DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT NINE O'CLOCK

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THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

Wednesday, - June 18, 1890.

RESULTS OF ANTI-"MORMON" EFFORT.

It seems as though the time foretold is hastening on and that the words of ancient and modern prophets concerning Zion will receive a speedy fulfilment. The seers of old declared that all nations would rock upon Zion and say: "Let her be defiled." Joseph Smith the revelator predicted that every nation would be arrayed against the work of God which he inaugurated.

A new effort seems to have been put forth by the powers of evil to harass, annoy and persecute the Saints and to oppress and plunder Zion, and the attitude newly assumed by the Catholic Church is highly significant of a general attack upon "Mormonism" and the "Mormons." Until quite recently that vast ecclesiatical organization has remained passive to a great extent in relation to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. At any rate it has given no official utterance to anything hostile in that direction. Its present attitude is a new departure, and if it shall be maintained it will go a long way towards bringing about the general antagonism which has been foreshadowed by the prophets.

People who do not understand wonder why it is that the "Mormons" make no endeavors to please the majority of mankind, to place themselves in harmony with the world, and thus to avoid the conflict that seems inevitable. The truth is the Saints have expected opposition. They have anticipated the hatred, the bitterness, the gall and wormwood of those who rise up against them. It is all in fulfilment of prophecy both ancient and modern.

But this is not to say they desire it, or that it is pleasant to them, or that it is of their seeking. They have truths to promulgate and work out. They have a mission to perform. They expect to go on with their work as opportunity shall be gained and God shall open their way. And they do not fear what men may do against them.

The great majority of the Latter-day Saints live in this spirit and look for this general opposition. When it is developed in new and further directions they are not at all dismayed. It does not awaken, but it rather strengthens their faith. Naturally speaking, it is strange that such great hostility should be aroused with such small excuse. But spiritually, it is the realization of expected events, and it buoys them up and gives them increasing confidence.

Those who think that the despoiling of their goods, the deprival of their rights, the perpetration of all manner of injustice, will discourage the Saints and crush out "Mormonism" are entirely mistaken. To be "hail fellows well met" with the world would be to the "Mormons" the beginning of the end of their system. It has thriven on persecution from the beginning and will flourish upon it until its triumph comes. No true "Mormon" doubts that it will prevail over every foe, or that its seeming defeats will prove eventually to be victories.

"Mormonism" has demonstrated its independence of strong men. The taking away of its successive leaders either by violence or the act of nature has made no difference to it. Mob violence, murder and expatriation have not stopped its growth or decreased its influence. The good will of the world is not necessary to its prosperity. The hatred of the world has not prevented its onward march.

In like manner it will be proven that "Mormonism" does not depend for its stability or its propagation upon material wealth. Robbed and defrauded of every dollar of its possessions it will go on just the same, perhaps with greater rapidity and mightier spiritual force. Faith, devotion, self-sacrifice and unfaltering zeal and determination are not dependent upon money or worldly goods. Those rolled on "Mormonism" at the start; they will do the same again and again.

So also it will be seen that "Mormonism" does not depend upon political influence. If every "Mormon" is denied the common rights of citizenship and prevented from taking any part in that government which is called republican, it will make no difference to the work which they live to build up nor to their love for it and its truths and spirit.

Let the world wage its warfare, then. Let sects and nations and powers and men combine, and, as the Lord lives, this work he has set up will grow and spread forth, and nothing can destroy it. Rapine and riot, fire and fury, chains and dungeons, fines and forfeitures, robbery and death will make no change in the faith of the Saints or dampen the ardor of the living and resolute "Mormons." Time will show the truth of what we say. The triumph of "Mormonism" is decreed on high. There is no power on earth that can prevent the grand consummation.

THE NOBLE THREE.

WE HAVE the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in this issue, the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Church case, involving the confiscation of the property of the Latter-day Saints. As already understood, Justices Field and Lamar concurred with the Chief Justice. After the perusal of the lengthy, sophistical and labyrinthian opinion of the majority, the full text of that of the dissentients affords refreshing reading. If the Constitution and the genius of American institutions be taken as the basis of judgment, the position taken by the illustrious three is invulnerable. It places the subject beyond the domain of reasonable controversy.

