DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 16, 1886. NO. 276

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$10 00
" six months "	5 00
" three months, "	2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$3 00
" six months, "	1 75
" three months, "	1 00

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage,	$2 50
" six months,	1 50
" three months,	.90

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

SIX MEDALS
of the First Class
AWARDED
Established 1839.
Soapmakers, Perfumers, Chemists,
BY THE
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans,
1884 and 1885.
(Extracts from Jurors' Reports to the Board of Awards.)
For Collective Display of Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.
For Fancy and Ordinary Toilet Soaps.
For Excellence of Material, Delicacy of Perfume, and Neatness of Style.
For Zenithia Shaving Soaps.
For Laundry Soap Specialties.
For Excellence and Superiority of Laundry, Harness, and Medicinal Toilet Soaps.
Highest and only Award for Chemically Pure Glycerine.
JAS. S. KIRK & COMP'Y.
CHICAGO.

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. dly

R. E. POHLE,
Manufacturer of Center, Library & Pillar Extension, Kitchen, Breakfast & Common Extension
TABLES,
Hat Racks and Whatnots,
313 to 321 South Clinton Street, Chicago.
Goods can be found at the Co-operative Furniture Co. and other Dealers at Salt Lake City. dly

AUGUST HEUER. H. BROCKSCHMIDT.
HEUER & BROCKSCHMIDT,
Wholesale Dealers in
Cabinet Hardware,
AND
Upholsterers' Goods.
NO. 178 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
d115 6m

TRADE
A.S.T.Co.
MARK
BLACK TIPS,

☞ Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores.

STAR HORSE NAILS,
POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores.
dly

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1862.
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. 253 E. First South Street,
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 76.
☞Ester's Office in same building.

NEW YORK TRADE.
ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Trade Mark for the United States

BEST
SIX-CORD
Spool Cotton
FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE
BY
Z. C. M. I.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
109 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "POLUEBUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRAY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 136 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

Wolfe, Patton & Co.,
LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BRUSHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Represented by JOHN RAE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores, Sears & Liddle, Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Messrs. Allen & Co., Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co.
d&s alt

USE THE
PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP
WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for no other.
SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENNA SALT MANF'G CO., Philadelphia

OVERLAND HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
W. A. PITT, Proprietor.
Best Accommodations in the City at the Rate Charged, $1.00 $1.50 per day.
SINGLE MEALS, - 25 CENTS.
☞ Open Day and Night. Street Cars pass to and from Depots.

JOSEPH WM. TAYLOR

Undertaker, Funeral Director and Embalmer.
A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallic and Redwood Coffins and Caskets. Air-tight Oak Cases and Caskets.
A complete stock of Burial Robes and Undertakers' Goods of every description kept constantly on hand.
Black or White Hearses.
Bodies preserved without ice for any length of time.
Particular attention given to embalming, shipping and care of bodies.
Embalming and shipping a specialty.
Lots and graves furnished in any cemetery in the city.
All orders by telegraph or telephone, day or night, will receive prompt attention.
Prices low and terms reasonable.
Office Never Closed. Telephone No. 251.
23 S. West Temple Street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

THE KNIGHTS.

Powderly Speaks—General Business.

RICHMOND, Va., 15.—The General Assembly elected the remaining members of the general co-operative board at the session to-day.

Powderly, addressing the General Assembly, expressed full confidence in the men elected, and pledged himself to the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him. He urged upon the Assembly the importance of temperance, and asked them to endeavor to impress the importance of this subject on the various local assemblies. He called attention to the fact that not one of the general officers elected at the General Assembly

USED INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Each of the general officers then formally pledged himself to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors during his two years' term of office.

The General Master Workman installed all the officers elected.

The following resolution was presented by Delegate Barrett, of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, Reports have been circulated and impressions been created by the press of the country regarding the position of the Knights of Labor upon the question of social equality; and

Whereas, We believe the welfare of the order in the South requires that this General Assembly take such action as will dispel these wrong impressions; therefore,

Resolved, That the organization of Knights of Labor premises the

CIVIL AND PRACTICAL EQUALITY

of all men, and in the broad field of labor it recognizes no distinction on account of color, but it has no purpose to interfere with or disrupt the social relations which may exist in various portions of the country.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

When the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor went into session, the first business to be completed was the election of the remaining general officers, and two members of the general co-operative board. It was expected that this would take but a short time, and that the consideration of the report on revision of the constitution, presented by the Committee on Law, would be resumed. This in turn was to be followed by reports from other committees, nearly all of whom are

READY TO REPORT.

