and alleged statesmen as buffoons and acrobats.

Let us commence with the

AMERICAN HOUSE OF LORDS

and glance at its proceedings. It must be admitted that in its passage of the Fitz John Porter bill it has in a measure relieved itself from universal obloquy, but the debate on that bill brought out some startling rhetorical embellishments as well as some strange religious philosophy. As a matter of course, Illinois sends the two principal buffoons to the Senate, the Messrs. Logan and Cullom. Speaking against the bill in question, Mr. Logan says: "As God is my judge, I would stand over the dust of Lincoln and swear by all the gods, to his act as being an honest and a just one." Is not this the finest specimen of rhetorical bombast and religious anarchy to be found in all the English literature. Just fancy the dramatic grandeur of the man, and the happy blending of Nazareth and Olympus in the religious perception of the speaker. But perhaps he did not mean the gods of Olympus, but the gods of the old Bowery theatre, in New York. And to cap the climax of absurdity, Mr. Logan had the clerk read extracts from his book, "The Great Monstrosity." I don't mean the clerk's book, but Mr. Logan's book. It is to be hoped the clerk of the Upper House is not an idiot. Next comes Mr. Cullom with his little anti-Mormon prayer book, and right behind is Edmunds, writing an epistle on oleomargarine to a Vermont buccolic. Over yonder is Ingalls hanging up the records of Barney MacSnane, who was recently appointed postmaster of Kalamazoo. It was found that though Barney had not an indictment against him for some treasonable offence, yet he was once under indictment for selling a bottle of whisky labelled "cold tea." Behold Mr. Hoar industriously working at his desk. He is outlining a bill for the suppression of carbuncles. He has travelled all the avenues of legislation, and still he is not happy. He sees his great opportunity of immortalizing himself. Many illustrious citizens died of carbuncles and now Mr. Hoar is up with his bill for their abolition. If Joe Medill and Mr. Ogtesby were in the House with these five, then they would be seven against the world—*septem contra mundum*. I mean Mr. Ogtesby that was at one time supposed to be Governor of Illinois, and who was recently supplanted by Governor Pinkerton.

[A MILITARY JOKE.

Talking of jokes, the following advertisement which appeared in our leading papers a few days ago, may be supposed to be a joke. No, it is a reality. Here it is:

"Wanted—100 able-bodied men for city work, and also for service in the West; young men preferred. Apply at once to Capt. Foley, at 191 Fifth Avenue."

These able-bodied men are not for representing mock soldiers in a theatre. Capt. Foley does not keep an intelligence office, but a recruiting office. He raised a regiment of soldiers, and had them fully equipped and placed in the field in 24 hours. Capt. Foley is not a sheriff, nor a governor, a U. S. marshal nor even a common policeman, and yet he sets up a recruiting office, opens an army, and commands a regiment of men. This may appear a joke, but it is not. We have a sheriff and a governor, but President Newell of the Lake Shore road entirely ignored both in the present labor troubles, and commissioned Capt. Foley to raise an army and take the field. The sheriff and governor both permitted the joke to assume practicability, and now they are like Plato's men—featherless geese.

Persons do not usually peruse the advertisements of a newspaper for purposes of political philosophy, and yet these advertisements are the best index to the social, political and moral condition of a community. The advertisemeat in question may escape the closest reader of newspapers, and even it may escape the sagacity of the social science philosopher. If the word "service" did not appear in it, it would not differ from the many advertisements of the kind which appear daily from employment bureaus and intelligence offices. Captain Foley is the agent of Mr. Pinkerton of detective notoriety. These men were advertised for to preserve law and order along the Lake Shore road, where trouble is now apprehended from striking employes. Some 200 men were thus collected by advertisement, and organized as a body of military police, invested with the power and authority of sheriffs and police. The Governor of the State, the sheriff of the county, the Mayor of Chicago are all realities. None of these functionaries was consulted about this rather strange method of police organization. No one of them has protested against the proceeding. No one of them has said a word as to the legality or illegality of the Act. If 200 men can be raised in this way, what is to prevent the raising of 20,000. The corporations of this country by pooling on this army business can raise 60,000 men as well as 200. Men for this "police" army have been brought here from different States and from Canada. Probably one one in ten may be citizens of Illinois. What they were is unknown. Where they came from nobody knows. All that is required is to be able-bodied, young, and willing to shoot. These men are tramps, gamblers, and persons generally averse to labor of any kind. The prospect of a little brief authority is soothing to their soured tempers. And by getting a chance to use this authority they deem it a turn in the wheel of fortune, as it gives them a chance to get even with society. The more one dwells on this affair, the more outrageous its enormity appears. History affords no parallel for it. The feudal power of Barons is dwarfed in comparison to that exercised and used by an American railroad official, and his hired lieutenants.

