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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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will stimulate the Liver to proper action, and correct all these troubles. One or more of these Pills should be taken daily, until health is fully established. Thousands testify to their great merit.

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THE BEST

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FER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLVIII CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were concurred in.

The bill was passed, extending until December 31st, 1885, the duration of the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims.

The Treasury of the United States has forwarded $8,000,000 in legal tenders to the Assistant Treasurer of New York for use in case of necessity.

On motion of Cassidy the bill passed to relieve the settlers on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Elko county, Nevada. House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

More Financial Wrecks.

NEW YORK, 17.—Bluner & Pinkey merchants, have assigned. Preferences, $23,000.

J. J. Steelman, merchant, has assigned. Preferences, $18,000.

Penner & Pinkey, shipping merchants, have assigned. Preferences, $20,000.

Assignee Weems states that the liabilities of Donnell, Lawson & Simson are $300,000. The assets exceed the liabilities $100,000.

Stocks are buoyant, and rose ½ to 4 per cent. for Pacific Mail, Western Union, Northwestern, New York Central and Erie, and the brisk demand for easy money led to purchases for long account. The market closed strong.

M'Cullough, Beecher & Co.

Who made an assignment to-day, are shipping merchants. Beecher is a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher. The firm was at one time agents of the United States and Brazil Steamship Line. Assets, $300,000 and liabilities between $200,000 and $300,000. The suspension was caused by the currency of Brazil having heavily depreciated, and the decline in coffee for the last three months.

C. McCullough, Beecher & Co., merchants, have failed and made an assignment to-day to Henry Pryne Bartlett, giving peference to Drexel, Morgan & Co., for $5,000.

In the petition of Julien I. Davis, receiver of Grant & Ward, the Supreme Court to-day granted an order authorizing the receiver to compromise certain claims of the firm of L. Von Hoffman & Co. and Broun Bros., each for the sum of $102,596. The receiver believes other loans of a similar character have been obtained by the firm of Grant & Ward, and therefore he asks permission to compromise all such claims by the surrender of all bonds at their par value. The court granted him the authority to compromise.

Pittsburg, 17.—The excitement at the Petroleum Exchange has subsided to a great degree. A better feeling prevails, with a disposition to buy. No failures are announced.

Boston, 17.—A meeting of the creditors of Henry Mayo & Co., dealers in canned fish, was held to-day. Their liabilities aggregate $115,000; encumbered assets, $50,000. It was decided to put matters into the hands of a committee for investigation.

Philadelphia, 17.—The market is better and appearances encouraging, with a coutinued demand for governments. The large banks are taking advantage of the opportunity offered to exchange 3's for higher interest bonds, also for 4 and 4½'s. There is no demand for money except on the part of depositors, who are taking advantage of the cheap prices to invest in securities.

Newark, N. J., 17.—The receiver of the Newark Savings Institution has submitted a statement to the chancellor, showing the amount due to depositors to be $6,156,564; total assets, according to the receiver's estimate—exclusive of $845,000 due from Fisk & Hatch—$4,995,336; deficiency, $1,161,197. The bank has securities and cash on hand to warrant the payment of 30 per cent. to the depositors immediately. In case Fisk & Hatch are able to resume, the bank would lose nothing, and the receiver says that he will make the most liberal arrangements possible to enable the firm to resume business.

Bloody Work in Kentucky and Tennessee.

BARDSTOWN, Ky., 17.—Herbert Armstrong and David Brown were found dead to-day in a field where they had been plowing, one shot through the heart and the other through the head. The killing was done with Spencer rifles. The supposition is the murderer concealed himself in the bushes and coolly shot the men down. Circumstantial evidence is strong against Wm. Freze, who had business trouble with the murdered men. The three were all well-to-do farmers. The excitement is high and it is feared Freze will be mobbed.

Glennmary, Tenn., 17.—Two men, Trindell and Kirby, quarreled over a trivial matter to-night. Trindell cut Kirby's throat and Kirby shot Trindell. Both died in half an hour.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPACTHES.

Cyclone in Illinois.

CHICAGO, 18.—*Daily News*, Quincy, Illinois, special: Meager particulars were received here of a cyclone which started this afternoon in Melrose Township, four miles southeast. Near the point of starting buildings and fences, and two well improved farms were wrecked. It is feared that much damage is done further east, but as there is no telegraph line in that direction, facts are not now obtainable.