The broad distinction between the opinion of the majority of the court and that of the minority principally lies in the fact that the objections of the latter to the former are made on constitutional grounds, there being expressed limitations in the national organic law that restrain Congress from exercising the power of arbitrary confiscation, and an entire absence of any grant of such authorization either enunciated or implied. The reasoning of the majority, as will be admitted by any intelligent person who perused and analyzed the opinion which was intended to affirm the judgment of the lower court, was practically adrift from constitutional principles. It gave evidence of straining after material that would form an apology for making a questionable decree, rather than a sound basis of judicial justification. Not only were the basic principles of legislative and judicial protection ignored, but the record of the case departed from.

The position, stated by Judge Fuller, against any department of the government being clothed with absolute power, should be considered and accepted by every true American, and no departure from it be permitted. The power of Congress, being delegated, is necessarily limited. Not only is this logically the case, but it is inferior to the power that is inherent, the latter being inviolable by any earthly authorization. The power delegated to Congress is obtained from a source whose rights are inherent, never having been conferred. Among these inherent, individual rights is equality before the law and its administration. Congress nor any other department, nor all of the departments of the government combined, have authority to break that individual equality. No such power is within the province of delegated authority. But there could scarcely be a more flagrant breach of it than is involved in the confiscation of the property in question.

The power of Congress to make laws for the suppression of crime in the Territories may not be denied, but the confiscation of the property of individuals and corporations either actually or supposedly guilty of illegal practices, in consequence of that real or imaginary status, is contrary to the entire genius of American institutions. When the confiscatory process is applied to people against whom not a breath of reasonable suspicion can be given, the operation becomes still more of an outrage and a disgrace. It is a flagrant infraction of the most common and accepted principles of civilized legislation and jurisprudence.

The dissenting opinion is a model document, conveying a great deal in a short space. It consists of a series of sound propositions which require no bolstering. They stand out in glowing prominence as gems of truth that cannot be dimmed or covered by the cunningly devised assaults of sophistry. Its statements will in future be quoted as evidence of the genuine patriotism of those who expressed them in the face of popular prejudice.

MUD-THROWING IS NOT PROOF.

THE "Liberal" organ in this city made the following baseless accusation, intimating that the DESERET NEWS would not deny it:

"What we charge is that there has never yet been a convention of that kind that someone in the convention has not had a list of the men to be nominated made out and given him at headquarters, and that list has invariably made up the ticket."

This we denied, most emphatically, because we knew it was not true, and that there was not the slightest reason in truth for making the charge. We referred to the late municipal convention and asked for proof that a "list of men to be nominated" there was made out or given at "headquarters" or any other "quarters."

The utterly unprincipled sheet comes back with a tirade of personal abuse, asks more questions, each of which embodies a lie by implication, and tries to palm all that off as proof of its original charge.

This is the usual resort of the cornered blackguard and the detected falsifier. The libel flung at the editor of this paper, even if it contained the slightest grain of truth, or there was the faintest shadow of excuse for uttering it, would afford no evidence whatever in support of the charge which we have quoted above. So with all the rest of the rhodomontade intended to throw dust in the eyes of the critical reader. The charge is utterly false, and not a syllable of evidence is offered to meet our demand for proof of any dictation from a "trinity" or other authority, in reference to the late municipal election.

But a writer who states as "the best of proof" concerning other explored charges, that an old woman long since deceased "told us so," may be expected to resort to any nonsense, however irrelevant to the issue, in support of equally unfounded assertions.

The writers and publishers of the unmanly and cowardly personalities in which the *Tribune* indulges as a substitute for evidence and argument, will find that it only serves to disgust decent people of all classes, and to show that its charges cannot be substantiated or it would not fly into a rage and get down into billingsgate and scurrility in lieu of proof.

The DESERET NEWS, it is true, has been silent as to many unfounded charges made by the "Liberal" organ, not feeling under the necessity of noticing a tithe of such shabby and falsehood. But that is no evidence either that we admit the accusations or that they are founded in truth. It is only once in a while that we stoop low enough to touch the *Tribune's* level, and whenever we meet it in argument we get mud in the face, and repeated proof that it is useless to busily words with a blackguard or reason with a ruffian.

THE SUPREME COURT DECREE SET ASIDE.

