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HIGH PATENT,
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SUPERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

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On and After Thursday, June 4th, 1885,

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Most Direct Route
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Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a nail showing the lamination of iron in the Crease Rolled and Shearing process.

This drawing was made from the nail taken from the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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THE PUTNAM NAIL.

See that your horse is shod with this nail, and avoid all risks.

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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Numerous inferior and dangerous "substitutes" for the genuine "Horsford's Acid Phosphate" are being offered for sale; and the public are hereby cautioned against the use of any such dangerous imitations, as they will inevitably produce a bad effect upon the system. The genuine "Horsford's" and the "Celebrated Horsford's" are in no way connected with the "substitutes" or imitations offered. The genuine Acid, which is prepared according to the directions of Professor Horsford, is not only unsurpassed in its effects upon the organs, but is the only preparation in the market that is being offered to the public, contains Meta-Phosphoric Acid, which are declared by the medical profession to be poisonous. The genuine also contains Chloride of Calcium, a compound of Chlorine and Calcium, which neither of these imitations contains.

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CALL FOR "HORSFORD'S," and TAKE OTHER. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum

MOST PERFECT MADE

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

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ILER & CO.
PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
OMAHA, NEB.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS

EVENING NEWS.

Monday - June 29, 1885

DISSENTING OPINION OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE POWERS.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah:

JUNE TERM.

THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. MILTON MUSSER,
Defendant and Appellant.

DISSENTING OPINION OF POWERS, J.

This case was argued at the same time as the case of the United States vs. Angus M. Cannon, and many of the objections that are here raised were discussed in the latter case, and are considered and determined in the opinions filed. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer to the question raised as to the proper construction of the Edmunds Act, so-called. There are, however, some features entirely different and distinct, raised by the record in this case, from those that were raised and decided in the Cannon case, and while my brethren are of the opinion that there is no error shown in the record, I am so clearly of the opposite opinion, and so well convinced that a new trial should be ordered, that I dissent from the opinion of the court, and present herewith my views:

1. The first point that is raised by the defendant is that there was not sufficient evidence to justify the verdict of the jury for the offense as defined by the court.

While a careful reading of the record discloses that the testimony was somewhat weak, still I am not prepared to say that the case should have been taken from the jury, and indeed, in the view that I take of the case, and with the manifest errors that the record discloses, it is not necessary that I should determine that question. I may, however, in passing, refer to one matter. It is contended by the defendant that his entire conduct towards the women designated as his wives, as shown in the testimony, was not only proper, but commendable. It is argued that as he had previously had children by these women, and that these children had been legitimated by the very act which makes it a misdemeanor for a male person to cohabit with two or more women, that the defendant was under a moral obligation, if not legally compelled so to do, to support his children and their mothers. That he therefore had a right to live with them under the same roof, to eat with them at the same table, to confer with them and to converse with them; to call them by his name, and to treat them in as friendly a manner as he chose so long as he refrained from sexual intercourse with the women.

The defendant claims that there is no law that requires him to divorce himself from the women. That is true, but the effect of the Edmunds act is to require him to treat these women substantially as he would be required to treat them if he had been divorced from them by a court of competent jurisdiction. In my opinion a man who has heretofore contracted a polygamous marriage, and has had children by two or more women, is required, as I have stated, to treat those women precisely as he would be required to treat them if he had been divorced from them. A man divorced from a woman is under legal obligations to support his children; he may be required by the decree of the court to support his wife and to pay to her stated sums at stated intervals, but with the exception of the business relation which exists between him and his former wife, it is not expected that he will have any further intimacy with her. He may visit his children, he may make directions with regard to their welfare, he may meet his former wife on terms of social equality, but it is not expected after the decree of divorce, that he will associate with his former wife as a husband associates with his wife, that he will live under the same roof, and, to outward appearances, live with her as a husband lives with his wife. The Edmunds law says that there must be an end, and it puts an end to the relationship previously existing between polygamist, whatever it was. It says that that relationship must cease.