Among the first to be presented is the report of the Committee on State of the Order, of which Ralph Beaumont is chairman. This report endorses the report of the Committee on Legislation, of which Beaumont is also chairman, and recommends that the supplementary report of the same committee, in which a plan for a congress composed of representatives of Knights of Labor be established at Washington, be sent out to all the local assemblies for their approval. Mr. Beaumont is daily in receipt of letters both from Knights of Labor and others commending his idea.

The Committee on the State of Order also endorses the General Master Workman's address to the General Assembly, and recommends an endorsement of the report of Charles H. Letchman, special agent appointed by the General Master Workman to represent the order before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the cause and effect of the

SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD STRIKES.

In this report, Mr. Letchman recites that hearings were held at various places in Texas and Arkansas, and says: "The testimony in behalf of the railroad was mainly to show what great damage had been caused by the strike to the railway's property and commerce; that it had been begun on a frivolous pretext without real cause, and that the Order of the Knights of Labor was directly responsible for all damage done, and all acts of violence committed. With the unlimited resources at their command, it was comparatively easy for the railway officers to carefully drill their witnesses in the line of statements which should fit each other, and their preliminary drilling was painfully apparent in the testimony given. Like a lot of parrots, they all echoed the statement that the only cause they had even heard assigned for the strike was the discharge of a man named Hall, at Marshall, Texas."

The Episcopalians.

CHICAGO, 15.—At the Episcopal Convention to day the consecration of Dr. Gilbert to be Assistant Bishop of Minnesota was approved by the House of Bishops.

The Bishops also sent a communication in reference to the proposed resolution of the House of Deputies to the Congregational Assembly which declares that the House of Bishops assures the House of Deputies of their profound sympathy with the spirit of the resolution.

Disastrous Fires.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 15.—The Windsor Hotel at Rosille burned this morning. Johanna Sullivan wasburned to death. The hotel was valued at $24,000.

Eastport, Me., 15.—The fire which broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon raged furiously for ten hours, defying all efforts to control or arrest it. It started in Capen & Mearly's sardine factory, and swept in a northerly direction along the water front and through Water Street, burning ten sardine factories, two hotels, about 30 dwelling houses, the custom house and post office, and every place of business where goods of any description were kept for sale, except two small grocery stores, which were out of the path of the fire.

It is impossible at this time to make a detailed report of the losses sustained or to ascertain the amount of insurance, but the total loss will probably amount to at least $5,000,000, is fairly covered by insurance. The latter gave employment to at least 2,000 persons. Much suffering must ensue unless immediate aid is rendered.

Contributions can be forwarded to Hon. N. B. Nutt, Collector of Customs. Telegraphic communication was cut off at 4 p.m. yesterday and has just been reopened.

It is raining heavily now and the fires are extinguished. All the insurance agents' records were burned. Nearly all the safes were destroyed with their contents and many insurance policies. Probably not three safes protected their contents from the fire. The aggregate loss is estimated by the chief engineer of the fire department and the insurance agents at $5,000,000. The Passamaquoddy Hotel, Island House, Frontier House and American House were burned. The Savings Bank, the Frontier National Bank, and the Custom House, all brick buildings, were totally destroyed. The Frontier Bank was supposed to be fire-proof. The Custom House, postoffice and United States Signal Service records and books were burned.

Mexican Railroad Schemes.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 15.—It is believed here that the new mortgage loan to be placed by the National Railway Company, to complete its main line, will be largely subscribed by the American bondholders. Despite predictions made here that English bondholders will take the new loan and get control of the road, under the arrangements proposed, the Pacific division will remain in charge of the Construction Company, and will have no connection whatever with the financial arrangements affecting the main line.

Two American and one English company are contesting the contract to be awarded for the drainage of the Valley of Mexico. The contract involves an expenditure of $1,000,000.

Captain Eads.

DENVER, Col., 15.—Captain James B. Eads, the famous engineer of the Mississippi jetties, arrived at Denver this evening. He is accompanied by Col. James Andrews, secretary of the El Bances Mining Company, at Durango, Old Mexico, and Lieut. W. A. Saylor, treasurer of the company. The purpose of the party in visiting Denver is the purchase of mining machinery for their mines in Old Mexico. Captain Eads, after finishing his business, will leave for the mouth of the Mississippi to look after the jetties, while the others will return to Mexico.

Ashore.