If any circumstance in all the recent troubles demands Congressional attention this matter of

ORGANIZING PRIVATE ARMIES OF TRAMPS

adventurers and cutthroats, demands it. If Illinois has come to this condition of anarchy that her Governor, her county sheriffs, her town and municipal magistrates cannot be trusted to maintain the law, and protect life and property, then, certainly, is needed a special message from the National Executive. It must be admitted that Oglesby is an idiot, but then he was legitimately elected Governor of Illinois. Mr. Hanchett it must be admitted is a demagogue of the Grand Army type mixed with the pot-house one. But he was honestly elected sheriff of Cook Co. Carter Harrison is Mayor of Chicago, and so far has preserved the peace within his city, without aid from Captain Foley. But he has permitted this recruiting business to go on unchecked within his city, and deserves reproof. This is the kind of anarchy which saps the foundations of a State.

One would think the Salt Lake method of obtaining jurors prevailed in our eastern cities, judging from the clamor now raised

AGAINST THE ENTIRE JURY SYSTEM.

One radical reformer, or rather an abolitionist says: "Now, therefore, is the time to set about its abolition. The jury system has long outlived the social conditions which gave it being. Let us gratefully lay it away among its barbaric kin." It is probable that for a progressive people such as we profess to be, nothing short of lynch law would be the proper method. It is a sad indication of the condition of our country when the jury system itself is on trial. If it should be abolished it is difficult to conceive what system can be substituted. One thing is certain, and that is, if the jury system is not practicable in a self-governing commonwealth, the citizens of that commonwealth are unfitted for self-government, and the sooner some Imperial Murray or absolute Zane is placed over them the better.

Speaking on the present endeavors to obtain a jury to try the Anarchists in this city, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The great majority of those examined have perjured or stultified themselves to avoid serving. Some have taken that course because they are unwilling to be absent from their business during the trial, which they seem to think will last all summer, and others because they apparently are averse to performing any of the duties of citizenship.

Is not this a sorry picture of Illinois citizenship? The picked men of our community turn out to be perjurers and fools, or selfish, miserable wretches shirking their duties to their country. If these vile cowards were to speak on a public platform they would unhesitatingly say that they "preserved the Union" at the point of the bayonet, or the *Tribune* would say it for them. And yet it is moral Illinois that sends out the Zanes and the Dubois' to

EVANGELIZE THE WEST.

It is Chicago that contains, but does not maintain, two or three anti-"Mormon" missionary societies. It is from here the religious and political policy of Utah carpet baggers is dictated. It is from here hundreds of "teachers" and "Christians" are sent into Utah and Idaho for special work among Latter-day Saints. Do you think they are any better than the perjurers and fools we have at home? No, they are not. They are a good deal worse. They are perjurers and villains. The fool stage they have long since passed. And the Utah citizen who would send his children to such imps of Satan to be educated, is an enemy to civilization and to the American Republic. Do not think, good people of Utah, that this condemnation of the miserable wretches among you who call themselves "New West Education Teachers," or "Home Missionary Evangelists" is dictated by personal prejudice, by party feeling, or by religious rancor. No, but it is prompted by a contemplation of the ruin their brethren have wrought among us here. Pause before entrusting the charge of your innocent little ones to these monsters. Are you willing that your children should grow into men and women with minds debased, souls destroyed, and bodies unclean as lepers? If so, by all means patronize the vampires in your midst, and posterity will anathematize you, and curse you.

JUNIUS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

The Captain of the "Nevada" Arrested.

NEW YORK, 10.—Yesterday the captain of the steamship *Nevada* was arrested and taken before the United States Commissioner in this city, on a charge of over-crowding his vessel with second class passengers. The *Nevada* on her last trip from Liverpool brought over 700 emigrants. Her licensed capacity is 754 second class passengers. The penalty for violating the law is a fine of $50 for each person carried in excess of the number allowed.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, 10.—Money 1½ @ 2½; bar silver, 93; 3s, 100¾; 4's coupon, 25¾; 4½s coupon, 11¾; Pacific 6s, 26; Central Pacific, 41¾; Burlington, 84¾; Rio Grande, 27; Northern Pacific, 26¾; Northwestern, 13¾; New York Central, 9¾; Navigation, 8; Transcontinental, 33¾; Pacific Mail, 56½; Panama, 98; Rock Island, 5¾; St. L. & S. F., 24¾; St. Paul, 46¾; Texas Pacific, 10¾; Union Pacific 55¾; Fargo Express, 23; Western Union, 67¾.