2. On the trial of this case, Bishop Warburton, of the Mormon church, and Charles Brown were sworn as witnesses for the prosecution. Brown is the ward clerk, and he testified that there is a record book kept in his ward—which is in the same ward in which Musser lived—of the births, baptisms and blessings of children. He stated that as clerk of the ward it is a part of his duties to keep such book, and he is its custodian. From his testimony it appeared that about six months previous to the trial, the book mysteriously disappeared. The witness stated that he did not know where it was, that he had made efforts to find it, and that he had been unable to find it. He stated that the book contains, in addition to the record of baptisms, the names of the child and its parents. Bishop Warburton testified that he did not know where the book was, or by whom it had been taken, and stated that he never had blessed any of defendant's children. The question was put to Brown, after he had testified that the book had been taken from his custody, as follows: "By whom was it taken?" and defendant objected, on the ground that the testimony was immaterial; the Court overruled the objection and the defendant excepted, and the witness testified that he did not know; the defendant also objected, on the ground that the testimony was immaterial and irrelevant, to the testimony of Bishop Warburton as to his administering blessings to children, and an exception was taken to the admission of the testimony.

This testimony was all clearly immaterial and irrelevant, and should have been stricken out by the Court, and the jury instructed not to consider it. True, there is very little in it that may be said to directly injure the defendant, but in its very immateriality the danger lies. It tended to distract the attention of the jury from the real issue, and would have a natural tendency, by leading their minds from the question as to whether the defendant was guilty of cohabitation, to consider the peculiarities of the Mormon Church organization, and to direct their attention prominently to the fact that the defendant was a member of the Mormon Church, and to consider that an element in the case. There was also a danger that the jury might infer that the defendant was in some way connected with the loss of the book inquired after, when there was no proof on that point. But as the record discloses that the defendant did not see fit to avail himself of his right to move to strike out the testimony, and did not object to many portions of it that were clearly inadmissible, it therefore is not necessary to further consider this testimony at this point, and it is only mentioned at this time on account of the bearing that it will be seen to have on this case, when we come to consider some further developments in it, and also the charge of the Court and the requests for instructions that were presented by the defendant.

3. The next point that is made by the defendant is of more importance. After the evidence had been closed, the Assistant District-Attorney, in making the closing argument for the prosecution, stated to the jury, in substance, that it was within the power of the defendant to show all the facts in his defense, by his wives and children, but that it was not in the power of the prosecution to show the facts by them, because they had been put out of the way by the procurement of the defendant. One of the counsel for the defendant objected to this line of argument, and the Court thereupon remarked, "I suppose there is no evidence as to how they were put out of the way?" All the testimony taken in this case before the jury is brought up by the record, and it discloses, that there was no evidence, but that the persons referred to had not been put out of the way by the procurement of the defendant, or by anybody else, and the court was therefore in error when it said, "I suppose there is no evidence as to *how* they were put out of the way," because that remark could not have failed to convince the jury that it was clearly the opinion of the court, that the persons referred to had been put out of the way somehow, and instead of curing the error caused by the remarks of the District Attorney outside of the record, it added additional error, and gives additional ground to the defendant upon which to base his claim for a new trial. A judge has no right to express his opinions upon the facts of the case in the hearing of the jury, in a manner that will have a tendency to affect their verdict. The rule is laid down in many well considered cases, that it is not proper for the judge to make remarks in the hearing of the jury, calculated to influence their finding.

It appears by the record that after the judge had made the remark that I have quoted, that the District Attorney made no further comment on that subject. It also appears that at another part of his argument he stated to the jury that during the trial of the case an outsider had come into the court room and made signals with his fingers, as a means of telegraphing to the jury. The defendant's counsel interrupted him and called him to order upon which the court said "that can be attended to afterward," and thereupon the District Attorney ceased to comment upon it. The prosecution contends that the remarks referred to were made in the heat of argument, without any thought of traveling outside the record, and with no purpose or intent to mislead the jury in their consideration of the case. The prosecution submits that the improprieties complained of were inadvertant; that they were not the result of mature deliberation, and that they were not continued. All of which I am glad to concede, but the fact that the remarks were inadvertently made, would not remove their natural effect upon the jury. The prosecuting officer, representing and standing for the government, by reason of the very position that he occupies, has more weight and influence with the jury than private counsel. He is supposed to have no more interest in the case than that justice may be done between the government and the prisoner at the bar. He is supposed to be impartial in his investigation of crime and in his efforts to suppress it. Upon the one hand, he is not to let any guilty man escape, upon the other hand, he is not to allow any innocent man to be convicted. On this account, his words to the jury being presumed by the law, and by the people for that matter, to emanate from an unprejudiced and unbiased mind, his statements have infinitely more weight, and his remarks should, therefore, be more guarded than those of an attorney who appears in behalf of the defendant. A prosecuting attorney is not a plaintiff's attorney, but a sworn minister of justice; as much bound to protect the innocent as to pursue the guilty.