BLENHEIM, Ont., 15.—The schooner *O. M. Bond*, of Oswego, bound from Detroit for Buffalo laden with 20,000 bushels of wheat is ashore at Au Point. The schooner and cargo is a total loss. She was owned by Captain Le Faiven. Patrick Ryan, of Oswego, mate, and James Hughes, of Muskegon, were drowned.

Lorillard's Retirement.

JOHNSTOWN, N. J., 15.—At the Rancocas breeding farm to-day, Pierre Lorillard sold all his stallions and brood mares. The prices received were fair, and the total realized was $142,895 for 85 lots. The average for five stallions sold was $6,380, and for the brood mares $1,422. Iroquois, the winner of the English Derby, was bought by General Wm. A. Jackson, of Bollemead farm, Nashville, Tennessee, who, in a short speech, declared he bought the carrier of the American colors on foreign soil, for fear he might be taken away. The price paid was $20,000. The other stallions were sold as follows: Imported Siddastra, to S. Coutsoo, of Montreal, for $7,500: imported Mortimer, to D. Withers, of Kentucky, $2,500; Duke of Magenta, to W. H. Forbes, of Boston, $1,200; imported Sharro, to Milton Young, of Kentucky, $7,500. The leading prices realized for brood mares were: Agenoria, for $8,000, to F. A. Walcott, of the Fairfax stables; Aranza, $4,700, to L. A. Ehler, of New York.

The sale means the permanent retirement of Lorillard from the turf.

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Cut out these "Hints" and keep them.

The season when pigs are usually killed will soon be here, and as it is generally marked with many cases of the dreaded disease diphtheria, I think a few suggestions regarding how to prevent that deadly affliction will be timely.

There seems to be no longer any question, among medical men and scientists, that diphtheria is caused by germs originating in decomposing filth, such as is contained in manure heaps, privies and pig sties. The last named is frequently the worst of all sources of pollution, and the neighborhoods of pig pens are places where diphtheria often times finds the greatest number of its victims.

The scrofulous fat meat which is so much relished and extensively eaten, during the hog-killing season, under the name of "nice, sweet, fresh pork," makes the bodies of those who indulge in it, especially children, very susceptible to infection from disease germs. Among the first things, therefore, requisite to prevent diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc., is that all persons should abstain from partaking of the flesh, or lard, of that filthy animal, which God has positively forbidden human beings eating, or even touching.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., has written a treatise on "diphtheria; its nature, causes, prevention, and treatment," and, as he is widely recognized as a reliable authority on the subject, I will take the liberty of quoting from his valuable little book.

CAUSES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheritic Germs.—The minute organisms peculiar to this disease act as the immediate exciting cause in all cases. These germs find ready access to the throat and nasal cavity, the parts most readily affected by the disease, being taken in by the act of respiration. The particular germs which are characteristic of this disease are more or less common in the air, especially in proximity to decomposing matter. It is their enormous numbers and extraordinary activity which give to diphtheria its dangerous character.

Origin of the Germs.—Diphtheria may very appropriately be included in the class of diseases latterly known as filth diseases, since the parasitic organisms essential to its production belong to a class of organisms which flourish in organic filth. There can be no doubt that in decomposing, putrefying, organic matter the germs of this disease can find their origin. One great source of such poisonous matters may load the air of a whole village with the poisonous germs, and thus expose to its ravages a whole community at once.

Neglected cess-pools, foul vaults leaky sewers, unventilated cellars, moldy walls, all these and every source of organic decay are the favorite haunts of these destructive organisms; and the only wonder is that cases of profound poisoning by these parasitic pests are not more common than they are. It is a mystery that so many escape.

Typhoid and Diphtheria.—There is some evidence to indicate that the cause of typhoid fever and diphtheria may not be so very different. It is often observed that diphtheria is particularly abundant when typhoid fever is especially prevalent. Whether the germ elements which at least play an active part in the development of these diseases are precisely the same or not, we may not be able to decide with certainty; but we may at least be certain that the germ causes of these two formidable diseases have a common origin in filth.

Tenacity of Life.—It is an observed fact that germs of all sorts, as well as all very small organisms, are remarkably tenacious of life. It is almost impossible to destroy them either by boiling or by freezing, as they will endure both extremes for hours without losing their vitality.

Diphtheria Contagious.—Since the disease is caused by germs, and since the very germs are produced in great abundance in the body, and thrown off with the breath and other excretions from the body, it is evident that it may be communicated from one person to another. The disease is now generally recognized as contagious, and is treated as such by all enlightened physicians. The certain knowledge of this fact is sufficiently useful to well repay all the labor and time which has been devoted to the investigation of this malady.