New Cable.

BOSTON, 18.—The Bennett-Mackey cable is expected to reach Rockport on Monday or Tuesday.

$200,000 Fire.

NEW YORK, 18.—The New York and Harlem repair shops were damaged by fire to-night $200,000.

Mexican Loan.

MEXICO, via Galveston, 18.—The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the President to contract a loan of $30,000,000 covering the $8,000,000 already received by government. The loan recently reported will probably be effected in Paris.

Prize Fight in Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., 18.—The McCoy-Mcdonald fight occurred to-day, as beautiful a day as could have been asked. Over 3,000 persons were present on the race track. N. B. Ringeling was referee. Thirty-one three minute rounds were fought, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Time one hour and thirteen minutes. McDonald drew the first blood. McCoy got the first knock down. McCoy was knocked down three times and McDonald four times. McDonald was badly punished about the face and neck. On the 31st round McCoy got in a left-hander on McDonald's neck and knocked him out of time. McCoy was around this evening. McDonald is in bed and no one permitted to see him.

Assaulting an Elder.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—A dispatch from Water Valley, Miss., to the *Times-Democrat* says: While a Mormon elder was waiting at the depot here today for several other Elders he was assaulted by unknown persons who emptied a bucket of tar on his head. He made his escape. It is reported from Calhoun and other counties that the Mormons are making great headway among the lower classes and these elders were on their way to a great revival meeting.

FOREIGN.

British Briefs.

LONDON, 17.—It is reported the Malagassy government offers France a million pounds to renounce all claims to her territory in Madagascar.

Lord St. Leonards, arrested on a charge of assaulting a maid servant at his house, demanded a trial by his peers.

The dynamiter, Dennis Deady, died in Chatham prison.

Liverpool, 17.—A fire in three cotton warehouses to-day was extinguished. Ipone, the property of Molyneaux & Taylor, the damage is estimated at £100,000. Three thousand bales of cotton were destroyed.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

The Egyptian Conference.

LONDON, 18.—Final negotiations in regard to the Egyptian conference have been concluded. France and Italy persistently insist upon their rights to discuss the general question of the administration of Egypt.

Spanish Court Martial.

MADRID, 18.—Court martial at Saragossa for the trial of 14 officers charged with desertion, sentenced one major to imprisonment for life; a lieutenant was sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years, others 12 years.

Liberal Convention.

BERLIN, 18.—A convention of 500 delegates of the national liberal party was held here to-day. The convention unanimously passed resolutions expressing unswerving loyalty to the Emperor and the empire and declaring its conviction of the necessity of the anti-social law and resolved to maintain unimpaired the constitutional rights of the people's representatives.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Secretary Folger this afternoon received a telegram from the Assistant Treasurer at New York, saying the called bonds that have been redeemed to-day amount to $323,000.

In the Swalm court of inquiry to-day Myron A. Parker, summoned by the Judge Advocate, closed the evidence. The court directed counsel to file printed briefs by Wednesday morning next, when the arguments of counsel will be heard. Meanwhile the court adjourned.

New York, 17.—Base Ball—New Yorks 1; Buffalos, 4.

Boston, 17.—Bostons, 9; Chicagos, 7.

Providence, 17.—Providences, 8; Detroits, 3.

Philadelphia, 17.—Philadelphias, 16; Clevelands, 2.

Chicago, 17.—Joseph F. Tucker has accepted the position of special arbitrator to arrange the percentages for the proposed money pool of the transcontinental roads.

New York, 17.—Col. Geo. W. Totten died to-night, age 77. At one time he was consulting engineer of the Panama Canal Company, and chief engineer of the Panama Railway.

Key West, Fla., 17.—Several lively telegrams have passed between Governor Blaxham and the State officials here, the Governor apparently insisting a mob held possession of the city, but the town was never quieter.

Hartford, 17.—The movement to secure the repeal of all internal revenue tax on tobacco, started by the officers of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, took definite shape to-day on in appeal to the tobacco industry of the whole country. Adopted.

New York, 17.—Prest. T. C. Platt, of the United States express office, writes the Stock Exchange as follow: "As inquiries are being made at this office in regard to certain testimony printed in the morning papers, and to set at rest absolutely all rumors, I now state that neither as president or personally directly or indirectly, have I ever had any transactions of any kind or description with the firm of Grant & Ward or Mr. Ward, or the members of the firm.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

SYNOPSIS OF REMARKS MADE AT THE TABERNACLE.

