EVENING NEWS.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - August 1, 1888.

PEOPLE'S TICKET,

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

General Election, August 6, 1888.

For Selectman,
ELIAS A. SMITH.
For County Clerk,
JOHN C. CUTLER.
For Surveyor,
JOHN D. H. McALLISTER.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
JAMES H. MOYLE.
For Treasurer,
MELVIN E. CUMMINGS.
For Recorder,
GEORGE M. CANNON.
For Sheriff,
ANDREW J. BURT.
For Assessor,
JESSE W. FOX, JR.
For Coroner,
GEORGE J. TAYLOR.

"LIBERAL" LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A SAN FRANCISCO grand jury, a short time ago, among other things reported as follows:

"Our elections, primarily and finally, are controlled to a great extent by 1200 to 1500 members of the criminal element leagued together and rendering quid pro quo, having so-called "pulls" on men in authority and others influential with those having power. Matters have reached such a condition here that to openly offend the directory of the criminal element seems to invite complete political ostracism."

How much better is that kind of politics than the so-called "Church rule" in Utah?" Even suppose the latter to be a fact instead of a hollow fiction, would it not be infinitely better than the San Francisco system? New, York, Boston, Chicago and other big American cities suffer from similar combinations, if their own press is to be believed. Is that the American style so much vaunted by some extremely "liberal" —to themselves—local politicians. Who would not prefer being ruled by a body of decent, God-fearing men, devoted to the welfare of the community, to being dominated by wire-pullers, office-seekers and criminals, linked in with officials greedy-eyed and plundered?

If the minority here were to gain control, is there any security that the same state of things prevailing in the cities we have named would not soon exist here? We have had an honest and economical administration of public affairs in this Territory, and it would be deplorable to see the kind of change for which certain schemers are always agitating.

There is no part of this great country where there is greater freedom to the voter than in Utah, nor where the public are better protected in their political rights. All the hue-and-cry that is raised near election times about "church rule" and kindred nonsense, is the worst kind of clap-trap. It only catches a few feebled-minded and silly people, who think they are fairly sweating independence by wildly seconding the efforts of their own and the public's enemies to create division.

Who is there in Utah, having the statutory qualifications, that is hindered in the exercise of any political right, or compelled against his will to support any public measure or any candidate for office? Who can truthfully assert that he is subject to any kind of penalty or punishment for differing with others in his political actions or opinions?

As to pressure of party or domination of bosses, just watch the course of the opposition at any election, and see if there is not a hundred-fold more of those objectionable influences among them than are ever brought to bear in the People's Party.

The conservative non-"Mormons" of this Territory will be consulting their own interests, the permanent peace and prosperity of Utah, and the welfare of the whole people irrespective of creed or party, by quietly sustaining with their secret ballots the nominees of the majority, whose place on the People's ticket is a guaranty of fidelity to the public good. And no member of that party who has not lost his senses will play into the hands of the enemy by giving way to some personal objection, and scratching a ticket prepared by the People's delegates after full, fair and free discussion. We do not want any such local government as that complained of in San Francisco, and we shall never be cursed with it while the majority of the citizens retain control.

ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME.

WHEN intelligent observers speak of the alarming increase of crime in the United States, in spite of the growth of education, they are met by the optimistic assertion that the population has increased very rapidly and therefore it must be expected that the criminal statistics will show big figures. But an official who is said to be a reliable authority on this question—Warden McClaughry of the Joliet penitentiary—has announced in a public lecture that during the last thirty years the criminal class has increased twice as fast as the population. He places the known criminals at 500,000 persons, more than a third of whom are under 20 and half of them, that is 250,000, are under 21 years old. Only one tenth of the whole number are in confinement.

This is a serious condition of affairs. And the gravest item in the bill of particulars is the alleged increase of juvenile depravity. Readers of the daily news as published in the papers and particularly in the dispatches, must have observed the frequent commission of crimes by very young persons of both sexes. The dime novel is debited with a good deal of responsibility for this. But is it not clear that we must look deeper than into the inside of books, whether yellow-backed or red, for the causes of this criminal tendency in the young?