$240,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, 10.—The jury in the case against the Western Union awarded a verdict for the plaintiff for $240,000 damages.

Foraging for Fish Bait.

HALIFAX, 10. — The Gloucester schooner *Ocean King* put into Prospect, Halifax County, on Thursday evening, gave an assumed name and began purchasing bait. Yesterday morning several fishermen sold bait to her, but others refused to do so. One man, after some of his employes had sold part of their morning's catch to the *Ocean King*, went on board and demanded the fish back. The captain, after considerable talk, complied with the demand. Several American vessels have baited at Whitehead, Guysborough, within the past few days.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

German Journalists Indicted.

BERLIN, 10.—A number of journalists for breaches of the press law, in publishing documents relating to the Sarauw case when it was on trial in the courts. The trials of the newspaper men promise to abound in sensations. Captain Sarauw having been convicted of furnishing to France regularly while he was in the German military service, all the information he could obtain concerning German fortifications and armaments.

The Right Hon. George Otto Trevelyan Defeated by a Home Ruler.

LONDON, 10.—Right Hon. Geo. Otto Trevelyan, who with Chamberlain, resigned from the Cabinet to oppose Gladstone's Irish policy, has been defeated as Unionist candidate for Harwick in Parliament. In the last election Trevelyan was returned as Liberal from Harwick without opposition. This year John Dilion stumped the district against him, denouncing him for his opposition to the Premier's policy towards Ireland and pointing out the unreasonableness of Trevelyan's attitude in view of the fact that he had been Chief Secretary for Ireland, and by actual observation knew the merits of the issue. The result has been that out of 5,916 votes polled in Harwick borough, A. L. Brown, Gladstonian candidate, received a majority of 30, obtaining 2,523 to 2,493 secured by Trevelyan. Announcement of this result has produced a sensation throughout the country. The Liberals are now predicting that Hartington will also be defeated by the Gladstonian candidate. The Lancashire election takes place next month.

In the last election Hartington was returned as a Liberal by a majority of 1,832 in a total poll of 10,288.

Peculiar Political Condition.—From a gentleman who recently visited several points in Southern Idaho, we learn that a somewhat peculiar feeling exists in that section regarding political matters. As is well known there has been for two or three years past, on the part of a large portion of the non-"Mormon" inhabitants, a feeling of rampant and ferocious enmity towards "Mormon" settlers, which culminated in the utter disfranchisement of all persons who would not deny or renounce all affiliation with the "Mormon" Church. But since the test oath law, effecting this disfranchisement, has been argued before and held under advisement by the courts, a somewhat singular change in public sentiment, at least as outwardly displayed towards the "Mormons," is noticeable. They are being treated and spoken of with more kindness and consideration than formerly. The reason for this change, probably, is the strong probability that the test oath law will be declared unconstitutional, and the natural conclusion that the "Mormons," when re-invested with the franchise, will support those who are kind to them in their present helpless condition. Providence uses various means to alleviate the condition of those who suffer persecution for righteousness sake.

Cause of Abuse.—It was eminently proper to conduct the proceedings in the Benedict case with closed doors. Such proceedings conducted publicly tend to corrupt and demoralize, and in all decent communities they are usually had in private. But the depraved classes who read the anti-"Mormon" press of this city have missed a feast of filth, and consequently the said press abuses the police court and officers when in fact they should be commended.

PUTNAM'S
HOT FORGED NAIL

Every Putnam Nail

Is drawn down to a point from the rod, thus; receiving over sixty quick, successive sharp blows, at a welding heat. They are then scalded by the water process,

NO ACIDS

being used, and afterwards

HAMMER POINTED.

Our nails, therefore, are to all intents and purposes the same as the old fashioned hand and hammer pointed.

Some other manufacturers claim to make a Hot Forged Nail, but you will observe on all such a Sheared Edge near the point.

THE PUTNAM NAIL

IS THE ONLY

Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed

HORSE SHOE NAIL

Made by Machinery in the World.

We address these lines to HORSE OWNERS, because they are the parties most vitally interested. We feel assured that after knowing the facts, and giving the subject due consideration, they will INSIST that their horses be shod with the Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed Nail. A few months' trial will always convince.

The Putnam Nail Company,
BOSTON, MASS.

P. O. Address, NEPONSET, MASS.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branches.

FOR SALE.

JERSEY STOCK,
THOROUGH BRED,
Three Bulls and One Heifer.

