DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1885. NO. 143.

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PIONEER PATENT ROLLER MILL CO. Mill: No. 53 North Temple Street, East. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West. BRANDS: HIGH PATENT, BAKER'S No. 1. SUPERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT. Mill Telephone No. 371. Office Telephone No. 367. ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington.

Commissioner Sparks' Story.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Commissioner Sparks stated in an interview with an Associated Press reporter that he had been harassed for some time past by the importunities of Colonel Dahna to have his accounts allowed. To-day he had no time to listen to him, and told him so, when Dahna became abusive, cursed and swore and was ordered out of the room. He continued this abuse and was finally ejected, partly through the Commissioner's efforts. When the matter was made known to Secretary Lamar, he showed signs of annoyance, but made no comment.

Secretary Manning to-day requested the resignation of Colonel T. N. Burroughs, of the bureau of engraving and printing. E. O. Graves, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Graves entered the Treasury department in 1863 at $1,200 a year. He served as chief clerk of the department, as superintendent of the National bank redemption agency and assistant treasurer. He was also made chief examiner of the civil service commission under President Grant, and in '77 was a member of the commission appointed to reorganize the bureau of engraving and printing. By this reorganization the expenses of the bureau were decreased several hundred thousand dollars. The appointment is a promotion for Graves, the salary being $800 more per year than that of assistant treasurer. He voted for Mr. Cleveland. The bureau of engraving and printing has about 1,200 employes, but twelve of whom come under the provision of the civil service law. They are appointed by the chief of the bureau.

It is officially stated to-day that another appointment will be made in place of D. J. Ernest Meire as Consul at Nayauki, Japan. The latter's appointment was recently made on the strength of flattering indorsements from prominent Colorado politicians, but it has since been discovered, by means of the Maryland divorce proceedings in favor of his wife a few days ago, and otherwise, that he is a man of unfit habits. Consequently, he will not be commissioned.

Appointments.

The President at a late hour this afternoon made the following appointments: Wm. A. Seay of Louisiana to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Bolivia. Consuls-General—Ephraim B. Ewing of Missouri, at the City of Mexico; H. Clay Armstrong of Alabama, at Rio Janeiro Consuls—Gustavus Luke of New Hampshire, at Sherbrooke, Canada; Peter Staub of Tennessee, at St. Gall; Henry Ceim of Pennsylvania, at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; John M. Strong of New York, at Belleville, Canada; Alex. Bertrand of New York, at St. Johns, Quebec; Laws M. Minnie of Michigan, at port Sarnia; John H. Oberley of Illinois, to be Indian School Superintendent, vice Jas. M. Haworth, deceased.

FOREIGN.

The Border War.

LONDON, 9.—The Anglo-Russian situation continues to be enveloped in a cloud of uncertainty. It is absolutely impossible to predict what a day may bring forth. No sooner had people began to become reconciled to the idea of the submission of the difficulty to arbitration than reports began to prevail questioning the probability of there being any arbitration, after all the talk as to the great things it was about to accomplish. To-night no one professes to understand what the precise condition of negotiations with Russia may be. The average Englishman fluds it difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to disabuse himself of the feeling that, whatever Gladstone and Granville may say to the contrary, the Russian diplomats are getting the better of the British.