Elder George Reynolds was the first speaker. He said that one great advantage which the Elders of Israel had over the ministers of all the sectarian churches of the Christian world was, that in rising in the midst of a congregation to bear testimony that God lived and had revealed himself to the human family, they knew their testimony was true. They had received a personal knowledge that such was the case and that the doctrines they believed in and were called upon to teach were in reality the principles of eternal truth. They had received this testimony by obedience and by relying upon the promise of the Savior, given in ancient days and renewed in this dispensation, that whosoever should do the will of the Father should *know* of the doctrine whether it was or was not of God.

This promise was not restricted, but was made to all who would obey the Gospel in any age, and it had been confirmed upon all who had submitted to the requirements. This knowledge was necessary that the believer might not be tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine, but that his faith and trust might remain steadfast. No man could go behind this testimony, for when a man truthfully declared that he knew a thing by the spirit of Truth, it could not be successfully proven that he did not know it. For the Spirit of Truth did not contradict itself, but bore the same testimony to all.

Obedience to God's word would bring salvation. Faith was the first requisite, for without faith and humility it was impossible to please God. But having these would lead one to be baptized in the way and by the authority God had instituted, and the Holy Ghost would then be given as a testimony to confirm upon the mind of the candidate for salvation that he had indeed done the will of the Father and entered in at the straight gate and narrow way which leadeth to the lives that are eternal.

The kingdoms of history which had risen and fallen were all the works of man. They were but transitory. Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome, the kingdoms of the Jaredites and the Nephites on this continent—all were fleeting in their nature and had decayed and withered from the earth. But it would be different with the Kingdom of God. The ancient prophets had declared that it should, when once established, stand forever. This Kingdom, the Latter-day Saints as the instruments of the Almighty, were now upbuilding. It was a kingdom that would interfere with no man's rights nor with any man's duty to any earthly government. It guaranteed the utmost possible liberty to every soul, consistent with truth and righteousness. This was God's earth, He created it and He owned it and He was Father of all the human family and interested in their salvation.

The Gospel was suited to the requirements of all men, and it had been instituted and now restored, for the same purpose that its great Author had died, that all men might be saved. This was the testimony which the Saints held, and it was for this that they knew God had spoken from the heavens. There were different ways of receiving such a testimony; one was by dreams, another by visions, another by the visitation of angels, etc., but the surest and most abiding was was by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, for it did not fade away from the soul of one who received it and continued faithful; but increased and grew brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

Ours was a progressive religion. The Saints were commanded to go on unto perfection, not leaving the first principles of the Gospel, but receiving and incorporating other principles of truth as fast as the Lord saw fit to reveal them. The speaker here referred to the dedication of the Logan Temple, and explained why such edifices were erected. The people of God were commanded always to build Temples to His name, it was a standing commandment to them in all ages, that in those holy places ordinances might be performed that were necessary for the salvation of the living and the dead. The children of Israel under Moses had a tabernacle which they carried with them in the wilderness, but after they were established in the land of Palestine, this was superseded by the building of Solomon's Temple. The Jews also built a temple at Alexandria, in Egypt, and probably erected others of which history had not informed us. One of the first things the Nephites did after coming to this land, was to build a temple to the Most High, patterning it after the temple built by Solomon, at Jerusalem, from whence they came. Another was built by them in the city of Lehi-Nephi, another at Zarahemla, and another one in the land of Bountiful; or, to use our modern nomenclature, one was built somewhere in Chili, another in Ecquador, another in the United States of Columbia and still another a little south of the Isthmus of Panama. The Book of Mormon also spoke of other temples, but more indefinitely.

In this age a temple had been designed and the place for it marked out in Jackson County, Mo., one had been built at Kirtland, Ohio, the ground dedicated for another at Far West, one built at Nauvoo, Ill., one at St. George, Utah, and another in Logan. This was the first time in the history of this people that they had owned two temples simultaneously. But they expected to continue building them, for there was a great work to be done in behalf of the dead. They were not believers in the strange doctrine that the greater part of the human family were to be given over eternally to the Evil One. Christ's Gospel was a gospel of love, God was a merciful Sire, and the plan of salvation was broad and deep and high and wide enough to save all men who would not wilfully fight against the truth, and sin against light after having received it. Adam fell that man might be, and man was that he might have joy; he was created that he might be saved and become like his Father in heaven.