Enquire of JAS. SOLOMON, at Solomon Bro's & Gold. d 1m

NOTICE.

PARTIES HAVING RANGE CATTLE for sale in small or large bunches may find a ready purchaser by stating price and addressing

L. WELSH,
Fort Lewis, Col.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED VOTERS OF School District No. 6, Salt Lake County, Utah, are hereby notified that a School Meeting will be held at the School House of said district, beginning at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Monday, July 12th, A. D. 1886, for the purpose of electing one Trustee for the term of three years, one Trustee for the unexpired (term of two years, and one Trustee for the unexpired term of one year; to hear the report of the Board of Trustees, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES POULTON,
A. G. GLAUQUE,
HUGH WATSON,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, July 2, 1886. d td

LANGUAGES.

Private tuition at pupil's residence in

LATIN, GREEK, HEBREW, GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH,

BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER.

Address: Dr. Godfrey Hessel, care of DESERET NEWS OFFICE.
d 1m DR. GODFREY HESSEL.

14th DISTRICT SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED VOTERS OF School District No. 14, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, are hereby notified that a School Meeting will be held at the School House of said district, beginning at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Monday, July 12th, A. D. 1886, for the purpose of electing one Trustee for the ensuing three years, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

M. P. RICHARDS,
T. G. WEBBER,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., July 1, 1886. d 10d

GO TO

Beck's Hot Springs

AND ENJOY THE LUXURY OF A

BATH IN THESE EXCELLENT MINERAL WATERS,

WHICH ARE HEALTHFUL AS WELL AS PLEASANT.

Do not get an idea that these waters are not as pleasant in the WARM as in the COLD weather. A trial will convince you that they will rest and do you good.

Wagons leave the city every hour for the Springs.

REFRESHMENTS of all kinds for sale on the Grounds, and every accomodation to meet the public want.

F. MAYER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAMBER SUITS,
SIDEBOARDS and BOOK CASES,
In Walnut, Cherry and American Mahogany,
CHICAGO.

Our Goods are on Sale in all the Principal Stores in the country. d1y

REMOVAL
OF THE
D. & R. G. LUMBER YARD,
— TO THE —
OLD TANNERY SITE,
Cor. 2d South & 3d West Sts.,

Where may be found a general assortment of

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, UTAH AND EASTERN
LUMBER,

Which will at all times be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Grain and Wool wanted at current prices. Cash advances made on the latter. Telephone 255. A. KEYSER. d&s 6me

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the 30th day of June, 1886, in the matter of the Estate of Robert Green, deceased, the undersigned the Executors of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, in currency of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1886, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said Robert Green, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title, and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of his death, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A part of the Southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section nine (9), in Township two (2), South of Range one (1) East of the Salt Lake Meridian, United States Government Survey, beginning at the Northeast corner of the said S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of said Section, and running thence West 2.84 chains, thence S. 1 deg. West 4.14 chains, to the center of County Road, thence N. 89 deg. W. 11.28 chains along the center of said road, thence N. 89 deg. W. along the center of said road 6.80 chains to quarter section line, thence South on said quarter section line 19.26 chains to section line, thence East on said section line 20 chains, thence North 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5¾ acres more or less, minus 4 acres reserved off the West side of said piece, leaving 50 acres to be sold.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in currency of the United States.

Bids or offers will be received at any time until July 24th, 1886.

All bids or offers must be in writing and left at the Office of O. E. Powers, Real Estate Agent, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

ELIZA E. GREEN,
GEORGE R. GREEN,
Executors of the Estate of Robert Green, deceased. d 1m

BANKS.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.
SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, · · $200,000
SURPLUS, · · · 200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President,
FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest.,
JOHN SHARP,
WM. W. RITER,
J. A. GROESBECK,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier,
JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier.
} DIRECTORS

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

JAMES COULT,
Plasterer, Calciminer and Whitewasher.

All work attended to promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

Residence—150 Seventh East Street. Shop, half block West of Valley House. d

Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of

CLOTHING!
Men's, Boys' and Children's.

Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

BARTON & CO.,
44 MAIN STREET.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Marsden, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the estate of James Marsden, 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 Ellen Nora Marsden, administratrix, at the office of Z. Snow, 71a E. Second South Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated July 7th, 1886.