The following Order of the Supreme Court of the United States vacating the decree in the Church case has been received from Washington:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints et al., appellants, vs. the United States, and

George Romney et al., appellants, vs. the United States.

Ordered by the court that the decree entered herein on the 19th instant be, and the same is hereby, vacated and set aside.

May 23, 1890.

This order is more sweeping than we were led to believe by the press dispatches at the time it was made. While the opinion of the court of last resort on the constitutionality of the law and the power of Congress to repeal the charter of the church corporation may not be set aside by this order, yet it appears that the whole case of the disposition of the property is yet undecided. The question is still open and will have to come before the court again at its next term which will be in October.

If Senator Edmunds's new bill to facilitate the spoliation of the Church shall meanwhile become a law, the Supreme Court may be somewhat relieved of a great responsibility. And then again, it may not. For we hope that every act of Congress, and every judgment of a court, which supports the doctrine of confiscation will be tested to the last legal extremity. The contest has only just commenced.

A PROPER VINDICATION.

WHEN a man does a graceful act, no matter how widely we may differ from him on matters in general, we take unqualified pleasure in acknowledging it. Hence we speak with gratification of the attitude assumed in the City Council last night by Col. Merritt, the City Attorney, in the matter of the bill presented for payment of the fine and costs imposed upon ex-policeman Joseph S. Barlow. The arrest and conviction of the latter was an outrage, and Col. Merritt so designated the proceedings.

Mr. Barlow, in the prosecution of his duty, went to a house to arrest a notorious thief, who had committed a long series of burglaries. A. G. Paddock, father of the criminal, endeavored forcibly to prevent the arrest. He threateningly flourished a cane and threw his hand behind him as if about to draw a pistol and shoot. The officer, believing his life to be in danger, struck him twice to disable him.

For this act of self-defense and determination to do his duty the officer was arrested, convicted and fined. Had he not been a "Mormon," he would not only have been undisturbed, but in all probability commended for having done his duty.

When the bill was presented last night one member wanted to know why it was brought there. This brought the emphatic statement in favor of the officer from the city attorney. The incident is but a fragmentary illustration of the fact of the practical abolition of trial by jury in this Territory. The allowance of the bill was not only proper from a financial standpoint, but was a necessary vindication of Mr. Barlow, who had been unjustly dealt with.

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Fuller, with whom Justices Field and Lamar concurred, in the Church case:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nos. 1051 and 1052.—October Term, 1889.

The late Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints et al., Appellants, vs. the United States.

George Romney, Henry Dinwoodey James Watson and John Clark, Appellants, vs. the United States.

Appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

[May 19, 1890.]

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, with whom concurred Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Lamar, dissenting:

I am constrained to dissent from the opinion and judgment just announced. Congress possesses such authority over the Territories as the Constitution expressly or by clear implication delegates. Doubtless territory may be acquired by the direct action of Congress, as in the annexation of Texas; by treaty, as in the case of Louisiana; or, as in the case of California, by conquest and afterwards by treaty; but the power of Congress to legislate over the Territories is granted in as many words by the Constitution. Art. 4, sec. 3, clause 2.

And it is further therein provided that "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

In my opinion, Congress is restrained, not merely by the limitations expressed in the Constitution, but also by the absence of any grant of power, express or implied, in that instrument. And no such power as that involved in the act of Congress under consideration is conferred by the Constitution, nor is any clause pointed out as its legitimate source. I regard it of vital consequence, that absolute power should never be conceded as belonging under our system of government to any one of its departments. The legislative power of Congress is delegated and not inherent, and is therefore limited. I agree that the power to make needful rules and regulations for the Territories necessarily comprehends the power to suppress crime, and it is immaterial even though that crime assumes the form of a religious belief or creed. Congress has the power to extirpate polygamy in any of the Territories, by the enactment of a criminal code directed to that end; but it is not authorized under the cover of that power to seize and confiscate the property of persons, individuals, or corporations without office found, because they may have been guilty of criminal practices.

The doctrine of *cypres* is one of construction, and not of administration. By it a fund devoted to a particular charity is applied to a cognate purpose, and if the purpose for which this property was accumulated was such as has been depicted, it cannot be brought within the rule of application to a purpose as nearly as possible resembling that denounced. Nor is there here any counterpart in Congressional power to the exercise of the royal prerogative in the disposition of a charity. If this property was accumulated for purposes declared illegal, that does not justify its arbitrary disposition by judicial legislation. In my judgment, its diversion under this act of Congress is in contravention of specific limitations in the Constitution; unauthorized, expressly or by implication, by any of its provisions; and in disregard of the fundamental principle that the legislative power of the United States as exercised by the agents of the people of this republic is delegated and not inherent.