Every delay in negotiations has redounded to Russia's advantage. While the ministers have been talking, the Russian railway has been actively pushed towards the Afghan frontier and Russian troops have seized debatable territory. These are facts, and the average Briton grows impatient when the attempt is made to belittle their importance or obscure them with a cloud of words. The position of affairs to-night is so involved in uncertainty and doubt as to create a general feeling of insecurity. The feeling that the proposed arbitration is likely to fail through gains weight from the announcement made to-day, that there is likely to be considerable delay in preparing the preliminary details. There is no denying that this announcement is received by many people with a smile. This delay, it is said, will be necessary in order to allow the cabinets of the two countries to come to a decision upon the precise points to be submitted to arbitration. Some people profess to think this process of arriving at a preliminary understanding will be so fruitful a source of delay that the chances of the arbitration taking places at all are decidedly slight. The Cabinet, it is thought, may find themselves as much at sea in deciding what shall be submitted to the arbitrator as they were in trying to come to an understanding in regard to the original difficulty. It is humorously suggested that they may be oblized to resort to preliminary arbitration in order to determine what shall be submitted to the arbitrator. The possibilities of this sort of diplomacy opens up a rich field to the imaginative statesman. This view of the situation gains additional likelihood, when one considers the latest exchange of views that has taken place between Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and De Staal, Russian Minister. Between these diplomats a difference of opinion about such primary questions as the scope of the proposed arbitration and the zone of delimitation, still remain unsettled. Whether these divergent views can be reconciled and a common standpoint reached, from which to consider the main question, is by no means certain. Destaal has proposed that the whole scheme of arbitration shall be abandoned in case a compromise of the evidence regarding Penjdeh incident shall be found to sustain Russia's interpretation of the agreement of March 16th. Granville is inclined to accede to this proposition, but only on condition that Russia will grant a definite treaty, in which she shall pledge herself not to make any further advance into Afghanistan. There is little likelihood that Russia will make any such treaty as Granville suggests. There is increasing reason to believe the possession of Penjdeh has whetted the appetite of the voracious Russian Bear, and that nothing but Herat will long appease its cravings. Russians here in London who are on terms of intimacy with officials of the Russian embassy do not hesitate to declare openly that Russia intends to take Herat. They assert that it will be an easy matter to obtain the assent of the Ameer to Russian occupation, and they declare no treaty which should propose to forbid such action on the part of Russia would have any binding effect. When the opportunity comes or is made to seize Herat, Herat will be seized, no matter what the treaty stipulations may be. This opportunity is not likely to come immediately, they think, and Russia, they aver, will for the present, make no advance beyond the line of the frontier which shall be agreed upon in the coming negotiations at London. They say further that Russia does not contemplate intervening in the affairs of Herat *propria motu* of her own accord; but when the local tribes, together with the Herates, shall ask for the protection of the Czar, Russia is bound to incorporate them in her dominions. Englishmen familiar with the story of the annexation of Merv think they understand what the Russians mean when they speak of local tribes "asking" protection of the Czar. There are shrewd suspicions afloat that the unfortunate asking for protection by the Mervli, which the Czar had no heart to withstand, was not quite *propria motu*. These expressions of opinion and belief, on the part of Russians who have access to the Russian embassy are a fair reflex of the tone of De Staal's recent communication to Granville. The practical upshot of the whole matter is that Russia refuses to enter into a treaty fixing a definite limit to her territory and binding her to a maintenance of the frontier so fixed, unless the rule of the Ameer shall be so firmly kept within the line of the frontier that all tribal disturbances will be suppressed promptly, collisions between the Sarakhs and Afghans prevented, and order at Herat preserved.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

James D. Fish, of Marine Bank fame, acknowledges his secret marriage with the late Sallie Reber.

Don Enrique Barrollbet has been appointed Chilian Consul General for California, Nevada and Oregon.

A general conference of secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada convened at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday. Two hundred delegates are in attendance.

Five hundred Scandinavians from Dakota and Minnesota sailed yesterday from New York by the steamship *Heklin* for Denmark or Sweden. Many of the passengers do not expect to come back.

Some of the New York preachers will ask their congregations to-day for contributions to the Bartholdi pedestal. Appeals will also be made in Brooklyn. Beecher and Talmadge are especially expected to come to the rescue.

The British war ship *Garnet* which has been attracting so much attention at New York sailed suddenly yesterday. Her destination is supposed to be the Bermudas. The British sloop *Canada*, which arrived yesterday, remains to watch the *Strelok*.

Mr. James Russell Lowell will remain in London until the end of July. He is at present arranging a series of receptions, at which he will introduce Phelps, the new United States Minister, in political and social circles.

A plan for the consolidation of the Oregon and California and Central Pacific railroad companies has been decided upon. The basis of the proposed union is the issue of Central Pacific mortgage bonds in exchange for the existing Oregon and California bonds, and the exchange of Central Pacific stock for Oregon and California ordinary stock.

At Valparaiso it is said the government has entered into a contract with the Compagnie Commerciale of Paris for the sale of guano. The company is to advance the government £300,000, to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and to receive in return therefor ja commission of 2 per cent. on the sales, and on the extinction of the debt of £200,000 to pay the government at the rate of 36 shillings for pabellon depica guano and 20 shillings for lobos afuero.