The outlook is not pleasant. If this is one of the results of the boasted civilization of the age, is it not suggestive of something radically wrong in that civilization? Would it not be as well to look for the roots of its defects instead of reveling so much in praise of its blossoms? If a young "Mormon," male or female, goes to the bad, it is the custom among a certain class to lay the blame on the religion of the parents. It matters not that this religion in its teachings and spirit is vigorously hostile to crime. That counts for nothing with its detractors. We do not lay the increase of crime at the door of any particular religion. But that there is little room for boasting of the superiority of "Christian civilization" when crime is increasing with increased facilities for the operation of that civilization, ought to be clear enough to cause a little more humility. And especially does this appear in the light of the fact that the children growing up under its fostering care, in a land of free schools and religious opportunities and institutions, are exhibiting in so many instances a markedjand terrible criminal tendency.

The lack of restraint upon the rising generation in this country is one source of evil to society. Children are permitted to do pretty much as they please, and liberty is suffered to run beyond legitimate bounds. Parents who are strict in the government of their offspring are accused of being tyrannical, and so many are allowed to "run at loose ends," that any restriction placed upon a boy or girl is resented because of this general laxity.

The absence of practical moral and religious tuition in the common school system has also much to do with the prevalence of crime, which is sure to be an accompaniment of a decline in faith and a decadence of the spirit of devotion.

A lack of profitable employment is another cause of vice. If every boy and girl in the country could find something to do for which reasonable wages could be obtained, there would be far less lawlessness and fewer inhabitants of prisons. This is one of the pressing necessities of the times in Utah. Idleness is a crime-breeder. We have an immense juvenile population with few avenues of industry. We need factories and workshops. Their establishment would be a far more striking advertisement of Utah's opportunities and attractions than any amount of glittering allurements to catch outside capital.

Educational and industrial establishments should complement each other. Teach the children good principles as well as rules and figures, and then provide the youth with work. This will prevent much evil and it will be found cheaper to do this than to pay for the care of paupers and the punishment of offenders.

Outside of the Brigham Young Academy and College, where is the advanced educational establishment endowed by a Utah capitalist? And where is the industrial institution not built solely for the purpose of making money? Investments for the employment of young people, if they only paid expenses would be of advantage to the community and an honor to those who thus used the means entrusted to them by Divine Providence, and would certainly bring them the reward of those who "lay up treasures in heaven."

BALLOT BOX SAFEGUARDS.

THE last legislature enacted a law "To prevent crimes against the elective franchise," with which all voters and citizens would do well to make themselves familiar. It is found on page 15 of the Session Laws, and contains some rather rigid provisions. Section 1 is as follows:

"That every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this Territory or of Congress relating to elections in this Territory, who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who, in his official capacity, knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such acts or omissions is prescribed by law, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by both."

Section 2 relates to fraudulent registration. Sections 3, 4 and 5 are vital features of the law, and all suffragists and citizens should become familiar with them. To this end they are here reproduced:

SEC. 3. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or aids or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted; or adds to or mixes with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, or fraudulently carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list or ballots, or ballot box, or wilfully detains, mutilates or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election, or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election, or canvass from being fairly held or lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years or by both.

SEC. 4. Every person not entitled to vote who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote, attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Every person who procures, aids, encourages, assists, counsels or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election knowing or believing that the person is not qualified and entitled to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 6 provides that any officer or judge of an election, who commits certain offenses against the sacredness of the ballot, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than seven years. The section is very explicit, covers the ground well, and apparently would be found difficult to evade, if the voters were vigilant in guarding their rights. Section 7 provides that any election judge who shall fail to deposit a ballot in the ballot box when properly tendered, or who shall pry into the secresy of a ballot, by attempting to learn the contents thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. Section 8 punishes forging or counterfeiting election returns by imprisonment in the penitentiary from two to ten years. Section 9 punishes the adding to or subtracting from the votes cast at an election, by from one to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Section 10 provides for the punishment of persons who aid or abet in the commission of the above offenses, and section 11 provides for the punishment of any person who seeks, by bribery, menace, etc., to influence the vote of an elector.

Some of the acts prohibited by this law might be performed thoughtlessly or without criminal intent, and the entire statute should be studied, especially by all election officers, that its provisions may be understood and faithfully and intelligently complied with.

It may be well to add here that the last legislature also passed another law in the interest of the public welfare in relation to elections, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors on any day set apart for the holding of any election for territorial, county, municipal, district or precinct officers, except school trustees. This statute makes it a misdemeanor to sell, give away or furnish intoxicating liquor on an election day.

HOW SOME BOOMS WORK.