Inclination and Reason.

Make a point never so clear, it is great odds that a man whose habits and the bent of whose mind lie a contrary way will be unable to comprehend it—so weak a thing is reason in competition with inclination.—*Ex.*

She Learned Her Age.

Young Husband — What! You are twenty-five years old today? Why, you told me a year ago, just before the wedding, that you were only twenty.

Young Wife (wearily)—Ah, yes, I have aged rapidly since I married. —*Le Gaulois.*

TRAGEDY AT DENVER.

A Colorado Pioneer Kills His Wife And Then Takes His Own Life.

MORE ABOUT THE DUNBAR MINE EXPLOSION.

Interesting Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

CHANGES MADE IN THE TARIFF BILL.

An Engine Plunges Into a Creek And Five Men are Drowned.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Dreadful Tragedy at Denver.

DENVER, June 18.—Aaron M. Jones, sixty years of age, a pioneer of Colorado, and one of the best known men in the State, shot his wife through the heart this morning while they were sitting at breakfast. He then started for his daughter Emma. She pleaded so hard for her life that he spared her and put a bullet through his own heart. It is thought that he was insane.

Tariff Bill Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — The following are the principal changes made by the Senate committee in the tariff bill. Glassware classification changed and a large general reduction made; steel rails reduced from $13.44 to $11.20 per ton; no bounty to be given less than 500 pounds on sugar annually, and sugars between 13 and 16 Dutch standard to pay a duty of three-tenths; tobacco unchanged. Slight reductions are made in many items in the agricultural schedule, and exporters of meat are not allowed a rebate on salt used in curing meats. Natural effervescing mineral waters free. Duties on cotton manufactures are reduced all through the schedule. Only slight changes in wool, the principal one being to correct typographical error that the House refused to correct. The bounty for silk and silk cocoons raised and reeled in the United States is stricken out.

The limitation of five hundred dollars as the value of wearing apparel any person may bring into the United States is stricken out.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The finance committee reported back the tariff bill, saying it was not expected to be considered earlier than a week from Monday next. Calendar.

The committee on commerce reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill. Calendar.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

House.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — The silver bill, as amended by the Senate, was presented to the House at 12:45. It was received with tremendous applause by the democratic side, and Bland immediately moved that the committee rise in order that the House might at once proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Peel (Ark.), who had the floor, was induced to yield, but the chairman of the committee (Allen, Mich.) directed the clerk to continue the reading of a long printed provided bearing upon the point of order then under discussion. At the conclusion of the reading Bland's motion was put and defeated on standing—90 to 89.

The House went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill. The committee in a few moments rose informally to allow the House to receive a message from the Senate. As the Secretary announced the passage of the silver bill, with amendments, the democratic side of the House broke out into loud applause, which continued for a moment. The committee having resumed its session, Bland (Missouri) moved that the committee rise, his purpose being to have action taken on the silver bill. The motion was defeated—94 to 105, Nutchler and Voss, of Pennsylvania, voting with the republicans in the negative.

Another Railroad Wreck.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 18.—There was a wreck of freight trains on the Western North Carolina Railroad at Melrose last night. Four are reported killed and three badly wounded.

All Drowned.

TORONTO, June 18.—A washout was reported on the Canada Pacific last night, thirty miles east. An engine with five men was despatched to repair the damages. Coming suddenly upon the break, the engine plunged into the creek, and all were drowned.

All For Love.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Arch-Duchess Valeria has publicly renounced all claims to the throne of Austria in order that she might marry the man of choice. The ceremony of renunciation took place in the Imperial council chamber. It was an affecting as well as an impressive scene. The Arch-Duchess having made her formal declaration, which was duly attested and proclaimed, turned to the Emperor and members of the Imperial family and said: "A loving husband would make a true woman happier than a thousand thrones." The Emperor took his daughter in his arms and all present were deeply touched.