At Winnipeg no report has come from Batouche regarding any engagement between Middleton and Riel, though a decisive battle was expected to-day. The wire to-night ceased working north of Qu'Appelle. The operator at Clark's Crossing reported this morning that a noise resembling cannon firing had been heard in the direction of Batouche, but it is considered improbable that cannon could be heard at that distance.

At Tuscumbia, Ala., last night, a negro named Jordan, who had attempted an outrage upon Miss Davis, daughter of a farmer, but who jumped from a window as Davis shot at him, was afterward caught and lynched by a mob. When found, Davis' shot had wounded him in the ear.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, May 10th, commencing at 2 p.m., Elder William Eddington presiding.

The choir sang:

I saw a mighty angel fly,
To earth he bent his way.

Prayer by Elder Henry P. Richards.

The choir sang:

Again we meet around the board
Of Jesus, our redeeming Lord.

The Priesthood of the Twelfth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

Bishop O. F. Whitney addressed the congregation. He said the people were passing through circumstances which made those of sober minds meditative, and many doubtless asked the question, what will be the outcome? There would probably be some faltering, but this feeling was not general among the Latter-day Saints. If they were not sure they were engaged in God's work, there might be a reason for the feeling referred to. But the Saints were not engaged in their own work, independent of a higher Power; they had been selected for a mission intended to benefit the human family, and it was the rectitude of their lives in discharging this duty that buoyed them up. They were not strangers to such circumstances; these were only a continuation of those which the Church had experienced ever since its inception. Joseph the Prophet suffered persecution from the time of his first vision to his death; and those who succeeded him were prepared to meet events as they came, knowing that those who lived godly in Christ Jesus should suffer persecution. The Saints understood that it was necessary to pass through these troublous scenes; they regarded this life as a school to prepare them for the presence of their God, from whence they came into probation. They did not believe there was any time for idleness or wickedness, but that they should be earnest in acquiring the knowledge desired by them, in their progress towards salvation. They had a pre-existence as spirits in the presence of God in the morning of His spiritual creation. The earth itself had a spiritual existence berore it took upon itself a temporal body; as did also the beasts, fowls, and fishes—firstly spiritual, then temporal; and all had to pass through this probation to attain to eternal salvation, according to their faithfulness. The whole course of life was a time of trial, and the agency of man would always exist. Before the earth had a temporal body, a council was called in eternity to consider the plan by which man could be exalted, and there were two candidates for the position of Savior. One of these was willing to die for the sake of establishing the truth, that those who believed on Him should not perish: He proposed to give all men the privilege of chosing between right and wrong, and of accepting or rejecting Him; He did not propose to save men in sin, but to save them from sin, that they might receive what they earned. The other candidate proposed to save all men, that not one soul should be lost, by taking away the agency of man, and compelling them to be saved, thinking his plan would be more glorious than the other. But the gods knew it was impossible to save men in their sins; that iniquity could not be taken into the presence of the Father; that exaltation meant the capacity to receive; that those who were broader and more expansive in their souls, through their obedience, should receive a proportionately greater share of glory. Consequently the plan of the first was accepted, and He was chosen to be the Savior of the world. His choice created a jealousy in Lucifer's heart, for he desired to be placed on the throne of God as his reward, and many of our brethren thought this the better plan and rebelled. The battle which followed was between the one-third of heaven on Lucifer's side and those who were faithful to God. Those who were neutral also had given them the privilege of coming to the earth and taking bodies, so that all born on earth either were faithful or refrained from taking part, and no doubt there were all grades of faithfulness there as here, where many were on the fence taking part with neither side. The trial there was different in some respects to the present, for there was the presence of the Father, and the choice did not require the same amount of faith as in this probation. Those who kept their first estate were added upon, to try their faithfulness in this life, and those who keep their second estate will be added upon to all eternity. It was folly to say that everything that lives had not faith to a greater or less degree, for this was a probation which moved by faith, all beings existing and progressing by the exercise of that faith, which bears upon its face the imprint of its divinity and necessity. All men are required to exercise and develop this principle, without which it was impossible to please God. Another requirement made of mankind was to purify themselves from sin by obedience to His commands, and they who reject these commands close upon themselves the gates of life. God will require of all men an exhibition of faith according to the light given them. The Christian world have been greatly favored in receiving the Bible, and if men would give heed to it, and not seek to wrest it by private interpretation, it would disseminate light to all to whom it came. The Jews had rejected the Savior when He came to them, because they understood not the Scriptures, for they testified of Him. They had expected Jesus to come as a king and conqueror to deliver Israel, looking forward to His second coming, gazing too far into the future, and were not prepared for the humble, despised Man of sorrows at His first coming. They called Him a sinner because he sought to reclaim sinners, and to save them from sin. Because the Jewish teacher and Bible aright in their pride and preconceived notions of what He ought to be, and cast their Lord out, because He appeared as the ideal of what God considered a Savior, and not as they believed He should. Jesus had not arrogated to Himself authority before it was given Him; He led the way in doing the will of God, that He might set the example to all. When He sent out His disciples He said that those who believed should be saved, and those who did not would be damned, because those who refused to believe shut themselves out, for God had established the principle that those who refused to put their faith into exercise could not be saved on an equality with the faithful. There were different degrees of glory, telestial, terrestrial and celestial. There was a law governing each, and to attain to either man must obey that law. There must be no faltering, but an onward, steady progress. Men have it in their power to carve out their own future, to receive a celestial glory if they will. But those who refuse to obey a celestial law cannot abide a celestial glory. It would require a full exercise of faith and works to enter into the highest exaltation. The works of God are one eternal round. Blessed are they who are faithful to Him, even to imprisonment and to death. It was necessary to obey every principle which God had revealed, without shrinking for fear. To-day many fables were absent, from the midst of the Saints, having been called to take up the cross and follow him, and were now incarcerated within prison walls for their obedience and faithfulness to their God. But the world would find to their sorrow that there was such a thing as suffering for righteousness' sake. They who suffered for His name's sake were blessed, and how could the Saints expect to escape persecution, for the servant was not greater than his Master? The Savior suffered death in the name of the law, being accused by the wise, the learned, the Scribes and the Pharisees, by "righteous" men who called it blasphemy for Him to claim to be the Son of God; and the Saints' rights of to-day called it a judicial murder. There was a possibility of the law being wrong, and the minority being right. It was no argument that a people were sinful because they were accused of sin. There never had been a reformer but whose intentions had been misinterpreted. Some might say the speaker had no reason to complain, at the present crusade, but his people's wrongs were his. The Saints should have larger souls than to talk thus, for this was God's cause. He felt for his brethren and was perhaps more sorrowful than they were themselves. He never expected to see the day when "Mormonism" could be assailed without assailing him. It was no difference who were taken, they were representatives of the Kingdom of God. It was not wickedness that the persecutors of this people were opposing. If they did they would prosecute criminals instead of encouraging crime in their hypocrisy. The Saints knew it was their religion which was being assailed, and in the land of Washington—of freedom. The Saints were the sons and daughters of God, and could not be blinded to their rights. They had never infringed upon the rights of others, and never would. They did propose to shake hands with the devil, and would have nothing to do with him who had been cast out of heaven for his tyranny. Their mission was of another character—the benefit and salvation of the human family. The speaker trusted that men might learn what "Mormonism" was—the work of God; and no matter how many Latter-day Saints might be called to lay down their lives or suffer imprisonment, He would fulfil His promises and accomplish His work.