His position is one involving a duty of impartiality, not altogether unlike that of the judge himself. The position is a trying one, but the duty, however, exists.

He represents the public interests, which can never be promoted by the conviction of the innocent. His object, like that of the court, should be simple justice, and he has no right to sacrifice these to any pride of professional success, and however strong may be his belief in the prisoner's guilt, he must remember that though unfair means may happen to result in doing justice to the prisoner in the particular case, yet justice so attained, is unjust and dangerous to the whole community.

That the remarks of the Assistant District Attorney were calculated to work injury to defendant, and were error, I do not think can be successfully denied. But it is argued that no exception was taken at any time, that there was nothing to except to, that the court was asked to interfere and did so, and that thus the application of the defendant was granted, and that the matter has no place in the record and cannot be considered by the court. It would seem to be too clear for argument that the matter is subject to review by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has supervisory jurisdiction over the District Courts, and whenever it appears that a defendant has not had a fair trial, or that the trial has not been conducted in accordance with the settled rules of law, this court has the power to review the proceedings and to order a new trial. There are many cases in the books in which it has been held that points similar to the one under consideration would be considered by an appellate court. See Scripps vs. Reilly, 35 Mich., 391, and cases there cited. It has been many times ruled that counsel, in argument, must not seek to influence the jurors by reference to the matters in the nature of evidence, not in proof before them, and that the trial judge should promptly repress the attempt as something reprehensible.

It has been held that where counsel have traveled outside of the record in addressing the jury, that the error was not cured even by an instruction to the jury not to consider the matter.

It is the chief duty of the trial judge to secure fair play to litigants, and, so far as practicable, to shape the order and course of the proceedings in such a way, that neither party will be put to a disadvantage not due to his case or its mode of management by his counsel. The rules of the court, and what is called the course of the court, have their origin in the purpose to secure fairness in legal controversies, and the order of business and the regulated succession of steps at trials have the same object. The courts have usually been very firm in confining counsel within proper bounds and guarding jurors against unfair and irregular acts and endeavors, and parties have been deprived of their verdicts upon evidence merely indicating the operation of influences about the outskirts of the trial.

It was stated in Tucker vs. Henniker, 41 N. H. 322, that it would be utterly vain and quite useless to caution jurors in the progress of a trial against listening to conversations out of the court room in regard to the merits of the case, if they are permitted to listen in the jury box to statements of facts not in evidence calculated to have a bearing upon their judgment, enforced and illustrated by all the eloquence and ability of learned, zealous and interested counsel.

Considering in connection with the remarks of the prosecuting attorney complained of, the fact of the weakness of the testimony, the immaterial evidence received from the witnesses Brown and Warburton, and the remarks of the court upon the objection made to the line of argument of the District Attorney, I am forced to the opinion without going any further that there is error in the record, and that a new trial should be granted without any hesitation. It may be that this defendant should be convicted, but the fact that he should be convicted, if such is the fact, does not deprive him of his right to a fair trial according to the law and the evidence.