Mediums of Contagion.—Drinking water, milk, and even beer, have been proven to be the vehicles of typhoid poison in many instances. There is good reason to believe that diphtheria may be communicated in this manner also, the liquids named being contaminated by absorption of the emanations from prolific sources of germ poisons, or by direct contamination with the excretions of a diphtheritic patient.

Dangerous Kissing.—The common custom most prevalent among the gentler sex, of rather indiscriminate kissing, bestowing especially frequent favors of this sort upon small children, cannot but be deprecated. There are on record numerous instances of the communication of most loathsome diseases through the seemingly harmless medium of a kiss; and there is a special danger respecting this disease which is well worthy of consideration.

Other Means of Contagion.—A few other means of contagion which we do not remember having seen mentioned are perhaps worthy of attention. The disease may unquestionably be spread very rapidly by the use of a common drinking-cup at school or elsewhere. Toys and even books may also become the medium for communicating the disease, as well as articles of clothing, and anything that may become infected by the breath or expectorations of the patient.

Taking Cold.—"Taking cold" is a process very difficult to describe exactly, but is so common an occurrence that the phrase is significant to every one. In general, when a person has taken a cold there is more or less congestion and irritation, if not actual inflammation, of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and often of the nasal cavity also. There is also usually present an increased secretion of these parts, and a tumid condition of the mucous membrane. This condition is particularly favorable not only to the lodgment and development of the diphtheritic germs, but to the development of the accompanying inflammation.

Catarrh.—Chronic inflammation or catarrh of the pharynx, as well as nasal catarrh, is also a powerful predisposing cause of diphtheritic inflammation of those parts. When the mucous membrane is already affected by an inflammatory process the presence of the diphtheritic organisms is all that is required to convert the morbid process into a diphtheritic inflammation.

Unsanitary Conditions.—Unsanitary conditions, by impairing the vital forces, and thus diminishing the vital resistance of the tissues, will produce a strong predisposition to diphtheria. As already shown, all sources of decay may also be sources of diphtheria poisoning, so that unsanitary conditions are both directly and indirectly productive of this dangerous malady. This fact is well worthy of repeated emphasis.

Age.—Children under ten years of age show a marked susceptibility to this disease. Between the ages of two and four years the susceptibility is greatest. Children under one year of age are not likely to have the disease. Very young children seem to be almost wholly protected against it by their infancy. Children are not only the most liable to take the disease, but they are likely to suffer the most severely. Adults, except in cases of extreme old age, suffer much less from the most serious results of the disease on account of greater size of the larynx. In children the larynx is so small that suffocation is imminent when the larynx becomes affected, while adults may suffer the same amount of infection and invasion of the throat and larynx without any serious interruption of respiration. This is one cause of the greater fatality of the disease among children.

The further consideration of this subject must deferred until next Saturday, for lack of space, when I will present some valuable suggestions from the same book, about how to prevent diphtheria.

Twenty-five tracts on Health topics, for 10 cents; Diphtheria, its causes and cure, 25c. Mailed by D. M. McAllister, agent for Health Publications, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

ARAB HORSES.

THEY ARE CONSIDERED THE BEST HUNTERS IN INDIA.

Of course nine out of ten readers of this paper do not need to be told that in India the Arab is, without doubt, the very best hunter you can get. We have the word of Captain Shakespeare that as a hog hunter he stands alone. He can bear knocking about on hard ground as no other horse can do, and, moreover, his courage is so great that he will allow his rider to spear savage game, which most horses would fear to approach, from his back. He tells us that he has ridden up to a boar, bear and panther in turn, and that he had no doubt in his own mind he could have done the same to a tiger. In some other work, which I cannot now call to remembrance, I have read of an English officer who actually did spear a tiger on one. The beast escaped from confinement, where there was a large crowd of people gathered together, but crouched instead of springing on any one. The officer seized a boar-spear and killed him from the back of an Arab hunter. The tiger, no doubt, was at any rate semi tame; but, of course, the horse did not know that, and, if the story is true, nothing is to be detracted from his courage on that account. Captain Upton, in "Newmarket and Arabia," has told us what the son of the desert can do as a steeplechaser in India. He says, as a hunter, when in early time he was employed to ride down the ostrich and the wild ass in his native country, to the present day, when he carries the exiled patriated Englishman over the plains of Hindostan up to the haunches of the wild pig, faces the tiger, or, single-handed, gallops down the wild deer and antelope—then, complying with the manners and customs of the age, becomes a steeplechaser and wins the Forbes Kadur cup over a four-mile course, stated by an experienced steeplechase rider to be more difficult and more severe than any country or course in England, which in 1871 Jurham, the only Arab in the race among a good field of horses, wins with ease—the Arab has proved himself a horse of unmatched courage and endurance. The tall and heavy grass, said to be so difficult and exhausting for so small and light a horse to force his way through, and other impediments in the course, proved to be rather destructive of the Arab's opponents, as Jurham had speed and bottom enough left in him, in the half-mile of tolerably open ground when called upon, to shoot away from his horses and win easily.