OF all the booms which western speculators boast, none have been more boasted than the boom at Wichita, Kansas. Fortunes were made while it lasted and property went up to fabulous figures. When it "busted" as most booms do "bust," everything was as flat as a buffalo chip and as dead as a 'doble. The wind up may be best understood by perusal of the advertising columns of the *Eagle* which publishes three and a half columns of sheriff's sales. Enough said.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

French Projects—Death of Queen Esther—Increase of Cremation —Eastern Question—Bismarck's Schemes—Winds and Storms.

The Emperor Charles V once said, "There is no nation does more to ruin itself than France, and yet everything turns out for her salvation. France is never so near success as when she seems beaten down by fortune. Unceasingly on the point of perishing, she rises up again with incredible vitality."

A fulfilment of those words was seen in the years following the terrible defeats of the Franco-Prussian war and the still more terrible scenes of the Parisian Commune in 1871. With her military prestige gone, a portion of her territory appropriated by the enemy, the government weakened by the dissentions of political factions, many of her public buildings, in ruins, and her finances crippled by a debt equal to four thousand millions of dollars, it seemed for a time that France must cease to be a prominent nation of the earth. Yet in eight years that enormous debt was paid, her commerce revived, and she, a sadder and perhaps a wiser nation, entered upon a career of prosperity which may give her a truer glory, and more grateful remembrance among the nations of the earth.

The works of the great sculptors, painters and architects of Greece and Italy have won for those nations the world's sympathies. Whatever may happen to them, their sciences, arts and literature will inspire feelings of veneration toward either, which will increase from generation to generation. In like manner, the fine arts constitute for France an admirable propaganda. To these France seems destined to owe her greatest of conquests. The check which French militarism has received may prove a lasting benefit to the world, by directing French genius to a nobler and more peaceful field. Whatever may be said against the French schools of painting and sculpture, we should not forget that if the nobles of England or the merchant princes of America did not patronize these works of art, they would soon fall into disrepute. When a higher morality and juster conceptions of the beautiful shall prevail we may expect to see a change in this direction. M Lockroy, in his speech before the "Societe des Artistes" the other day, and the president, M. Bailey, in awarding the prizes to the various competitors, indicate that a reform has already commenced. Meanwhile, the preparations for the great International Exposition go gradually forward. That vast space known as the Champs de Mars, is quite covered with magnificent structures of iron, and glass. The Eiffel Tower built exclusively of steel, makes itself daily more and more conspicuous. From its top when finished will be presented the grandest panorama of Paris that can well be imagined. The exposition itself will be not only the centennial of the French Revolution but likewise an attempt to surpass all previous expositions; and from the vast preparations now in progress it seems likely to succeed.

The project of building a grand maratime canal through France at a cost of five hundred millions of dollars may seem at first as very doubtful, but M. Jules de Douhet has demonstrated its feasibility and the manner in which the cities of France and financial societies have endorsed his plans is an earnest of success. This new ship canal is to start from Havre and by utilizing as far as practicable the Seine, the Loire and the Rhone will proceed in a nearly direct line to Marseilles. By this route the largest ships and men-of-war will be able to pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean and *vice versa* with but little delay. It would endow Paris, Lyons and other centers with naval ports, rescue much of the low lands along the rivers from inundation, and provide hydraulic power for industrial purposes, at a minimum cost. A considerable portion of the trade now passing through the Straits of Gibraltar would be diverted to this channel and the Gothard and Bremer railway companies would lose a good proportion of their profits. It is estimated that the traffic would exceed forty million tons per annum, and allowing double the working expenses of the Suez canal there would still be profits sufficient to pay a dividend of 14½ per cent. Eight years is the time allowed for the completion of the work.

The rejection of the Channel Tunnel Bill in the British House of Commons by a vote of 305 against 165 has made some of the radical newspapers very angry. *Le Gaulois* says, "England is the most narrow-minded among the nations."

La France says: "The English who inundate the world with a deluge of tiresome tourists, do everything they possibly can to prevent strangers from visiting their island."