4. The trial having taken the course that I have indicated, it became the duty of the court when it came to charge the jury, to very carefully guard the rights of the defendant, and to clearly draw the attention of the jury to the real issue in the case, and inform them that outside matters, and irrelevant testimony, should not be considered by them. The testimony proper for their consideration, should have been pointed out and the matters and the testimony that the jury ought not to consider should also have been called to their attention, but the charge of the court fails to do this. The attempt made to cure the errors that I have indicated was not sufficient. Each and every instruction requested by the defendant is refused, many of them being clearly proper, some being calculated in a slight degree to cause the jury to disregard the matters that had been improperly brought to their attention. The charge simply states the offense, tells the jury that it is brought under a section of the statute of the United States which is read to them; that the defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and that if the jury believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant, between the dates named in the indictment, lived with the women named therein, or with any two of them, as his wives, in the habit and repute of marriage, they should find him guilty; that they need not find that he lived with any one of them, or any two of them, all the time, but he must live with them a portion of the time within the dates charged; that it is not necessary to the offense that the defendant should occupy the same bed with the women, or have sexual intercourse with them, neither is it required that a marriage should be celebrated between any of them and the defendant. The jury were told that they must consider the evidence all together, and not go outside of it. They were told that they were the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses and the weight of the evidence; that they must consider it all together, not giving undue weight to any portion of it: and, in conclusion, they were told that a reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason—based on the evidence or the lack of evidence.

Nothing was directly said to the jury with reference to the remarks of the District Attorney, or with regard to immaterial evidence introduced in the case. The testimony had a very wide range, extending back for many years prior to the passage of the Edmunds act, and the defendant requested the judge to charge the jury that "the law distinguishes between the continuing of the status of a polygamous marriage and cohabitation between the parties. The former is not unlawful, and its continuance affords no ground for inference of the fact of cohabitation. It is not necessary that the parties to a polygamous marriage should divorce themselves in some effectual way, in order to entitle themselves to the presumption of innocence of the offense of cohabitation." There can be no question but that this instruction is proper, and should have been given, and its refusal was error. That it was proper is readily seen by an examination of the case of Murphy vs. Ramsey, 114 U. S. 15.

The defendant also asked the court to instruct the jury that "there is no duty on the defendant to produce in court his children, or the women mentioned in the indictment; nor is there any evidence that the defendant has had any agency in keeping them away, or in preventing the several witnesses named in them, and the law presumes that no inference is to be drawn against the defendant from their absence." This request is proper, and should have been given. The only reason that I can conceive for its refusal, and the failure of the court to give anything upon this subject in his charge, is that the matters had arisen in the course of the trial, and in the course of his argument he would, I have referred, to the fact that the judge might have believed that the prosecution had failed to draw an inference against the defendant on account of the absence of these parties. After the court had given this charge, one of the counsel for defendant called the attention of the judge to the fact, that it had been argued to the jury that there is no presumption of law, that on the passage of the Edmunds Act, the women with whom lived in polygamy had ceased to live with the defendant, counsel called the attention of the court to the fact that at the close of the argument the court did not correct the prosecuting attorney, and asked a charge upon this point, to which the court replied "I did not wish to charge upon that point. I have charged the jury that the law presumes the defendant innocent."

The instruction requested by the defendant's counsel should have been given, and in not giving it the court virtually allowed the jury to believe that there is no presumption of law that at the passage of the Edmunds act, those who had lived in polygamy ceased to do so. The contrary is the presumption of law. The court was also requested to instruct the jury that evidence of anything that transpired between the parties—the defendant and his alleged wives—that their relationship between each other prior to the date named in the indictment is immaterial, except for the purpose of illustrating their conduct towards the children for either of these purposes, and if the jury find that this evidence did not have the names of the children entered in their lists, then their entire testimony becomes immaterial.

I have already called attention to the opinion that the Court came to the various requests for instructions which were asked and which were refused by the court. The answers given were made in this case and not said by the court. The refusal was error. The error is large and substantial through all the testimony in the United States vs. Cannon.

For the error that I have pointed out as well as on account of many other apparent upon the record, I dissent from the opinion of the majority of this court and I believe that the defendant should have a fair trial granted him, because the record discloses that the trial which he had in his conviction was not a fair trial.

OSCAR W. POWERS.

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Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from Infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
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THE BEST TONIC
This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact Thoroughly Invigorates.
Clears the complexion and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, nor produce constipation—all other Iron Medicines do.
MRS. ELIZABETH RAINE, 74 Farrell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884:
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LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of recipes and many valuable receipts, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

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BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three *times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A CARD.