The choir sang the anthem,

Song of the Redeemed.

Benediction by Elder Edward Stevenson.

MASS MEETING AT CEDAR.

CEDAR CITY, May 2, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Bishop Lunt as chairman, your humble servant as secretary, and other officers were elected in due form by the assembled multitude. In a few brief sentences the chairman stated the object of our gathering, namely: the reading and ratification of the "Declaration of Grievances and Protest" of the Latter-day Saints, addressed to the President and people of the United States."

In measured cadence and with due solemnity it was read by the Hon. R. W. Heyborne. The buzz of human voices at its conclusion manifested a deep conviction of the truth of its contents. A motion and second were in order, followed by many short and pithy speeches, the gist of which was: that our progress has attracted public attention, and refusing to make any compromise, we have become intolerable in this land of free speech and religious liberty. Were we doing in Utah as is common in Christendom, we would not be molested any more than the worshipers of Jupiter in the palmy days of Rome. But being like the Jews in the time of Haman, different from all other people, we are reckoned not fit to live. The monster Nero and other comparatively inhuman emperors put thousands of Christians to death, not as guilty of any crime, but solely because they refused to renounce what was called their superstition. Such obstinacy, as was said by the philosophical Pliny to the Emperor Trajan, was of itself worthy of death. The inspiration of that being, "who was a liar from the beginning," is as rife to-day as then.