Considerable sensation has been caused at Chatham, England, by the death of Mrs. Esther Jezreel, the leader of the New and Latter House of Israel, which occurred at the "Woodlands" on June 30th. Deceased was the wife of James Jershom Jezreel, *alias* White, the founder of the sect, and was known to her followers as Queen Esther, the Virgin, the mother of Israel. The death of Mrs. Jezreel is a striking commentary upon the central doctrine of this sect, which is that they are an elect people who are to be preserved from the grave and corruption. This extraordinary doctrine suffered a great shaking up about three years ago when the prophet James Jershom Jezreel went the way of all flesh. The faithful, however, got over the difficulty by saying that "the good man was not good enough," and that some imperfection of which his followers were ignorant had unfitted him to be one of the chosen remnant. Mrs. Jezreel succeeded her husband as head of the sect, and, it is thought her unexpected death will cause the entire collapse of the movement. In the history of religious delusions the story of this strange sect would form one of the most striking chapters.

In Italy we have another subject worthy of notice. In a land where every spot is carefully cultivated; where the ever flowing tide of humanity pushes the cities still further and further into the already thickly settled country, and where the grim old reaper, Death, has gathered so many harvests, it is a subject of grave consideration, what shall they do with their dead?

This is especially so in Italy where there is hardly a considerable city or town without its Cremation Society, and all the apparatus for incinerating the human body. The influence of the church in Italy is decidedly against cremation, yet cremation is widely extending, and even second and third class cities are adopting it.

Cremation services in Italy are always performed with seriousness and with reverence. No Catholic clergy ever attend, but in some cases a Protestant clergy read a kind of funeral service. In the majority of cases, however, the discourses or eulogies pronounced at the cremations, are by friends of the deceased, or more frequently by scientific professors.

Two weeks ago a crematory temple was officially dedicated at Turin, the fourth city in size in Italy. Not only were the Mayor and many of the Aldermen present, but likewise an immense number of invited guests, among whom were representatives of thirty professional and scientific societies. There also was Prof. Pagliani, who is chief officer of the department of Public Health.

M. Crispi, minister of the interior had deputed Pagliani to represent the Italian government on this occasion; and a letter from M. Crispi to the turin cremation society was also read. After expressing his regret that he could not be present "at the solemn festival for the inauguration of the *Ara Crematoria*, (altar of cremation)," Crispi continues "I desire to express to you and to your colleagues my best wishes for the success of your undertaking. (Signed) *Il Ministro* Crispi." This is the first time that the government of Italy, or perhaps any other country has given a public sanction to cremation. I mention this as one of the "signs of the times."

In reference to the eastern question it may be said that there are so many warring influences at work in the Balkan peninsula that it is well to receive news therefrom *cum grano salis*. Late dispatches, however, are rather ominous if true. Prince Ferdinand may be reluctantly compelled to retire from business, with or without his life; and Bulgaria may have the honor of becoming an integral part of the Russian empire. Austria might not like this arrangement, but what can she do? Both the Austrian and Italian governments are evidently annoyed at the eagerness shown by the Emperor William to ingratiate himself with the Czar. The darkest shadow is the prospect is the inability of Russia to content herself with a square Bulgarian meal.

The sensational news of the moment is that a secret treaty has been concluded between the Belgian and German governments, by which the former, in the event of war with France, engages to permit Russian troops not only to pass through Belgian territory, but also to occupy certain Belgian fortresses.

In return for this aid and assistance, it is said, Belgium is to receive French Flanders, after the successful conclusion of the war between Germany and France. This intelligence—the authenticity of which it is impossible to vouch for, as the German Chancellor is not given to proclaiming secrets from the housetops—was first given to the world in the pages of *La Nouvelle Revue*, but has since been taken up and commented upon by a portion of the French daily press. *Le Voltaire* admits the seriousness of the intelligence, and that the German Chancellor has brought to light an agreement between Belgium and Prussia in 1831 which gives the latter the right to occupy Namur and Liege in certain eventualities. *Le Voltaire* also adds: "It is in vain that the Chancellor offers French Flanders to Belgium as a price of its co-operation. The Belgians are not so easily taken in, as they know that what Germany really covets, is to complete its geographical structure by the Dutch and Belgian ports."

While the storms in the political sky are gathering and seem ready to burst and deluge the nations of Europe in blood and sorrow, the storms in the physical world are greater than those of recent years. The effect of the rain and wind and hail storms that have prevailed during the last week in northern Italy and eastern and northern Switzerland is simply terrible. The fallen shade trees, broken and torn out by the roots, lay like fallen soldiers on a filed of battle. The hailstones that have beaten numerous fields of grain into the ground were as large as nuts. Near Basle and across the Rhine in Baden whole orchards have been destroyed. A railway train approaching the St. Gothard tunnel from the Italian side had every window broken. The little lakes of Switzerland have raged like the ocean in a storm, and in some instances pleasure boats have been tossed far up on the beach.