This was the hope and belief of the Latter-day Saints, for their's was a religion of endless progression. If they fell short of their expectations in eternity, it would not be the Gospel's fault, but their own. It would be because they had not kept the commandments of God, and consequently could not be glorified in His presence. The Gospel's operations were not confined to this life, they reached into the eternities, though here was the proper place for the great preliminary work to be done with reference to an everlasting future, wherein all else would be added.

It was for this assurance that the Saints had gathered to the Rocky Mountains, why they willingly bore persecution and cared so little for the opinions of those who ignorantly aspersed their best motives and intentions and constantly misrepresented them. They had the promise of the Savior to comfort them, "Blessed are ye when men shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my name's sake." The Saints did not expect to break any constitutional law of the land. They could live above the law by not transgressing it. They were not law-breakers. Their religion taught them that it was only by obedience that they could be saved, and all they lived and hoped for hereafter was predicated upon obedience to the law upon which the expected blessings were based—upon the union of works with faith, either of which was dead and ineffectual without the other.

Bishop O. F. Whitney next addressed the congregation. He desired the faith and prayers of his brethren and sisters and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit to sustain and direct him in what he might say. He was glad at all times to have the opportunity of bearing his testimony to the truth of this work, for it was a testimony he was not ashamed of. He was "not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it was the power of God unto salvation unto all them that believe." But it required something else besides a mere profession of belief to prove a living faith in Christ. A tree was known by its fruit, a faith was manifested by its works. It was true that "God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believed on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." But we were also met here by the declaration of the Savior himself, that "not all who say Lord, Lord," or simply vocifierate a belief in Him, "shall enter the Kingdom of heaven, but they that do the will of my Father which is in heaven."

The Saints were accused of clinging too literally to the word of God, or laying too much stress upon outward or temporal things, and paying too little heed to the spiritual. But anyone who had honestly investigated "Mormonism," or would do so, would be convinced that such was not the case; for while the Saints did not ignore the temporal part, they regarded even more highly the spiritual. In fact they could not afford to ignore or despise either. They were the halves of one great whole, and must be united in order to constitute perfection, just as faith with works and the eternal union of the spirit and the body were necessary to exalt man through obedience to law, to the presence of his Father in heaven.

The works of God were all firstly spiritual, and then temporal. It was the spirit and the body that constituted the soul of man, or the soul of any living thing. God made Adam out of the dust of the earth, and breathed into him the breath of life, and then and not till then did man become "a living soul." Man was a spirit before, and dwelt in the presence of God, where he and all things—the birds of the air, the beasts of the field, the fishes of the sea, the plants and flowers and all forms of animal and vegetable, yea, even the great globe itself—were made in the spirit before they were privileged to take upon themselves tabernacles of clay. The spirit of man was placed here that he might obtain, among other things, a tabernacle of flesh and bones, which, by obedience to law, became sanctified as his eternal inheritance, and was a medium of endless increase and advancement hereafter. We were now carning, by every good deed and word, an eternal right and title to the bodies in which we are clothed.

The Almighty had revealed laws for the salvation of the body in this life, just as he had revealed laws for the salvation of the soul in the life which is to come. Through obedience to these laws man's life would be lengthened out, and his opportunities for usefulness multiplied, and as all men must stand before the judgment seat of Christ to receive the reward for the deeds done while in the body, whether they were good or evil, it behooved all men to live as long as possible and to fill up the measure of their lives with words and works of usefulness.

The fact that all men would be rewarded according to their works, implied a great diversity of rewards and punishments. Paul said there was "one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars," or that there were separate eternal spheres, of which these planets were typical in their respective and relative glories, and that "as one star differs from another star in glory, so shall also be the resurrection from the dead." Here then was a proposition to save all men according to their desertsin different degrees of glory. "In my Father's house are many mansions," said the Savior to His ancient Apostles, "I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am there ye may be also."

To whom were these words spoken? To the wicked and corrupt, to those who had rejected Him and his teachings, and trampled the principles of righteousness under foot? No; but to men who had accepted Him as the Son of God and the Savior of the world, men whom he knew would follow in His footsteps, who would be willing to suffer as He suffered and lay down their lives for the sake of the principles of truth just as he was about to lay down his own; men whom he had selected out of all the world for His name's sake, and that the time would come when they who put them to death would think they were doing God service. Men to whom he had said, "blessed are ye when all men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake." "If they have persecuted me they will persecute you, for the servant is not greater than his Lord."