With uplifted hands and a loud "aye!" the Declaration and Protest were ratified, and John T. Caine, John W. Taylor and John Q. Cannon were sustained as the bearers of the document to present to President Cleveland.

Music was interspersed throughout the proceedings, and we ended as we began, with prayer.

JOHN URIE, Secretary.

A Temperance Oasis in New Zealand.

The *Anglo New Zealander and Australian Times* states that, on the requisition of the native race in New Zealand, the whole of what is known as the "King country" has just been proclaimed by the governor of the colony as protected from the sale of intoxicating drink forever. There is a provision in the licensing act of the colony which was inserted with this object in view. It provides that if the native owners of any land on which a license for the sale of intoxicating drink has not yet been granted make application to the governor to have their lands exempt from the operations of the licensing act, the governor in council shall make proclamation declaring that no license for the sale of drinks shall be granted within such areas.

For many months past some friends of the Maori race have been actively exerting themselves to bring the knowledge of this provision before the minds of the natives, and have succeeded in obtaining the cordial assent of the whole people, from Tawhiao down, to have their lands protected from the demon of intemperance; the application has been presented and the proclamation made in legal form. It is interesting to know that, the proclamation once made, there is no provision in the act for recalling the prohibition from the land, which can only be done by a special act of Parliament. The consequences of this is that an area of 3,000,000 acres of the most fertile land in New Zealand, and possessing one of the finest harbors in the colony, has been absolutely dedicated to temperance forever.—*Chicago Times.*

Horse Physiognomy.

A horse's head indicates his character very much as a man's does. Vice is shown in the eye and mouth; intelligence in the eye and in the breadth between the ears, and between the eyes; spirit in the eye and in the pose, in the mobile nostril, and active ear. The size of the eye, the thinness of the skin, making the face bony, the large, open, thin-edged nostril, the fine ear, and the thin, fine mane and fore-top, are indications of high breeding and accompany a high-strung nervous organization, which with good limbs and muscular power, insures a considerable degree of speed in the animal. The stupidly lazy horse, that drivers call a "lunk-head," has a dull eye usually, a narrow forehead, and contracted poll. He is not represented in this group, but occurs not infrequently, is always a blunderer, forgets himself, and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulties, calks himself, is sometimes positively lazy, but often a hard goer. He needs constant care and watchfulness on the driver's part. A bayer of equine flesh should be able to detect the good and bad qualities of the animals he contemplates purchasing. This valuable knowledge is only acquired by a careful study of the various parts of horse physiognomy.—*American Agriculturist.*

Preparatory to weaning colts, they should be taught to feed on grass, hay, meal of oats, so that there need be no shrinkage of flesh after leaving the dam.—*Rural New Yorker.*

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HENRY WAGNER, SALT LAKE CITY, CALIFORNIA BREWERY. LAGER BEER ALE and PORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street. d141

FRED. J. MAY, UNION MARKET, 50 MAIN ST. WILL CURE AND SMOKE BEEF AND Pork at 1 cent per lb. Choicest cuts of prime meats at cheapest rates. Bologna, Headcheese and Sausage of the very best quality. Hams, Shoulders and Bacon well cured and of the finest flavor. Dried Beef, Corned Beef and Pickled Pork at Low Prices. Telephone 396. Free Delivery. d117d

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY. TO OUR PATRONS: We are now selling our favorite Beer in Four and Eight Gallon Kegs, AT At $1.75 and $3.50 Each TO THE FAMILY TRADE. ☞ Orders will be promptly attended to and delivery made to any part of the City. MORITZ & CULLEN, PROPRIETORS. 5tf w

NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR MANY patrons and the public generally that Williams & Gerraus, one door north of the Post Office, and Hill & Trewhela, opposite *Tribune Office*, are duly authorized to receive orders for our popular brands of Beer. We have no other agents in the city. Orders may also be sent to the Brewery Office, by telephone No. 34. Goods promptly delivered to any part of the city. JACOB MORITZ, d tf s&w 1 Sec'y and Treas.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In pursuance of law and by virtue of authority vested in me by resolution of the City Council of Salt Lake City, adopted April 28th, 1885, I, James Sharp, Mayor of said City, do hereby notify and inform all persons owning or holding any of the Coupon Bonds of Salt Lake City Corporation of Series "A," bearing date of June 1st, 1880, numbered from 1 to 467 inclusive, and being of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, that each and all of said bonds have been called and required for redemption by the City Council of said city, and that the principal thereof will be paid in full on or after the first day of June, 1885, upon presentation at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah; and notice is hereby given to all persons interested that all interest upon the bonds above described will cease, and the coupons attatched thereto (excepting coupon number ten for interest for six months ending June 1, 1885,) will become void and of no value from and after said date.

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of said city, this twenty eighth day of April, 1885.

[SEAL.] JAMES SHARP, Mayor.

Attest: HEBER M. WELLS, Recorder.

Sisters of Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care. Mrs. S. D. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes concerning the treatment of her daughter, who was troubled with sore eyes, as follows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to My Little Girl, and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "My weak eyes were made strong by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

Charity may be "fairest and foremost of the train that wait on man's most dignified and happiest state," but the dignity and happiness of man cannot long endure without the health that may be obtained in a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and with Salt Rheum For a Number of Years, I was cured of both diseases by using six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspepsia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "I was completely cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me so much good that I shall always regard it as the best of blood purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

Winter Goods! DEPARTMENTS FULL. Newmarkets, Dolmans and Coats! NEW ARRIVALS. MEN'S BOOTS AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Hats, Caps, Blankets & Clothing LOWER THAN ANY OTHER SEASON, AT TEASDEL'S!

COHN BROS. We direct attention that the following BARGAINS Are now offered by us. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. (Limited to Six pieces to any one purchaser.) A lot of 100 pieces Chemise, Skirts and Drawers at 45c. A lot of 200 pieces Night Dresses, Chemise, Skirts and Drawers, at 70c., heretofore sold at $1.00. 200 pieces of the same articles at 95c., worth $1.40. 200 pieces of the same articles at $1.15, worth $1.50. 200 pieces of the same articles at $1.35, worth $1.75 & $2.00. 300 Corset Covers (brand new) in high and low neck, at 40, 60, 75, 90 and $1.20. Infants' Slips at 40, 65, 90, $1.10, $1.25. Short Dresses at 60, 75, 90 $1.10, $1.25, $1.40. A lot of Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, all sizes and in the various styles, at 40c. A lot of Ladies' Gossamer Vests, with Silk Fronts, at 50c. A lot of Misses' Muslin Drawers, all sizes, at 40c. A lot of Children's Chemise, at 25c. *These are no idle figures; they represent Bargains that have never been offered before.* IN CORSETS We offer a few BARGAINS, and you will acknowledge them as such when you see them. 50 DOZEN WHITE & DRAB CORSETS, AT 50cts. EACH. The town is full with trashy Corsets, but our patrons are aware that we never have anything at this price; this Corset is worth $1.00. 25 Dozen at 75cts. each, worth $1.25. A lot of Ball's Corsets, in White and Drab, at $1.00, and a beautiful Sateen Corset, in Cardinal, Blue, White, Drab and Old Gold, at $1.00, worth $1.50. WE OFFER A LOT OF LADIES' COTTON HOSE. In Solid Colors and Fancies, at 10cts. A lot of Balbriggans, Solids and Fancies, at 20cts. 50 dozen Ladies' Brilliant Lisle, all sizes, in Solid Colors, at 25cts. 200 dozen Thread Gloves, (made for us by Foster,) at 25cts. IN DRESS GOODS, We are offering to-day a line of 24 inch. All Wool De Beige at 55cts., And a line of 24 inch Wool De Beige, 16½. A lot of STANDARD PRINTS at 5cts., (no such trash as is offered in town.) ☞ *Buy no SILKS without looking at our Stock. Every piece has been marked down.* COHN BROS.

E. J. LUFF, Salt Lake. LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. E. J. BRICKELL, W. H. EDWARDS, Truckee, Cal. SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N, DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, Shingles, Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Sash Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc. WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER. STAIR BUILDING A SPECIALTY. Mill Block South U. C. R. R. Depot. E. J. LUFF, Supt.