J. H. W.

Paris, July 9th, 1888.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Irish Priests Reported to the Pope for Advising Tenants to Resist Evictions.

Mortality in Kansas City Resulting from the Excessive Heat.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Seven Deaths from the Heat.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 1.—Seven deaths have occurred in this city within the past 24 hours, as the result of excessive heat. Temperature 97.

Exposition Opened.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 1.—The Centennial Exposition here has been formally opened.

Farewell to Mr. Lathrop.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—The Czar has given a farewell audience to Mr. Lathrop, who has just resigned as American minister to Russia.

Republican Nominees.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—At last evening's session of the Republican State Convention, additional nominations for representatives to Congress were made as follows: First district, Judge J. J. Dehaven, of Humboldt; second district, John A. Eagon, of Amadar; sixth district, Gen. William Nandover, renominated. For presidential electors at large, John F. Swite and W. S. L. Barnes; first district, T. Cowthers; second, G. W. Schell; third, L. Mizner; fourth, Samuel M. Shortridge; fifth, Geo. A. Knight; sixth, P. N. Streeter.

Crew Rescued.

LONDON, Aug. 1. — Advices from Corea report the loss of the German steamer *Deutschland*. The crew were rescued.

Priests Reported to the Pope.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The names of five priests who urged the tenants on the Vandeleur estate to resist the evictors have been forwarded to the Pope, by the clerical authorities. They have also sent a report to the Pope of the case of Father McKenna of Kilrush, who, on July 17, openly and before other priests and a magistrate, informed Col. Turner that only solvent tenants were allowed to join the plan of campaign on the Vandeleur estate

Prohibition in Connecticut

HARTFORD, Aug. 1.—The state prohibition convention held its first session today. Rev. E. C. Northup was elected chairman. In his address he said he was convinced that the prohibitory amendment in Rhode Island would never be enforced. It was of no use to attempt a reform of this kind through either of the old parties. The prohibition party has now taken its position on solid ground and will make no compromise. Northup was enthusiastically applauded.

Tea Over the N. P.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Northern Pacific is making efforts to secure a share of the traffic from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast, which has of late been monopolized to a great extent by the Canadian Pacific. Yesterday the first shipment of sixteen carloads of tea arrived at Chicago on its way to New York. The tea was received at Portland, Oregon, by the Northern Pacific, transferred to the Burlington and Northern at St. Paul, and on its arrival here was taken eastward over the Chicago & Atlantic, which connects with the Erie for New York. The object is to overcome the Canadian Pacific's record on time from ocean to ocean. The train made remarkably fast time over the initial lines of the route, and is scheduled to run at 40 miles an hour from Chicago to New York. Much interest attaches to this competition and the result is destined to have an important bearing on the transcontinental traffic. If it is shown that better and quicker service can be had by the new route than by the Canadian Pacific, there is no doubt that much of the business held by the foreign line will be captured by the Northern Pacific and shipped eastward via Chicago.

A Lynching.

CARTHAGE, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Last night fifty armed men visited the jail and took out W. H. Hannaly who, on Sept. 17 last, killed J. B. Worman, a deputy sheriff. Hannaly was to have been tried today. The sheriff refused to give the keys up. The mob, armed with crowbars, broke into Hannaly's cell. The murderer was carried across the river and hanged to a tree in sight of the jail.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, August 1. Noon.

Bar silver.....		Northwestern ..	13½
Money.....	1@1½	York Central....	8½
4's coupon.....	27¾	Navigation.....	93¾
4½ coupons.....		Transcontinent'l	25½
Pacific 6's.....	20	Pacific Mail....	35¾
Central Pacific...	35¾	Rock Island.....	8
Burlington.....	16	St. L. & S. F.....	33½
Missouri Pacific..	79½	St. Paul & Omaha	39¾
Rio Grande.....	19	Texas Pacific....	24
Jersey Central..		Union Pacific....	60½
Northern Pacific:	25¾	Fargo Express ..	37
Pf d.....	56¾	Western Union..	81½

Dull and firm; close, at opening prices.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

Providing for Relinquishment of Dower, as well as all other kinds of Blank forms, for sale at the DESERET NEWS Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

Nearly all diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—*Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa.