ELLEN NORA MARSDEN,
JOSEPH HARKER,
Administrators of Estate of James Marsden, deceased. d6aw 5w

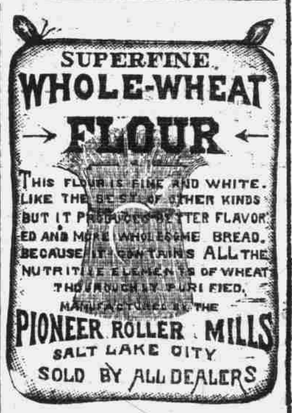
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of George Wareing, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executrix of the last will of George Wareing, 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 executrix at the office of Le Grande Young, Attorney, 30 S. East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, June 5th, 1886.

MARY WAREING,
Executrix of the last will of George Wareing, deceased. d 1m



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JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

A 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 Ware Rooms, No. 252 First South Street,
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 70.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Supt.
Sexton's Office in same building.

Running & Trotting
AND ALL PURPOSE
STALLIONS!

AT HALF-WAY HOUSE, THREE MILES south of Salt Lake, I have three Stallions and one Jack.

The first stallion is LOGAN, with pedigree as follows: Ch. h., foaled in 1873, bred by S. H. Jones, Springfield, Illinois; by Marion, son of Lexington, out of Miriam, by imported Glencoe; dam Fannie Boston, by Boston Jr., 2nd dam by Grey Eagle, 3rd dam by Tariff, 4th dam by Shylock, 5th dam by imp. Randolph, 6th dam by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy by Diomed. See Bruce's American Stud-Book, vol. 3, p. 122. He is a chestnut full 16¾ hands high, of immense substance and power. His racing career began as a two-year-old, won first money at St. Joe, beating a field of five, and at St. Louis ran second for a purse of $250. He did not go on the circuits as a three-year-old, but won several private races. As a four-year-old he was campaigned through Illinois and Indiana, and defeated the best horses of that section. At Chicago, Ill., he entered, in a mile heat race, 3 in 5, Eole, Wilkes Boy and Harkaway, taking the five heats to decide, Logan taking the last three heats, and making the last quarter in the fifth mile in 33 seconds. He beat the Chalmers 4-mile dash at Ottawa, Ill., in 1:43, his best time. He is a brother of Vangalant, winner of the St. Louis Derby, 1883, and twin brother to Joshua, who ran a half mile in 49¾; three-fourth mile in 1:15, in St. Louis, Kansas City, 1885. His best time: Half mile, 48¾; three-fourth mile, 1:16; mile, 1:43.

The next is ROB ROY, b. h., foaled 1874, bred by A. J. Rawlins, Minneapolis; by Taylor's Rob Roy, son of Rob Roy deer Messenger, who was a thoroughbred son of imported Messenger, dam Susan, by Silver Tail; 2nd dam, Diana, by Vernal. Black Hawk; 3rd dam, Long Island, Black Hawk. Has a trotting record of 2:35.

The next horse is a Black Morgan and Messenger, 16¾ hands high, weighs 1250 in good condition; good trotting action.

Also, a Tennessee JACK, from imported Dismal Swamp.

Call at the stable to look at horses and for terms.

H. BENTOSUM.
Salt Lake, June 5, 1886. 6m

Z. C. M. I.
RETAIL DEP'T

OFFER AND ARE SELLING THE MOST

COMPLETE LINE IN THE CITY
— IN —
Staple Dry Goods,

Lawns, Swiss, Mulls and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Buttons and Trimmings.

Dress Goods, Silks, Satins and Surahs,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WOOL, FUR and STRAW HATS.

LADIES' & MISSES' STRAW HATS, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Curtains, Shades and Wall Paper

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Queensware, China & Glassware.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BROTHER.

FOR THITY DAYS ONLY!

Great Reduction in Prices

Elegant Summer Silks at		$0.50, worth	$0.75
" " "		0.65, "	0.85
" " "		0.75, "	1.00
Colored Silks, Latest Shades at		0.75, "	1.00
" " "		0.90, "	1.25
" " "		1.25, "	1.65

Black Gros Grain Silks, Best Makes, at 90c., $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.67½, $1.75, $1.90, and upwards, worth 25 per cent. more.

Brocades Changeants at $2.25 and $2.75, worth 25 per cent. more.

Black and Colored Satin Rhadames, Surahs, Two-toned Brocades, etc., at Lower Prices than ever before offered in this city.

ROSARY BEAD TRIMMED ROBES,
Reduced from $25.00 to $17.50.

Proportionate reductions in White and Colored Wash Robes, French and American Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, etc.

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR

LADIES' WRAPS

Of this Season's Importation, if Low Prices will do it.

Note the following bona fide reductions:

$ 9.50 to $ 7.00	$20.00 to $15.00.
12.00 " 9.00	22.50 " 17.50.
15.00 " 11.00	27.50 " 20.00.
17.50 " 12.50	32.50 "