The Ohio Strike.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Notwithstanding the rumors of Tuesday, an attempt will be made to resume operations in the railway yards this morning. No work has been done by switchmen on any road.

The Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 18. — The bourse is depressed owing to fears that the cholera will reach this country.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 18.—$625,000 gold was taken for export today.

The Brakemen Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 18. — Through brakemen on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad struck for the same wages as the Pennsylvania road pays on other branches. All through freight traffic is suspended.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Michael T. Nolan, Dallas, Ogn.; Mrs. Minnie Washburne, Eugene, Ogn.

Receivers of public moneys—Chas. M. Ogden, Seattle, Washington; William H. Bush, Olympia, Wash.; Frank M. Dollam, Waterville, Wash.; John W. Clark, Independence, Cal. Registers of land offices—John C. Lawrence, Waterville, Wash.

Cholera in Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—In consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Spain, the government has established quarantine against all vessels from Spanish ports.

MADRID, June 18.—Thirteen new cases of cholera were reported at Purida de Kugat yesterday.

The Dunbar Mine Explosion.

DUNBAR, Penn., June 18.—All hope of being able to rescue the entombed men in the Farm Hill Mine alive is abandoned. The difficult work of reaching the death chamber from the Mahoney mine is progressing. The party is now supposed to be within about seventy feet of the objective point.

It is believed that another explosion occurred this morning. There was a heavy fall of earth or rock in the main slope, shutting off the draft and turning back the smoke in the direction of the doomed men, making death all the more certain if it had not already occurred.

Three Points.

SAN JOSE, June 18.—Subject to the final approval of Congress, the president of Costa Rica has agreed to accept a draft of the resolutions regulating the Central American Union passed at the conference in Salvador in October, but he will send a commission to each of the republics to arrange for provision for the liberty of the press, the regular succession of the executive and the sanctity of human life, three points omitted by the conference.

An Increased Majority.

MONTREAL, June 18.—The elections for the province of Quebec were held yesterday and resulted in the Mercier government being sustained by an increased majority.

Must Be Stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The chief of police has announced that he will make an effort to stop the pugilistic contests in the rooms of the athletic clubs of this city.

Chancellor Caprivi.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Caprivi.

Re-nominated.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 18.—William H. Hatch was renominated yesterday by the democrats for the first congressional district.

Nominated for Congress.

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 18.—The democrats yesterday nominated Hon. W. L. Scott of Erie for Congress.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate in executive session has confirmed the nominations of W. F. Fanay as Marshal for Montana; A. B. Conway, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; L. R. Bartlett probate judge of Grand County, Utah; W. H. Pettit surveyor general of Idaho.

It Didn't Help Much.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Judging by the effect in Wall street, yesterday's vote in the Senate on the silver bill did not go very far towards settling the question. Bar silver would be worth about 129 should the free coinage bill be passed; yet it is quoted today at 105, against 104 last night.

DEATHS.

BLAZZARD.—June 6th, at Lone Hickory Ward, New Mexico, Wilhelmina Mark, son of James and Mary E. Jolley Blazzard born June 12th, 1889.

GUY.—On the 12th inst., at Centerville, of Bright's disease, William Guy, aged 59 years. He leaves a widow and a daughter, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, June 18, 1890.

Bar Silver	105½	Canadian	[illegible]
Money	[illegible]	Denver&Rio Grande pf	[illegible]
Exchange	22	Denver Mallet	[illegible]
4s Coupons		Sterling	[illegible]
Pacific 6s	19	Oregon Improvement	[illegible]
Central Pacific	34	N. Lake Shore Tel.	[illegible]
Lackawanna	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Ore Improvement	19	St. Paul Extension	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pf	36½	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	42	Wabash Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	113½	Wells Fargo Express	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

Stocks dull, weak.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, June 18. 1:30 p. m. close.

Wheat—July, opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]. Corn—July, opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]. Oats—Corn, July, [illegible]. Pork—Sept., [illegible]. Lard—Sept., [illegible].

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on June 18, 1890. Observations taken at 8 a.m., 120th Meridian time, of all stations.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION	Barometer Corrected and Reduced to Sea Level	Temperature	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Mean Relative Humidity	Precipitation	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Report by Signal Lieutenant Co. [illegible] U. S. A.