SAM LEVY,

Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars 171 & 173 S. Main Street.

A HEALTHY GROWTH.

Acker's Blood Elixir has gained a firm hold on the American people and is acknowledged to be superior to all other preparations. It is a positive cure for all Blood and Skin Diseases. The medical fraternity inderse and prescribe it. Guaranteed and sold by

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 5

That distention of the stomach which many people feel after eating, may be due to improper mastication of the food; but, in most cases, it indicates a weakness of the digestive organs, the best remedy for which is one of Ayer's Pills, to be taken after dinner.

PEOPLE EVERWHERE

Confirm our statement when we say that Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the Throat and Lungs. In Whooping Cough and Croup it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember, this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 5

YOUNG BROS. CO.,

38 Main St., Salt Lake City, have sold over 7000 Domestic Sewing Machines since 1880 and the emand for them is greater than ever. d&stf

The vicissitudes of climate are trying to most constitutions, especially to people having impure blood. For all such (and they constitute the majority), the best safeguard is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the use of which cleanses the the blood and strengthens and invigorates the system.

NOTICE!

How to put up Fruits and Vegetables without Cooking, Heating or Sealing, still retaining the color, size and flavor. For particulars apply to Ezra F. Martin, Salt Lake City.

☞ Agents Wanted. P. O. Box, 959. d&s

THE BEST SURE POP in America can be bought at DINWOODEY'S.

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.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money freunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

CHINA MATTING. Splendid assortment of new goods at DINWOODEY'S.

DO NOT FAIL To order a Suit of Home-Made Clothes from. JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36, East Temple St.

HENRY WAGNER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Second South Street, Three Door East from Main Street.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One iron-gray HORSE, 2 or 3 years old, white strip in face, left hind foot white, branded [illegible] on left thigh.

If damage and costs on said animal be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder at the estray pound in Levan, at 2 o'clock on the 13th day of August, 1888.

Dated at Levan Precinct, Juab County, Utah, this 30th day of July, 1888.

AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel 3 or 4 year old MARE, some white in face, hind feet white, brand on right thigh resembling [illegible]

One bay 2-year-old HORSE, small white spot in forehead, branded on right thigh illegible.

If the above described animals are not claimed on or before August 14, 1888, they will be sold at public auction, at the estray pound in Tooele City, at 10 o'clock a. m. August 14, 1888.

M. B. NELSON, Poundkeeper.
Tooele City, U. T., July 30, 1888.

PLEASE REMEMBER

THAT WE STILL CARRY A COMplete line of

"Disston's Celebrated Saws,"

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cross Cut, Drag, One Man, Upright Mill, Hand, Rip, Panel, Tenon, Pruning, Compass, Butcher, Cook, Keyhole, Etc., Etc.

ALSO

Circular, both Solid and Chisel Point Tooth, and "Triumph,"

For Felling Timber with, and are Selling at

LOWER PRICES

Than ever; also a Full Stock of their renowned **FILES** and **RASPS** always on hand.

Z. C. M. I.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Joseph Halverson, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

CHARLOTTE HALVERSON, THE ADministratrix of the Estate of John Halverson deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, with all water rights and shares in the canal, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1888, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the court room of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated July 31st, 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 to show cause in the matter of the estate of John Halverson, 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 31st day of July, A. D. 1888.

[SEAL] JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

H. B. CLAWSON, — — MANAGER.

2 Nights Only, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, *August 3rd & 4th.*

Sixth Season and undisputed success of the LAUGHING WHIRLWIND,

J. C. Stewart's TWO JOHNS Comedy Company,

In J. C. Stewart's funniest of all funny comedies, entitled the

"TWO JOHNS,"

And the largest comedy company extant, introducing New Songs, Dances and Specialties.

Novelties Every Season.

Appearing in all the principal theatres to refined and comedy appreciative audiences.

A. Q. SCAMMON, Manager.

Advance Sale Thursday, August 2nd, at 10 a. m.

PRICES—$1, 75, 50 and 25 cts.

WANTED.

TO RENT FURNISHED HOUSE OF 4 or 5 rooms; occupation middle August. Terms to P. O. Box 1158, City.

CLEAN COTTON OR WOOLEN RAGS wanted immediately at the Deseret Hospital. Highest price paid for them. d3t

BARTON & CO.