Shakspeare tells us that where the wild pig can go the hunter can follow him, up and down precipices, over rocks and nullahs, besides which he mentions also taking fences on occasions. All this tends to make his case well worth looking into as a hunter in England, and should not only encourage those who are trying to breed him for that purpose to go on with their ideas, but also prevent others giving an opinion in the matter until it has had a fair trial.

Unfortunately he has been very little tried under the totally different circumstances in which a hunter in England is called on to prove his existence or display his incapacity, and but very few instances are recorded from which we can draw conclusions as to what his performances would probably be; yet on the whole, those of which an account has come down to us have been rather in his favor than otherwise. I have been a pretty diligent reader of all sporting chronicles since I could read anything, and the only instances of Arabian horses having much Arab blood in them being hunted in England that have come under my notice are those that I shall quote below. Before entering on them I may say, however, that, putting prejudice aside, and looking impartially at the matter there seems to me to be every reason why the Arab should be a good hunter rather than the reverse, for such an amount of weight as he is calculated to carry. First, the courage which will take him up to a boar or tiger should make him properly handled, one of the boldest of fencers and all riding men knew that to get a horse who will face whatever you put him at boldly and decidedly is half the battle as regards getting safely over it. Then, again, his suppleness and activity are so great that he should be able to change his leg, if needful, coming to the fence, drop into it, go on and off, and, in fact, so handle his legs that he should always have one to spare, and be nearly as hard to throw down as a cat. His brain power, or in another word, intelligence, is also assumed to be very great, so that when he sees a fence he should know how to take it, or, in hunting phrase, what to do with it with very little training or instruction; while his generous temper should make him easily amenable to his rider's wishes as conveyed through the medium of the bridle. His clear wind should take him expeditiously and without distress through deep ground, in which his action—higher and rounder, as it is generally described, than that of the English thoroughbred—should also assist him, as I believe it is an acknowledged fact that horses with a certain amount of roundness in their action can go more easily in deep ground than the straight-actioned ones, or daisy-cutters. At any rate, that is the conclusion I have arrived at, and I know that the opinion is shared by one of the most celebrated hunter dealers in England. What first instilled it into my mind was having a couple of horses of my own many years ago, when I was fond of a bit of racing, one a very straight-goer, the other very round. I often tried them. On firm turf the straight-goer invariably won easily; put them in dirt and the tables were turned—he could not extend the high-goer. This I proved over and over again. About the same time the late Marquis of Ailesbury had a well-known chestnut hunter by a Jack Tar. He went so high as to attract universal attention where people did not know him. Put him on deep ground and he could go on until everything else lay down, and apparently without distress. I have noticed the same thing also in numerous other cases.

I suppose the first recorded instance of a horse of pure Eastern descent used as a hunter is (if tradition can be relied on) that of Flying Childers, whose wonderful powers are first of all said to have been discovered in a fox chase of unusual pace and severity. Too much reliance must not, however, be placed on this, although there is certainly the fact in favor of it that at a somewhat earlier period, according to the writings of Markham and others, horses were undoubtedly used both as hunters and racers—or probably, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that people when they found their hunters faster than common, matched them against each other, or ran them for public prizes, as they used them for steeplechasing in its early days, and such men as Captain Middleton and a few others even do now. So that there may be some truth in it, and he, if not all Arab, was undoubtedly of pure Eastern descent.—*London Field.*

Rheumatism thirty years of age withers and dies when St. Jacobs Oil is applied.

WANTED.
A YOUNG MAN, FAMILIAR WITH keeping Wholesale Notion Stock. Address, P. O. Box 445, Salt Lake City.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN. Terms low. Opposite the southeast corner of the 8th Ward Square. dtf

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in the best possible manner.
TROY STEAM DYE WORKS,
d 142 Main Street.