THE DESERET HOSPITAL, UNDER the most favorable auspices, is now open for the reception of patients, having moved to that large and commodious building lately occupied by the Deseret University. The appointments are up and of the first order. The halls and rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and warmed by a furnace and steam heating apparatus extending through the whole building. Good and competent nurses are supplied, and every attention paid to the comfort and welfare of inmates. The medical department comprises a fine stock of drugs, and a line of some of the most valuable and elegant surgical instruments and appliances ever imported into the Territory. Arrangements have been made to secure the first medical talent the city affords for the benefit of patients. A specialty is made of the diseases of women, and correspondence is solicited from the afflicted.

H. B. CLAWSON, President.
W. F. ANDERSON, Medical Supt.
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E. B. WELLS, Secretary.

A limited number of students will be taken, who will board in the Institution, receive instruction preparatory for future studies, and will be expected in return to devote a certain portion of their time and labor to attendance on the sick and other requirements connected with the Hospital. Correspondence on this subject is solicited from Bishops and other authorities in the settlements. d&w

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on or after the Third day of July A. D. 1885, the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Barnabas L. Adams, deceased, will sell at Private Sale to the highest bidder, the property of the estate, situate in the First Ward of this city, and described as Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3) and Four (4), in Block Twelve (12), Plat "B," Salt Lake City survey, containing in all Five (5) Acres.

Up to the day of sale, bids in writing will be received by the undersigned, at her residence, 705 Eighth South Street East, Salt Lake City.

Said property will be sold, however, subject to the life estate therein of the undersigned, and subject to her rights.

JULIA A. ADAMS,
d td Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles Button, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Amelia Button, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Button, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said Court, her final account of her administration of said estate and petition for distribution of the estate of said deceased and that the 7th day of July, A. D., 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, has been duly appointed by said Court for the settlement of said account and distribution of said estate, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and distribution made as prayed for.

Dated June 19th, 1885.
JOHN C. CUTLER,
d 8w Clerk Probate Court.

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Special attention given to CATARRH and all diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS; also to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

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ONE HALF INTEREST IN THE ROCK Mill, and eight acres of land upon which it is situated, at Farmington. The mill has the best water power in Davis County. Also 40 acres of meadow and pasture land, fenced with a good fence.
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FOR TRIMMING DRESSES,
EXTRA WIDTH,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FINEST COLORS.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I.
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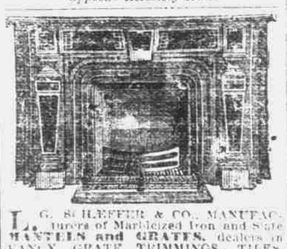
Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
1278 & 1280 SOUTH TEMPLE ST.,
Opposite Assembly Hall.



L. G. SCHAEFER & CO., MANUFACTURERS of Marbleized Iron and Slate MANTELS and GRATES, dealers in FANCY GRATE TRIMMINGS, TILES, BRASS GOODS, etc., Cincinnati, O.
WATSON BROS.,
Manufacturers' Agents, keep a complete line of the above goods constantly on hand. d

NOTICE.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE assessed value of any property, or applications for abatement or remission of taxes for the current year, must be made to the Board of Equalization, at the County Court House, in Salt Lake City, between Wednesday, the 1st of July, and Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1885, both days inclusive between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., or be forever barred according to the provisions of the law.

By order of the County Court,
JOHN C. CUTLER,
County Clerk.
Salt Lake City, June 18th, 1885.
d td

NOTICE.

The Brighton and North Point Irrigation Company.

Office at 70 S. East Temple Street, at Solomon Bros. & Gold's Shoe Store.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 26, 1885.

THERE ARE DELINQUENT UPON THE following described Shares of Stock in the above Company, on account of assessment levied on January 28th, 1885, and the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows, and in accordance with law, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as will be necessary, will be sold at the Brighton Meeting House, situated in Brighton, Salt Lake County, Utah, on Thursday, June 25th, 1885, at 12 o'clock a. m., to pay delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

CYRUS H. GOLD,
Secretary.

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Am't of A'sm't
Cooley A. W.	7	179	71 60
Cochrane G. M.	17	31	12 40
Cochrane Frank " "	42	8	3 20
	71	1	40
Cheeney Nathan	21	20	8 00
	73	11	4 40
Clawson H. B.	29	38	15 20
Cohn Henry	50	23	9 20
" "	69	12	4 80
Huntington G. W.	18	6	2 40
Hanson Nathan	43	2	80
Holt Charles	82	6	2 40
Jack James	27	29	11 60
Morris Elias	39	135	54 00
Neal George A.	60	7	2 80
Ruddy John	13	10	4 00
Rideout E. N.	22	5	2 00
Taylor Stanley	11	3	1 20
Thomas James W.	67	16	6 40

d30d

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PLATE GLASS, SHADES, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, ETC.
WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES, PAINTS, BRUSHES, ETC.
WORKING GLASSES.
WASHINGTON STREET,
CHICAGO.

Art Bazar, Gray at Salt principal towns of Deseret

UNION MEAT MARKET!
FRED J. MAY, PROPRIETOR.
Choice Veal, Spring Lamb, Competition, AT SALE, Corned and Salted, Sausage, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Poultry, Game, etc. Give me a trial.

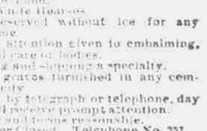
LINDSEY'S GARDENS
HAVE BEEN RE-FITTED AND ARE NOW OPEN DAILY.
Parties etc., Proprietor. Cornucopias, etc., Proprietor.

AFTER THE FIRE.
Regardless of Cost.

NOTICE.
SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

E. L. SHORTON,
Parlor
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY.
DANCING ROOM, 7 a. m.
Suppers
ICE CREAM AT ALL HOURS.

JOSEPH McL. TAYLOR



Undertaker, Funeral Director and Embalmer.
A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallic and Redwood Coffins and Caskets. Alr tight Oak Caskets and Crystals.
A complete stock of Burial Robes and Underclothing 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. 351.
23 S. West Temple Street.

MAMBRINO FLEET.

PEDIGREE—MAMBRINO FLEET WAS SIRED BY PORTION (STANDARD) DAM Lucy by Kemble'ck, second dam, Kitty by Brooks's Jack, third dam, a fine mare, brought from New York to Minnesota and the property of Mr. Orrock, of Sherburne County, Minnesota. A duplicate of this pedigree, the pedigree of Western Planet, (now dead) a full brother of Mambrino Fleet, is on record in the third volume of "Wallace's American Trotting Register, page 666.

Will stand at the Tithing Stables, Salt Lake City, Thursday, Friday and till noon Saturday of each week.

$25 FOR THE SEASON.

GEO. W. RIGGS.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

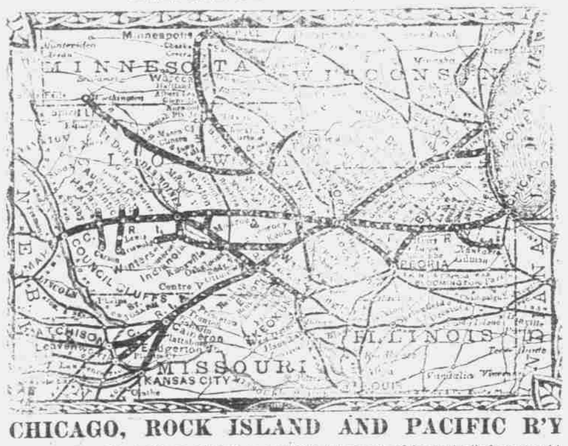
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS,

612-18 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I.,
Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R'Y

Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivalled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri, and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED and ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS, that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER.

TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL via the famous

ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

January 1883, a new line will be opened, via Seneca and Kankakee, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

For more detailed information see Maps and Folders, which may be obtained, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket offices in the United States and Canada, or of

R. R. CABLE, *Vice-Pres't and General Manager.*
E. ST. JOHN, *Gen'l Ticket and Pass'r Agent.*
CHICAGO.

Utah Central Railroad