P. H. Farrington, Sgt. Signal Corps.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Following is the schedule of arrival and closing of mails at Salt Lake City Post Office, November 22, 1889.

Mail	Arrive at Depot	Close at Post-office
Eastern, via U. P. Ry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern, via R. G. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco (closed pouch)	—	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
North and Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern closed pouch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining Districts and Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockton, Grantsville and West Jordan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tooele County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alta and Wasatch	[illegible]	[illegible]

The German Meat Market

Will be open and ready for business on Saturday next at 314 east Fourth South Street. The choicest beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb and German and other sausages will be kept in stock.

Orders filled promptly and meats delivered in any part of town.

MARTIN FASSETT,
Proprietor.

ST. JACOBS OIL
SURE CURE.
A CERTAIN AND PERFECT CURE OF
AGHES AND BRUISES.

HARRY R. BROWNE
ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR
EXPERT BOOK-KEEPER
251 SOUTH MAIN STREET

HENRY WAGNER,
SALT LAKE CITY.
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER.
Wholesale and Retail.
SECOND SOUTH STREET, THREE DOORS EAST FROM MAIN STREET.

FIREWORKS and FLAGS!
Wholesale and Retail.

4th JULY

Fire Crackers, Common Crackers, Ladies' Crackers, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets, Torpedoes, Pinwheels, Japanese Lanterns, Japanese Napkins,

Books, Toys, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Base Ball Masks, Base Balls, Ball Bats, Pens, Inks, Pencils.

CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN TOWN!
MARGETTS BROS., 76 S. Main St., Salt Lake City.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Special Sale of Elegant EMBROIDERIES, Children's and Misses' Embroidered Skirting, 22 and 27 inches wide, 45-inch Flouncings, extra wide.

BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, FISHNETS, AND A LARGE LOT OF LACES IN VAN DYKE AND OTHER NEW DESIGNS, AT PRICES TO ASTONISH YOU!!!

We offer 4½ yard strips of Embroidery, each strip at

5c. reduced from 10c.		10c. reduced from 17½c.	
25c. " " 40c.		35c. " " 55c.	
40c. " " 60c.		50c. " " 65c.	
55c. " " 75c.		70c. " " 95c.	

A Large Assortment of Embroideries 3 to 12 inches wide at Equally Large Reduction.

500 pieces 22-inch and 27-inch Children's and Misses' Skirting, at 27½, 32½, 37½, 45, 47½, 50, 55, 62½, 82½, 87½ and 90 cents.

The above figures show a reduction of from 15 to 45 cents on each yard.

The Choicest lot of 45-inch Embroidery Flouncings in very latest designs ever shown in this city, at unusually low prices, 55c, 72½c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, $1.35, $1.10, $1.50, $1.50 reduced from 15c. to 75c. on each yard.

Silk Chantilly Flouncings and Fishnets in beautiful designs, sent us by our New York buyers on consignment on account of their being GREAT BARGAINS. We offer them at 50c., $1.90, $2.25 and $2.75. These goods cannot be bought elsewhere for 50 per cent more per yard.

We are also offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

In Ladies', Children's and Misses' White Dresses, at $2.75, $3.50 and $5.50; less than cost of getting them made.
Wrappers, Teagowns, Ladies' White Skirts, etc., at reduced prices.

Our Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps and Hats, Patent Bathing Shoe and Stocking combined, are Selling Fast and Giving Splendid Satisfaction.

OUR CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is offering Childs' Kilt Skirts and Waist Suits at Very Low Prices.

CALL AND SEE US!

It will pay you, as all our Departments, especially the WHITE GOODS, offer

REAL BARGAINS! TO REDUCE STOCK!

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

Established 15 years in the same block.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

SPORTING MEN, ATTENTION!

Warwick High Grade Safety Bicycle, $135.00.
Safety Bicycles, $135.00, $115.00, $75.00, $60.00, $40.00, $35.00, $25 00.
Tricycles and Velocipedes.
Sporting Goods, Guns and Ammunition.
Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Butcher Knives, Horse and Toilet Clippers.
Fishing Tackle, Tents, Base Ball Goods.
Agent for Caligraph Writing Machine, Carbons, Ribbons and Paper.
Dog Collars, Playing Cards, Poker Checks, Etc.

LARGEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES

SHOT GUNS AT COST.

Repairing in All Branches.