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.

CASH
Paid for STRAW at the Paper Mill, mouth of Big Cottonwood, Five Dollars per ton.

Before Putting Up Your Stoves, Get
"Tuckfield's Stove-pipe Anchor,"
TO SECURE THE STOVE-PIPE.
No more falling pipe! Unsightly wires done away with!
One of Utah's latest and best inventions.
Simple; Cheap; Effective. Will give satisfaction wherever used.
To be had at Z. C. M. I., T. W. Jennings, S. P. Teasdel, Scott & Co., F. E. Schoppe, P. W. Madsen & Co., and all Hardware Stores in the city. d

DRIED APRICOTS
The Highest Market Price Paid
AT
S. P. TEASDEL'S.
City Patrons can have our Delivery Wagons call for them by leaving their address. d&s

Just Arrived With Two Car Loads of THOROUGHBRED,
Mostly Registered,
American Merino Rams,

Selected from the Best Stud Flocks of Western New York,
Which I will sell at a GREAT BARGAIN if sold soon. These Rams can be seen at the OLD RACE TRACK, five blocks West of the Utah Central depot, or inquire of J. W. Hardy at Clift House.
Parties wishing Good Stock Rams, at moderate prices, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HARDY, Clift House.

W. FELTHEIM,
THE BUTCHER,
No. 24 W. FIRST SOUTH ST.,
Where he is pleased to see all his old friends, and his old customers and the public. He keeps
ALL KINDS OF MEATS
In their season, and fills orders promptly.
☞ Telephone 564. d

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
WASATCH MINING COMPANY,
HOOPER & ELDREDGE BUILDING,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Corporation named above, held on the Fifth day of October 1886, at the Office of the Company, an Assessment of Ten Cents per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, and payable to the Treasurer, N. W. Clayton, at the office of the corporation above stated, on the Ninth day of November, 1886. Any Stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on said day, November 9th, 1886, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the said 9th day of November, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
N. W. CLAYTON,
Secretary Wasatch Mining Company.
Salt Lake City, Utah, October 13, 1886.
d 30d

SEPTEMBER, 1886.
AT
TEASDEL'S.
EVERY DAY ARRIVALS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
An Immense Stock of Ladies' and Misses'
COATS, ULSTERS AND NEWMARKETS,
ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
And in the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES.
AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
The Largest and most Complete Assortment in these lines ever brought West to the Eagle House, embracing full lines of
SUITS, OVERCOATS AND EVERYTHING FOR BOY'S AND MEN'S WEAR.
The GROCERY, DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE
AND STOVE DEPARTMENTS,
All Well Stocked, and Everything at Bottom Prices,
AT
TEASDEL'S.

1857. 1886.
H. DINWOODEY,
Wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his exceptionally large and complete line of
FALL GOODS
Arriving Daily in Each Department.
FURNITURE!
An Immense Stock in all the Newest Styles, including FOLDING BEDS, for adults and children.
Carpets
A SPECIALTY!
THE LATEST AND MOST CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
WALL PAPERS!
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN UTAH.
ALL GRADES OF DECORATIVE AND PLAIN WALL PAPERS.
Linoleums! Linoleums!
THE BEST MADE.
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS and MATS,
IN NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE STYLES.
CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
Upholstery and Drapery Materials,
WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS AND DOWN.
BEDDING!
A Large Stock of Choice, Warm BLANKETS, Cheap. Also, Pillows, Pillow Slips and FEATHER BEDS.
MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES! BED LOUNGES! BED LOUNGES!
Including the BEST BED LOUNGE IN AMERICA.
Building and Roofing Paper.
HOME-MADE GOODS
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
☞ *Call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Every article will be sold CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, Wholesale and Retail.*
H. DINWOODEY,
37 to 43 First South Street W., S. L. City.
☞ CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN ORDERS BY MAIL.

$300.00
NICKLE EXTENSION
EARLY BREAKFAST COOK STOVE
To be GIVEN AWAY, January 1st, 1887.
Anyone buying a Range, Cook Stove or Heater from us will be entitled to a chance in our $300.00 Nickle Extension Early Breakfast Cook Stove, to be Given Away, January 1, 1887. Our old customers will be given a chance by calling or sending us their address.
Complete Stock of Cast and Wrought Iron Ranges, Cook Stoves, Rarest designs in Hard and Soft Coal Heaters. Tin and Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.
P. W. MADSEN & CO.,
39 and 41 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET.