EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, January 14, 1888.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT.

In his annual message to the New York Legislature, on the 2d instant, Governor Hill began by announcing that it would be the briefest document of the kind on record, saying that his conclusion in that respect was reached, not because there was not an abundance whereof to speak, but because he fully realized that the one who gave suggestions with conciseness and brevity conferred a considerable gift upon business and active men in this active age; in addition to which the message is more likely to be read and thought over than if it were a long-drawn-out affair containing substantially no more. This was doubtless a welcome announcement to the assembled solons, who up to that time had generally fixed themselves in their seats and "braced up" for an ordeal lasting a couple of hours at least, and, to be strictly impartial, it is necessary to say that from no one have they suffered in that respect more than from the present executive, whose ample vocabulary, variegated experience, vigorous style and splendid education make the discussion of public topics a matter of comparative ease. The Governor admits this, and then, like a good and proper man, does not wait for the lash of public opinion or the protest of imposed-upon legislators before reforming; he takes the initiative upon his his own motion and affords the desired relief in a way and at a time when it is most welcome—when the same old persecution is expected. He then proceeds with a condensed recital of the subjects requiring attention at the hands of the assembled representatives of the people, proceeding without unnecessary form or verbiage to state exactly what he thinks ought to be done or not done, as well as briefly pointing out some of the ways and means available, in relation to each subject; and when he has done this, without more ado, he drops it and in like manner takes up another, puts it through the same process, and so on to the end, which he reaches in less than three ordinary newspaper columns.

Now the reader may think that even in that space, containing say 5,000 words, a great many wasted ones must be employed and that Governor Hill's work could still be improved upon, good as it is. Very likely; this is but the beginning, the first effort, and if the good work goes on, what is now performed is sure to be improved upon. But those who have looked upon a whole newspaper page of six or seven columns being occupied by this and other governors will say that the slight quality of prolixity in which Mr. Hill has indulged is not to be mentioned. Let the entire work be put together and applauded as a step in the right direction, especially when, as it appears to us from a hasty review, the document is a most able one, glowing with patriotic purpose, sparkling with good sense and bristling with fine points.

There is a tendency on the part of a great many, officials and others, to "spread themselves" over as much space as possible every time they have an opportunity to reach the public eye or ear. These are not peculiar to any class or community, but exist here, there and everywhere. Their fund of garrulity is very ductile and tortious—given an idea, or a mental birth called such (sometimes by courtesy) and it can be drawn out to as great a length as though it were golden, which it generally is not nor anything like it: and if it occasionally diverges from the monotony of a walking match for a moment, it invariably gets back to its former shape and condition without apparent effort. This is all wrong, and if those who are thus afflicted cannot, like Governor Hill, realize without being told in plain words that they have no right to make other people miserable when there is no corresponding good, they should be informed of it in a way that will make them remember it thereafter. Nor is it necessary to be concise to the point of abruptness or vacuity; let enough language be employed to fully, freely and fairly convey the idea, and when it is conveyed, cease speaking or take up another thought and treat it in the same way. Anything more is amplification resorted to in nine cases out of ten to show the victims how "long-winded" the writer or speaker is. This is a persecution which unfortunately cannot be reached by law, but it can be in the way herein suggested. In the language of an eminent editor, "Boil it down."

RESULTS OF READING.

The impression made upon the mind of a youth by the first book he reads is deep and far-reaching. Many who peruse this will, if they revert to their early experience in this line, remember what a flood of light was let into the mind by the persual of the first book, which gave the initial glimpse of the largeness of the world. It enabled them to enter into a new condition and breathe another atmosphere.

If parents fully estimated the importance of placing only sound and wholesome reading within the reach of their children, how carefully they would act in that regard. What children read has more to do with forming their future course for good or ill than most people imagine An instance in point:

Two or three years ago a strapping, broad-shouldered youth, of fine appearance and average intelligence, was sent to the penitentiary in this Territory for grand larceny. A person who was struck with the aspect of this young man, asked him how he came to be in such a position. His reply was frank, truthful, and as follows:

"I was engaged in herding in the western part of the Territory. Time hung heavily upon my hands. I sent word to my sister to send me something to read. She complied and among other books sent me 'The life of Jesse James,' the notorious highwayman. I was deeply interested in the story. It inspired me with a desire to become a great robber, such as he was, and have my name dreaded as a desperado, as in my imagination, I made him a hero. No sooner was the resolution made than I set about putting it into active operation. My first exploit was to steal a bunch of cattle, and here I am in consequence."

Is it too much to say that that young man's sister was the unintentional means of his becoming a thief and landing in prison? It is not stretching the truth to say that she was one of the indirect causes, at least. Neither is it an exaggeration to assume that many parents, through carelessness and the want of ordinary prudence in relation to the character of the reading with which their children have been supplied, have contributed toward sending the latter to the felon's cell and even to the gallows.

The rule works both ways. Many youths who have attained distinction because of their learning and usefulness in their mature years, have received their first impetus in that direction by perusing the story of exalted labors performed by one or other of the great spirits of the race. Imitation is conspicuous in mankind, hence the need of young people being given an opportunity of becoming familiar with the best models.

IN RELATION TO TAXATION.

There is some dissatisfaction on account of the uneven character of the taxation for school purposes. It is claimed correctly that under our present system some counties are not only taxed for the support of their own common schools, but contribute largely toward those in other sections. In some instances counties have within a comparatively small amount all of their Territorial and school taxes returned to them in the form of apportionments for educational purposes.

Of course a liberal disposition will go far toward diminishing any tendency to dissatisfaction in the counties which contribute most largely to the public revenue on this ground. The people as a whole must necessarily look to the welfare of the community as an entirety, without reference to local sectionalism. At the same time it may be advisable to cast about for a method of taxation that will not only be more just than the one extant, but at the same time contribute as fully to the general advancement.

A feasible method presents itself by giving a more emphatic localization to taxation for local purposes. This would render it necessary to base Territorial taxation upon a fair estimate of what is required to run the general machinery. By thus limiting the general expenditures to objects that are more Territorial than local the percentage could be greatly lowered. The adoption of this idea would necessitate the enlargement of the powers of counties to levy taxes to be expended within their own borders. In this way they could be placed in a position not only to construct and keep in repair their own roads and bridges, and make other various improvements, but also maintain and operate their common schools, making them free or otherwise at their own option.

It might be advanced as an argument against such a system, in regard to its bearing upon educational matters, that it would render the status in that regard uneven throughout the Territory. Some counties would ambitiously forge ahead and leave others to lag in the rear. But it is probable that the impetus which the subject would receive by the rapid strides that would be taken in some sections would inspire others with a spirit of emulation, and thus the sum of educational advancement be increased instead of diminished.

The last Legislature passed a measure providing for a Territorial board of equalization of taxes. The gentleman who was governor at that time declined to sign it, and it therefore never blossomed into a law. A peculiarity connected with this declination of the then governor was that an act of that nature was recommended in his message to the Assembly, and it was drawn in accordance with his suggestions regarding what its character should be. Perhaps it is well that it was not signed, for the reason that the commission it created would have found its duties to be somewhat impracticable. It is not supposable that in discharging them they would have oscillated from one end of the Territory to the other in order to justly discriminate in relation to the value of realties. And even if they did, they would have had to depend upon information derived from local sources. If each county had greater scope in regard to taxation with a commission empowered to act in relation to the equalization of taxes the subject would be greatly simplified because rendered less difficult.

The restriction of the power of the Territory in regard to taxation and the enlargement of that of counties has the advantage of being of democratic tendency, enabling each local division to, so far as practicable, look after and take care of its own interests.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.

J. D. McIntosh of St. John, Tooele County, addresses to us the following communication:

"In the News of Dec. 30th, in reply to a question propounded by Mr. Arthur, you stated that a school trustee must be a registered voter. Would you please quote the section of law which says so? If an individual, who is not registered, is elected to the office of a school trustee by the registered voters of a district, and said trustee subscribes to the iron clad oath and is qualified by the county court according to law, would the proceedings of such trustee be illegal?

"By answering the above, you will oblige a number of your readers."

In the article to which our correspondent alludes, the News should have stated that a school trustee must be a *qualified* instead of a *registered* voter, in order to be eligible to the office. Registration is a preparation for voting, but is not a qualification for office, under the laws in force in this Territory.

In 1839 the Legislature passed "An act prescribing certain qualifications necessary to enable a person to be eligible to hold office, vote or serve as a juror," of which sections 3 and 6 are as follows:

"Sec. 3.—No person shall be elected or appointed to any Territorial, district, county or precinct office, unless he shall have been a constant resident in this Territory during at least one year next preceding such election or appointment, neither shall any person be entitled to hold any office of trust or profit in the Territory, or vote at any election unless he is a male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and has been a constant resident of the Territory during the six months next preceding said election or appointment.

Sec. 6. No person shall be deemed a resident within the meaning of this act, unless he is a taxpayer in this Territory."

Such was the law in relation to this subject until the registration act was passed in 1878. That act prescribes registration as a condition on which the elective franchise may be exercised, but it does not affect the conditions relating to the official franchise.

In what might, perhaps, be termed a semi-official manner, School Commissioner Williams has passed upon a case precisely similar to the one which our correspondent evidently refers to. In a town in Box Elder County, a man whose name was not on the registration list, was elected to the office of school trustee. A discussion arose as to his eligibility, and Commissioner Williams was asked to give an opinion upon the subject. He did so, affirming the eligibility of the candidate, substantially holding registration to be a condition pre-requisite to voting, but not to being voted for.

In addition to the qualifications for office required by Territorial law, the so-called Tucker-Edmunds act of Congress prescribes a test oath, substantially identical with the one taken by the voter on being registered. This oath, taken by an officer elect answers every purpose of equity—that is of equalness—as well as if administered for the purpose of registration. The elective and official franchises are thus put upon the same plane so far as the oath is concerned.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

The Measure Introduced in the Utah Legislature Yesterday.

The following is the full text of the anti-polygamy measure introduced into the lower branch of the Utah Legislature yesterday afternoon, by Hon. Wm. H. King, of Millard County:

A BILL

for an act for the punishment of polygamy and other offenses.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:* That every person who has a husband or wife living who hereafter marries another, whether married or single, and any man who hereafter simultaneously, or on the same day, marries more than one woman, is guilty of polygamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; but this section shall not extend to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage shall have been absent for five consecutive years, and is not known to such person to be living and is believed by such person to be dead, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been pronounced void by a valid decree of a competent court, on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract.

Sec. 2. That if any male person hereafter cohabits with more than one woman he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court, provided in all cases of unlawful cohabitation, sexual intercourse shall be proved as an essential element of the offense.

Sec. 3. That whoever commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding three years; and when the act is committed between a married woman and a man who is unmarried, both parties to such act shall be deemed guilty of adultery; and when such act is committed between a married man and a woman who is unmarried, the man shall be deemed guilty of adultery; *provided*, that a conviction or acquittal under this act, or any act of Congress upon an indictment charging unlawful cohabitation, or adultery, with the same person, within the same period of time, shall be a bar to a prosecution for the other offense; *provided further*, that persons living in polygamous relationship upon the passage of the act, shall not be liable to prosecution for adultery.

Sec. 4. That if any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity computed according to the rules of the civil law, shall marry or have sexual intercourse with such other so-related person, knowing her or him to be within said degree of relationship, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of incest, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than three years and not more than fifteen years.

Sec 5. That if an unmarried man or woman commit fornication, both of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding $100.

TRYING TIMES.

In all the dealings of God with the human family, from the earliest ages down to the present time, there has been what the poet has termed, "times that try men's souls," when there have been rumors of war and controversy, and periods of excitement when the evil passions of men were fired to the commission of crime, and redhanded persecution ran riot throughout the fairest regions of the earth; when the lurid torch was lit and the murderous sword was unsheathed in the cause of alleged religion; when law and order were trampled under foot, covenants violated, contracts broken, human rights disregarded, governments disrupted, and states and empires rent asunder—such were indeed times that tried men's souls, and such are now the trials of the true Saints of God, which will in time demonstrate beyond a doubt who are the brave, the true and honorable among mankind.

But these are not the only trying times of human history. It is not simply during seasons of bloodshed, anarchy and commotion that the truth and integrity of men's characters may be tested and proven. Peace and prosperity are often quite as effectual as turmoil and adversity in solving the problem. Indeed, the whole routine of life, whether happiness or misery, hardship or ease, wealth or want, is one continuous test, extending from the cradle to the grave. Still there are such things as special times of trial, which comes upon all who are permitted to tarry at any length in this mortal state; and every soul, particularly every righteous soul, must some day meet and experience them. It is a most notable characteristic of divine economy that something is not given for nothing: but from every individual seeker after eternal happiness is expected a fitting proof of his or her worthiness to attain the exaltation to which each aspires.

All tests are not alike. They are as numerous as the sands of the sea shore, and as varied as the natures and capacities of those to whom they are applied. This is necessary, for what would try one would not try another, and justice demands that the pressure be made equal and appropriate on all. But differ as they may, they all have the same object—the development of the soul, its education and enlightenment, its purification and preparation, if found worthy, for higher and better things hereafter.

As already intimated, and as every Latter-day Saint believes, there is just as much variety in eternal rewards as is exhibited in the spirits of those who win them, and in the nature of the trials they are called to endure beforehand. The Savior said to His disciples: "In my Father's house are many mansions, I go to prepare a place for you; that where I am there ye may be also." To whom and of what was Christ speaking when He said this? He was speaking of the celestial kingdom, the glory of the sun, the immediate presence of God, the highest of all, and he addressed those comforting words to such as would follow in His footsteps, drink the bitter cup that He drank of, be baptized with the baptism that He was baptized with, serve Him through good and evil report, be hated of all men for His name's sake, and in spite of the faggot, the scaffold, of chains and dungeons, and the rack, endure faithful and unflinching to the end. Those who strive for celestial honors must certainly expect greater trials of their faith, must give stronger proofs of their fidelity to principle than those who are satisfied with the prospect of a lesser reward. All is based upon and regulated by just, merciful principles. Justice will not deny mercy, nor mercy defeat the ends of justice.

Every Gospel dispensation is a special time to try men's souls. To serve God and sacrifice the world; to forsake all and follow the Lord of life; to choose good and reject evil; to preach virtue and shun vice; to love those who hate in return; to pray for those who persecute and betray; to stand unmoved amidst the taunts and hostile efforts of the wicked, and if needful lay down life itself in the cause of truth and righteousness; such are the grand tests required of the Saints of the Most High, in all ages of the world.

They are delved like precious ore from the pits of obscurity; purified as gold in the fires of affliction; stamped with the dies of sorrow and suffering, and rung like suspected coins on the counters of the exchanger, ere they are accepted as legal tenders of the Government of God, and numbered among the treasures of His realm.

It has been well said by Zion's poetress, "It is no trifling thing to be a Saint." It is an arduous, iron-handed reality. But arduous as it is, it is not impossible. God does not require impossibilities of any one. "What man has done man can do." "What woman has achieved woman can again accomplish." It was a hard trial for Abraham to offer up his only son, but his faith was equal to the test, and his willingness to comply with the divine requisition was accounted to him for righteousness.

This generation must live by faith, and the day is coming when their faith will be tested to the utmost. God will have a tried people, and even as the armorer tests by pressure the strength and elasticity of the blade he has formed, so the Almighty will test the faith and endurance of the souls He has created. That which will not bend must break, and that which snaps in twain, or remains bent when the pressure is withdrawn, will be accounted imperfect and discarded as a thing of little worth.

Therefore, we, as Latter-day Saints, should gird up our loins and prepare for the day that is approaching; a day that shall cause the cowards' knees to quake and the hand of the reprobate to tremble; a day that shall tear the mask from the face of the hypocrite and lay bare the heart of the traitor; a day that will decide who is for the Lord and who against Him; a time that will try men's souls and try them to the very core and sound them to the depth. Let us prepare for it, that it overtake us not as a thief in the night. Judgments that have been predicted are at hand, but they will begin at the House of the Lord, and roll their thunder to the uttermost part of the earth. "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not her plagues; for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." Hence let us, as young men and women of Zion, stand in holy places, resting our feet on the granite rock of truth, with faith as a tower reaching to heaven, awaiting the coming of the great and terrible day when all things that can be will be shaken.

Monitor.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Terrible Financial and Social Condition Prevailing at Lima, Peru.

No Money in Circulation and Business at a Standstill with Great Depression.

The Losses by the Great Fire at Indianapolis Last Night Foot Up $950,000.

The Back Bone of the Great Storm Broken and Trains Running Again.

Petroleum Panic in New York—Substantial Testimonial for Burgess, Etc.

By Telegraph to the News.

A Royal Invitation.

Rome, Jan. 14.—It is reported that Queen Victoria will invite King Humbert and Queen Marguerite to visit London during the coming exhibition.

May Be He Couldn't.

London, Jan. 14.—Berlin and Vienna are disappointed because the Czar made no speech.

Sexton Improving.

Dublin, Jan. 14.—Thomas Sexton, Lord Mayor elect, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is improving slowly.

Immense Capital.

London, Jan. 14.—The capital of the new limited concern which will be formed from the present Bass Brewing Company has been fixed at £4,088,000.

Parnell.

Dublin, Jan. 14.—Parnell, who has been for several days at Avondale, his estate, has returned to England.

Petroleum Panic.

New York, Jan 14.—There was wild excitement at the opening of the petroleum market to-day. Nearly all traders had selling orders and they began throwing over their oil without any effort to steady the market. The prices in less than ten minutes from the opening declined from 94 to 89. Supporting orders were then placed on the market and prices rallied to 91⅞. There is still a feeling of anxiety and liquidation by small dealers continues.

Proposition Rejected.

Vienna, Jan. 14.—The *New Free Press* says that Russia recently proposed to Germany and Austria that Prince Peter Karageorgevick be made ruler of Bulgaria. Austria flatly refused to accede to the proposition and Russia withdrew it.

Returned.

Dublin, Jan. 14.—The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, who has been making private inquiries into the condition of affairs in Ireland, will return to London today.

Substantial Testimonial.

New York, Jan. 14.—The committee to raise a testimonial fund for Edward Burgess, the designer of the victorious yachts *Puritan*, *Mayflower* and *Volunteer*, has collected over $10,000, which has been handed over to him.

Police Escort.

Panama, Jan. 14.—A police escort has been arranged for every train.

Costa Rican Item.

Costa Rica, Jan. 13.—The *Official Gazette* says the government has cheerfully consented that the Nicargua Inter-Oceanic Canal Company be permitted to explore and effect surveys in the territory of Repic.

A letter dated Callao December 17th, says intense excitement has reigned in Lima and Callao owing to the paper currency continuing to decrease in value. Disorders have resulted in the market places and streets and a regular panic occurred.

Ecuador is meditating the seizure of the northern part of Peru. The Peruvians who reside there, it is said, would be pleased to change their nationality.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A Lima letter says: "The market-places and provision shops are the scenes of most painful events. We have seen women trying to buy food with ten and twenty sole notes and no one would receive them in payment. The streets had to be patrolled in Lima and strong squads of soldiers stationed in the markets to prevent the people from attempting acts of violence against those who refuse to sell for paper money. Among the various incidents of trouble was the appearance of a number of people in front of the house of Sigiamund Jacoby, an extensive money dealer. Stones were thrown at the windows of his residence, but the patrollers soon appeared and drove the rioters off. On December 10th there was not a single money changer or business house in Lima selling silver soles for paper money. When the crowd formed around the palace,

PRESIDENT CACERES

spoke from one of the balconies and assured all present that the government was doing everything possible to remove the causes of alarm and to re-establish confidence. In Acope, in the north of Peru, trouble was feared, as business houses all refused to sell for paper currency. In Trujillo almost all the retail stores are closed and bakers have stopped baking because the holders of flour will only sell for silver dollars, while the bakers only hold notes. In the money market in Lima there were 1,800 stalls; of this number 1,300

WERE CLOSED

Dec. 15. The steeples of the churches were occupied by pickets to prevent the rioters making a call to arms with bells, and all the liquor shops and hotels were closed by the police. The banks were also closed. Disorders have occurred at Huant Cavelica, and Acting Fral, prefect, Senor Apolinario Zuniga, treasurer and Senor Isadro Sanchez have been murdered.

The Great Fire.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—The fire last night was right in the heart of the wholesale section of the city, and the stores destroyed were all among the largest on the street. It is the season of the year, too, when huge buildings are packed from cellar to garret with goods. A spring stock of goods had just been stowed away and thousands of dollars that had left the safes of the merchants only a few days ago went up in the flames. The individual losses foot up about $950,000. Among the

LARGEST LOSERS

are George W. Stout, wholesale grocer, $80,000; D. P. Erwin & Co., wholesale dry goods, $300,000; Pearson and Wetzel, wholesale queensware, $175,000; Tanner and Sullivan, wholesale tinners, $65,000; McKee and Branhan, boots and shoes, $70,000; Berkshire Fire Insurance Co., $65,000. The losses are nearly covered by insurance.

The Storm Breaking.

Minneapolis, Jan. 14.—The storm's back is broken and the railroads have gone to work to burrow their way through the hard-packed drifts. The snow is as hard and heavy as sand, and baffled snow plows. The only train in at Union depot yesterday was the Wisconsin Central. Two east-bound Northern Pacific trains came in this morning 89 and 50 hours late. One of them has been snowed in 50 miles west of here for 72 hours.

Manitoba this morning started out two northwestern trains, two engines and a snow plow to each train.

Trains from Chicago are expected in tonight on all the roads, but it will take from two to five engines for each train.

The Duluth road is open, but the Omaha line to Sioux City is badly plugged up.

The Northern Pacific has had an excellent opportunity to test the rotary snow plow, with entire success. Over 200 miles of track in Dakota, with the snow averaging 15 feet deep, has been cleared by one plow in sixteen hours. This is an unparalelled achievement.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

New York, Jan. 14. Noon.

The stock market opened very dull but steady this morning with prices practically without change. The market has been featureless and at 11 o'clock is stagnant at opening prices.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, I. D. m., Jan. 14.

Wheat—Steady; cash, 77⅝; Feb., 7⅞; May, 84⅛.
Corn—Steady; cash, 48⅝; Feb., 8⅞; May, 54 1-16.
Oats—Easy; May, 34⅛.
Barley—Nothing doing.
Pork—Firm; cash, 14.76; May, 15.21½.
Lard—Steady; cash, 7.42½; Feb., 42½@45; May, 67½.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 14. Close.

Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new 2 winter, 6s. 9d., steady; do spring, 6s 9d.
Flour—Supply good. 8s. 4d., firm.
Corn—Holders offer sparingly; spot 4s. 11½d.; firm; Jan., 4s. 11½d., firm; Feb., 4s. 11¾d.; March, 5s. ¾d., firm.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on January 14, 1888, at 11 a. m. local time.

Place of Observation.	Thermometer. Exposed.	Change in last 24 Hours.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Wind. Direction.	Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
S. L. City†	6	26	6*		N w	Light	Clear
Ogden	3*				S	Light	Fair
Stockton	6*	26			N	Light	Sn'g
Bingham	3*	24				Calm	Cl'dy
Park City	10	36			N	Light	Cl'dy
Alta							
Provo	12?	20				Calm	Cl'dy
Lake Park.							

Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m.

S. L. City	0*	24			Nw	Fresh	Clear
Helena							
Fort Custer							
Washakie.							

†Minimum temperature, 6°.
*Below zero.
Posted in frame at 12 noon, Jan. 14, 1888.
Wm. A. Kortz, Sergeant Signal Corps.

Special Notices.

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; $30 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 70, West Acton, Mass. d 4?

SAM LEVY,
Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars
171 & 173 s. Main Street.

☞ Full accommodations for all at Beck's Hot Springs.

The reason Why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store

DR. ROMAINA B. PRATT.
Resident Physician at the Deseret Hospital, but still continues her outside practice in obstetrics, eye, ear, etc., as before.
☞ Telephone 269. dim

Try that free sample of Pearline.

HAMMOND TYPE WRITERS. 3 Months' trial. C. Orloff, Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—*Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.*

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

THE SKIN CAN BE KEPT SOFT,

White and free from taint of perspiration by adding Darbys Prophylactic Fluid to the water used in bathing. It removes all offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body. Used as a tooth-wash it will harden the gums, preserve the teeth, cure the tooth-ache and make the breath pure and sweet. Cures chafing and inflammation, Piles, Scald Feet, Corns, etc.

All persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Colic and all kinds of indigestions will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bitters. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
Providing for Relinquishment of Dower, as well as all other kinds of Blank forms, for sale at the Deseret News Office.

At Night Always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

☞ Beck's Hot Springs ready for patrons.

REDUCED RATES.
Coal! Coal! Coal!
The following prices on Coal will be in effect on and after Jan. 1, 1888:

Coal.	Delivered.	At Yard.
Rock Springs Lump,	$6.50	$6.00
" " Mine Slack,	$4.00	$3 50
Pleasant Valley Lump	$6.00	$5 50
" " Mine Slack	$3.50	$3.00
Red Canyon Lump	$5.00	$4 50
" Mine Slack	$3 00	$2 50

Full car load rates for Lump Coal delivered, 50 cents per ton less than above delivered rates, and at yard 50 cents per ton less than above yard rates.
Special car load rates to Manufacturers and Smelters.
All yard stacks $2 00 pr ton at yard and $2.50 pr ton delivered.
Coal Department Union Pacific Ry.
A. J. Gunnell, Agent.

☞ Try a luxurious bath at Beck's Hot Springs.

Pearline for All Housewives.

☞ Call at Beck's HotSprings and take a bath.

JUST RECEIVED!
Linsey Sheeting,
Wool Batting,
Overshirts and Underwear,
Blankets, Trunks, etc., at
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.
Agts. Provo Woolen Mills,
No. 36 Main Street.

Old And reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all Impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial Diseases it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM
and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE
is every box warranted for Cuts Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA
has no equal. Stands alone as the *Great Blood Purifyer* and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines.
Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

NOTICE.

Whereas, certain parties are and have been trying to injure the business of the Utah Nursery Co., by certain false claims I publish the enclosed.

Salt Lake, Dec. 24, 1887.

J. A. Goodhue Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Referring to the attack made by A. Milton Musser upon you and your business I have only to say, that I have not a share of the stock of the Utah Nursery Co., nor any interest therein. I *did* subscribe for *one hundred* of the 50,000 shares in order to incorporate the company, but with no purpose of investment and the stock was never issued to me.

Very truly yours,
C. S. Varian.

The Utah Nursery Co. was organized to do a legitimate business, and hope by honest and fair means to hold the trade they now have and increase it.

J. A. Goodhue,
d&s Manager.

SLEIGHING PARTIES!
Are just the thing for January, but you can't enjoy the cold ride if feeble from debility. Paine's Celery Compound has made new men out of thousands whose brains and bodies, from overwork or dissipation, were failing them.

OUR BABIES.
How they are loved! Keep them fat, healthy and happy, by using Lactated Food. It is easily digested, and, when prepared for use, is identical with healthy mother's milk. It is both the best and most economical food.

☞ Pearline makes Washing easy.

☞ Beck's Hot Springs repaired and in full blast.

FOR RENT.
A HOUSE OF 3 ROOMS, ORCHARD, 5 acres of land, 3½ acres in cultivation. in Sugar House Ward, close to the Asylum; Eight dollars per month. Enquire at Mr. W. J. Moss, No. 29, Ninth East Street, City.
d 3 MRS. DUNN.

TO RENT
TO RESPONSIBLE AND CAREFUL parties, from one to five years, 11 acres fine land, twenty minutes drive from Post Office, with two story house and large barn. Also, 65 acres on State Road, as a whole or in subdivisions.
WM. H. SHEARMAN,
d Godbe Pitts Drug Co.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

FOR COAL
Call Telephone No. 311.
All Kinds at DEPOT PRICES
E. Y. & T. E. TAYLOR,
157 w. South Temple St.

LEGAL NOTICE.
In the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.
In the matter of the Estate of James Marsden, Deceased.
Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

On reading and filing the petition of Joseph Harker and Ellen Nora Marsden, Administrators of the estate of James Marsden, deceased, setting forth that they have filed their final account of their administration upon said estate in this Court; that all the debts have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing said final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said James Marsden, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 11th day of February, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs of the said James Marsden, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively prior to said 11th day of February 1888.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated Salt Lake City, January 12th, 1888

Territory of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake. }

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order appointing time and place for hearing petition for settlement of final account and for distribution in the matter of the Estate of James Marsden, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1888.

[SEAL.] JOHN C. CUTLER,
d td Probate Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.
In the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.
In the Matter of the Estate of Anna K. Walin, deceased.
Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

On reading and filing the petition of W. B. Barton, Administrator of the Estate of Anna K. Walin, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court; that all the debts have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing said final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Anna K. Walin, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 13th day of February, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Anna K. Walin, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively prior to said 13th day of February, 1888.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated January 13th, 1888.

Territory of Utah, } ss.
County of Salt Lake. }

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and for distribution in the matter of the estate of Anna K. Walin, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1888.

[SEAL.] JOHN C. CUTLER,
d td Probate Clerk.

Z. C. M. I.

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AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

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A. L. WILLIAMS, Agent and Manager,
145 s. MAIN STREET.

PLEASANT VALLEY, $6.00 per Ton Delivered.
MINE SLACK, - $3.50 " " "

SOLE AGENT FOR
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BLACKSMITH COAL!

C. M. DONELSON & CO.
NOW COME TO THE FRONT WITH A
Grand Clearance Sale!
AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND SOME OF THE
RAREST BARGAINS
Ever Offered the Salt Lake Public,
In order to CLOSE OUT our Stock of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wraps,
IN SILK, PLUSH, ASTRACHAN, Etc., at
ACTUAL COST.

Ladies' Wraps from $5.00 up.
Ladies' and Children's Hose at Half Price.
Blankets at $ 2.00, worth $4.00.
Quilts of all grades at Cost.
Ladies' Cloth, Plain or Plaid, worth $1.25, at 75c. yd.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear at Reduced Prices.
Brocade Velvet, all Colors, at 75c. yard.
Velveteen at 45c. yard.
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