The sequel of the Apostles' lives showed that the prophet knew what would follow. It was to such men that He promised a celestial inheritance, the highest glory of all, of which the sun in the firmament is written of as being typical. Men must endure to the end, they must obey all the laws upon which it is predicated. The Latter-day saints were candidates for celestial exaltation—their aim was for the highest, and they could not afford to aim lower. As sons and daughters of God, they desired to be where their Father and Mother dwelt, and become like them. In order to accomplish this they must pursue the same path whereby their heavenly parents had been exalted and undergo the same preparatory discipline.

Reason would teach any reflecting mind that this was absolutely essential. It was a plain proverb that "birds of a feather flock together." On earth the educated and refined sought the society of the educated and refined, the rich loved to mingle with the rich, the poor and humble preferred the society of the poor and humble, the good and the pure shrank from association with the wicked, and to place a wicked man in the society of righteous heavenly beings would be to place him literally in hell. In order to enjoy and be at home in any circle of society, one must be a congenial spirit with his surroundings. And as things on earth are typical of things in heaven, the same principle would apply there. If man was to mingle with Gods and angels and the spirits of the just made perfect, he must become godlike, angelic and perfect in his nature.

It was with this view that the Latter-day Saints believed in, preached, and endeavored to practice the fulness of the everlasting gospel, (a code of principles which were absolutely essential to exalt man to his highest estate) and strove to teach others the same things that they too might have the privilege of working out for themselves a salvation in the celestial kingdom of God. The Saints were willing to be persecuted, if need be, for these good intentions, for they were comforted by the reflection that great would be their reward in heaven. The speaker said he felt proud of being a Latter-day Saint; he thanked God that he was a "Mormon," and rejoiced in being persecuted for it, for it all went to show him that his religion was the Truth, and that his people were the modern counterpart of that peculiar ancient sect that were "everywhere spoken evil of." He had no harsh feelings against any son or daughter of Adam. "God help the enemies of this people," he could say with all his heart, for the day was not distant when they would need His help. He testified that the Latter-day Saints—all who understood and enjoyed the spirit of their religion—had as their paramount desire the working out of their own salvation and the assisting their fellow creatures to work out theirs.

Skedaddled Like a Thief.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A correspondent of the *Post* states, that while out at night during a rain storm, he contracted a severe attack of rheumatism, which "skedaddled like a thief" after two applications of St. Jacob's Oil, the great pain-cure and household *friend*. It seems to be well understood, that the Great German Remedy and *Pain* cannot agree.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

FOR SALE.

ONE SPAN OF BLACK AND ONE SPAN of Sorrel Horses, and two sets of Double Harness, one light spring and one thimble skein Wagon. Inquire of Wm. Jennings & Sons.

NOTICE.

PARTIES WISHING SITUATIONS, BOTH Male and Female, or parties desiring help, can find the same by applying at Mrs. White's Employment Office, No 34 E Second South Street, only a few door east of Main Street.

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OF SALT LAKE CITY WILL CALL AT No. 142, West Temple St., opposite Skating Rink and get your Silks, Satins and Velvets, Ball and Wedding Dresses made at prices too moderate to mention.

Call and ask for prices for yourselves.

☞ Cutting by Measure and a perfect fit warranted.

d123 MRS. MAIN.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

Use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

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Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood purifier, is

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Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

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BAIN FARM & SPRING WAGONS.

CHAMPION HARVESTING MACHINES.

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SELF RAKERS, DROPPERS, MOWERS and SINGLE REAPERS.

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Prince Richelieu, Vidocq.

PRINCE RICHELIEU

Is a beautiful Bay, 15¼ hands high, 5 years old and has a combination of Hambletonian, Morgan and Thoroughbred Blood. His breeding is desirable as a cross on the many Hambletonian Mares and Fillies owned in this city and vicinity. Terms, $25,00 the Season.

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Is a Blood Bay 10¼ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1030 pounds. Sired by the celebrated Percheron Horse, Vidal, imported from France by Mr. M. W. Dunham of Illinois. Terms, $15,00 the Season.

For Sale a car load of No. One Percheron Stallions from One to Five years old.

☞ Full Pedigree of the above Horses will be furnished by me at my Farm, West Temple St., and two miles South of Temple Block, S. L. City.

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