ARE MAKING SPECIALTIES IN MEN'S and Boys' Summer Suits, Dusters, Alpaca and Flannel Coats and Vests. Those who are not supplied with Summer Clothing, Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, etc., will be amply paid by examining our specialties. Our styles and prices are right and will prove satisfactory.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Hewlett & Saderup,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPAGNE Cider, Lemon, Grape and Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, and Root Beer.

HEWLETT & SADERUP,
751 South, First East St.
Telephone 405. dlm

A. MINER & CO.
REAL ESTATE.

If you have Real Estate to Sell;
If you want to Buy Real Estate;
If you have Houses to Rent;
If you want to Rent a House;
If you have Money to Loan;
If you want to Borrow Money;
Come and see us,

AT 63¼ W. FIRST SOUTH ST.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red white-faced STEER, 1 year old; bush of tail off; underbit in right ear; underbit, underhalf crop and slit in left; branded HC on right side near back.

One red HEIFER; 1 year old; underslope of left ear and hole in same; no brands visible.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within 10 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at Enterprise estray pound, at 1 o'clock, on the 9th day of August, 1888.

Dated at Petersen Precinct, Morgan County, Utah, this 26th day of July, 1888.

J. W. OVARD,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

SALT LAKE Building and Manufacturing Co.,
CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.
— DEALERS IN —
LUMBER,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Etc.

☞ Lumber Sawed and Dressed to Order. 321 to 40 North, Second West St.
TELEPHONE No. 345.

BARGAINS!

WE MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY

ONE NEW FIVE ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, well finished, City Creek water and every convenience, five blocks west of Jennings' corner. Give us a bid.

ALSO

A fifteen-room furnished complete HOTEL in Tooele City; good stabling, plenty of water; three acres of land.

ALSO

A No. 1 Farm of twenty-five acres, every foot of it improved; **two-story New Brick House**, seven rooms, very full water right, close to Brinton's, Big Cottonwood.

ENQUIRE OF

FULLER & YOUNG.

GEO. M. & JOHN M. CANNON
HAVE OPENED A
REAL ESTATE, LOAN .... AND .... Collection Agency,
... AT ...
No. 39 MAIN STREET,
Two doors South of Z. C. M. I.

Lands for Sale, Houses for Rent, Money to Loan.

Collections made and proceeds promptly forwarded. Legal papers carefully drawn.
☞ Examination of Titles a Specialty.
Our Motto: Moderate Charges.—Fair Treatment.—Reliability.

No. 39 Main Street, Salt Lake City

A FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASE.

Sufferings Intense. Head nearly raw. Body covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messrs. STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sirs,—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA SALVE, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON,
WINCHESTER P. O., UNION CO., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

Gentlemen—Mr. Wm. S. Stevenson of this county brought his son to town today to let us see him, and to show us what CUTICURA REMEDIES had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him,—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter,—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of CUTICURA REMEDIES and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the CUTICURA REMEDIES the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale.

Yours truly, STEVENS & BRUNER,
Druggists and Pharmacists.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

Z. C. M. I.

Special Sale

OF

100 ELEGANT WHITE & COLORED Embroidered Robes;

YOUR CHOICE FOR $2.75, WORTH from $4.50 to $7.

Bargains in Silks & Satins.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Ladies' Fine Imported Jerseys, Beaded and Plain.

LADIES' SUMMER WRAPPERS

IN

Calico, Gingham, Sateens and Lawn.

M. I.

DIRECTORS:
Geo. H. Taylor, Geo. Romney, Geo. Romney, Manager.
F. Armstrong, H. J. Romney, Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager.
W. F. Armstrong. O. D. Romney, Secretary and Treasurer.

LUMBER YARD —AND— STEAM PLANING MILL

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,

One Block East of U. C. R. R. Depot.

No. 70 MAIN STREET.

SOLOMON BROTHERS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME ENTERPRISE:

We would say that we MAKE BOOTS and SHOES, equal in Style and Finish, and MUCH MORE DURABLE than any Imported Goods brought into the Market, and we guarantee all Seams, and that the Price is as Low as any goods that are Solidly Made of First Class Material.

SOLOMON BROS.

No. 70 MAIN STREET

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO Gardeners and Farmers.

BUY NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS. WE ARE THE PRODUCERS OF seed sold by us. They are the best in the world. They are the best for all climates. They are earlier, more hardy, vigorous and productive than those grown in lower altitudes. We keep a large stock of fresh seed and believe that we can give you satisfaction.