M. R. EVANS, 22-24 W. Second South Street, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

DEALERS, CONSULT YOUR INTEREST BY GETTING MY PRICES!

An imp of indigestion sat
Within the chimney flue
And looked quite dreary as he said
"There's naught for me to do!
I and my brothers in the stove
Will never caper more.
It's got one of those wholesome things
They call a Wire Gauze Door!"

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, BUY THE Charter Oak, WITH THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOORS.
CHARTER OAK STOVES. CHARTER OAK RANGES.
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

Z. C. M. I.

Having decided to discontinue that branch of our business, we offer our Entire Stock of

Gents' Suitings at COST!

75 Fashionable Summer Suit Patterns, from $4.75 to $15.00.
REGULAR PRICES, $8.00 to $15.00.

50 Fashionable Pants Patterns, from $2.00 to $5.50.
REGULAR PRICES, $3.50 to $7.50.

LARGE STOCK OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS

AT THE SAME

Greatly Reduced Prices!

200 Yards Corduroy, from 50cts. to 85cts. per yard.
REGULAR PRICES, 75c to $1.35.

IMMENSE .·. BARGAINS!!

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

COHN - BROS.

New Fresh Goods for Very Little Money!

BEST SATEENS AT HALF PRICE!

We offer 100 pieces English Cathouse Under [illegible] AT 10c PER YARD.
The styles are the newest, and the quality the very best. [illegible] selling price of this Sateen was 25 cents.
75 pieces wide corded Challies at 5½ cents per yard; [illegible] gain in Challies we have offered this season.
50 inch Sateens in good French designs at 11 cents per yard; [illegible] 15 cent Satteen.

SUMMER SILKS.

Our entire stock of this season's importation of Cotton, Gingham and Japanese Lyons Printed Silks is now offered at a reduction of [illegible] per cent.
Our $1.00 quality at 75 cents. | Our $1.25 quality at [illegible]

PARASOLS.

We offer a large lot of Colored Moire Parasols at [illegible] each; the [illegible] Parasol for the money in this country.
100 Black Gloria Silk 24-inch Gold Tipped Parasols at $1.25; we have already sold over 500 of this style, and this is the last [illegible] we offer this season.
Also a lot of Colored Twilled Surah Parasols at $1.35.
A lot of Plaid and Striped Surah Silk Parasols, at [illegible] marked from $4.00.

HOSIERY AT HALF PRICE.

100 dozen Misses' Fast Black Ribbed Hose, three pairs for 25 cents.
A lot Misses' German Black Ingrain Ribbed Hose, at 25 cents per pair; from 35 cents.
Ladies' very fine French Drop-Stitch Lisle Hose, Black [illegible] fancy colored tops, this season's best styles, at 50 cents per pair.
Men's British Socks, three pairs for 50 cents.
Men's German Socks, in Modes and Tans, three pairs for 50 cents.
Men's French Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers at [illegible] per garment.

French Sateen Blouse Waists!

At $1.25 and $1.50.
Summer Outing Flannel Blouse Waists, at $1.25, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50.
Striped Silk Blouse Waists, at $5.00.
Ladies' White Derby Waists, at $1.50; Warranded Fast Colors in Fine Finish.
Ladies' White Basques, at 50c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, Very Fine Silk Finish $3.50.
Our Entire Stock of Ladies' and Misses' Jerseys [illegible] to less than cost.

Laces and Embroideries.

We offer about 150 pieces Very Choice Torchon Laces in widths from 1 to 4 inches, at ½, 2½ and 10 cents per yard; marked [illegible] $3.50.

Embroidery Flouncings.

45-inch India Linen Flouncings, deep hemstitched, [illegible] at 50c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.40 per yard.

Bathing Suits.

We are showing a full stock of Bathing Suits. The [illegible] complete and Prices Reasonable.

COHN BROS.

SORENSEN & CARLQUIST.
UPHOLSTERY.
116 S. MAIN STREET.

GEO. DUNFORD,
THE PIONEER BOOT & SHOE HOUSE.
No. 66 E., First South St., Opposite Salt Lake Theatre.

In PRICES, Quality Considered, we are Never Undersold. If you would have the Best Boots and Shoes, at Lowest Prices BE SURE TO LOOK FOR NAME AND NUMBER.