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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BY

APOSTLE F. D. RICHARDS,

DELIVERED

In the Tabernacle, Ogden, Sunday afternoon, January 18th, 1885.

REPORTED BY JOHN IRVINE.

IT IS always a pleasure to meet with the Saints, and I always find substantial pleasure in bearing that portion of the labor of the ministry which devolves upon me. Of course there are times when human nature is physically incapacitated from labors. Nevertheless I rejoice exceedingly in the contemplation of the work that we are engaged in. Certainly the review of our immense subject, our great calling, our vast labor, and the wonderful results that follow them—when they are reviewed as they were this morning, and called up before our minds, must awaken deeply interesting and I should hope broadly expanded views and reflections in the minds of the Saints.

We are, as a people, and also our laborers as well as the results of them, a great outstanding witness to the world of the divine character of the work we are performing—the high order of our calling to perform that work, as well as pointing significantly to the grand and glorious results which must inevitably follow the labor and toil that are now upon the Latter-day Saints. Any person whose bosom is warmed and whose intellect is lit up by the Holy Spirit must rejoice greatly in the contemplation of the great last dispensation which is now fairly before the world, fairly upon the Saints, like the harness that is upon those that are appointed to labor, to pull, to lift, and to toil.

Where is there any people upon the face of the earth, except he Latter-day Saints, who have from their religious convictions—or from any system of ethics or morals that they possess, gone forth upon the face of the earth, and, from honest, conscientious convictions, and, from their most earnest, heart-felt appeals, taken hold of the honest in heart, or of the vicious in heart, anywhere upon the face of the earth, and gathered together a people comprising twenty to thirty different languages and nations and brought them together to any place, located them, and established a system of government that has been for their improvement, for their benefit, for the increase of their influence, their peace, or their happiness in any sense, either spiritual or temporal?

You can look abroad upon the earth in vain to find any other example that has any kind of relationship, or bears any kind of analogy or appearance like unto the work that is being performed by the Latter-day Saints in the days in which we live.

Who is it that is doing this work? What is the character of this people? Are they those that have been through the schools and been educated to appear in the most plausible and convincing manner in all classes of society? Are they those that have been brought up in affluence and comfort; that can present every thing that is pleasing and engaging to the eyes, the ears and the minds of those they address? Not at all. Not many learned or noble. It is often the inexperienced boys that are picked up from the plow, from the workshop, to the humblest of laboring men, toiling, struggling, and many a time when they have not been able, from persecution and oppressive circumstances in which they have been placed, to make a comfortable livelihood, yet they have left the bosoms of their families and gone forth in faith carrying the principles of eternal truth and administering them, with an honest heart and clean hands and by the authority of the Holy Priesthood from heaven, to the children of men. And what have they done? What has this simple, humble plan accomplished? Without money in their pockets, without letters of recommendation even to the people, without means of times to make them comfortable, abnegating themselves, deficient the comforts and necessities of life, they have gone forth with their hearts full of love and blessing to the human family to find other bosoms kindred to their own, though strangers in appearance, ready to receive the glad testimony of these servants of God. It is not the learned and the noble, nor the wealthy of the earth that have brought their hundreds, their thousands and their tens of thousands to this country.

It has been the potency of those principles that have been taught by the simple and many times silent testimony of the Holy Ghost, by the still small voice, that has carried conviction to the honest, the humble, laboring poor, and has brought them home here to Zion—they that want to know more of God, they that come from the crowded cities and other portions of the earth—find here a piece of a new world; they take hold and make to themselves homes, all in the name of Israel's God and by the calling of the voice of the Good Shepherd. Oh, how beneficient and how munificent has the Lord our God been unto us! Behold! as I look abroad this afternoon in this house, I contemplate the great mass of this congregation that are partakers of the Holy Priesthood. It is not a few that are partakers of the holy calling, the authority to administer in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is the echo of that saying that is written in the Scriptures where the Lord has said that He would take of Israel and make of them a nation of kings and priests unto Himself. Behold ye, my brethren and sisters, here they are.

Here is Israel gathering together, being taught of the Lord, to learn of His ways and walk in His paths, that they may receive the blessing and be clothed upon with power, as the Prophet Joseph said: "Awake, awake: put on thy strength, O Zion, put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem." What are these beautiful garments? These beautiful garments are the clothing upon with the authority and power of the Holy Priesthood. It is that which makes people beautiful; it is that which makes people useful; it is that which causes the Saints to sing: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth." It is that excellence of the knowledge of God that makes men and women beautiful, and makes their acts delightful when they are performed in righteousness in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. I rejoice when I look around and contemplate this precious privilege—that there is scarcely an individual that has come to years of judgment and understanding but is a partaker of some measure of the Priesthood, if no more than the office of a Deacon that can administer blessing by attending to the door, wait upon the tables, and also by attending to other temporal duties from time to time as they may occur.

Here let me say, that every officer in the Church, from the Deacon up to the Apostle, should realize that it is his duty to endeavor to administer blessings by the virtue of the calling of God which is upon him; he ought to feel thus, and every sister that is the wife of such an husband should feel, if she has received with him her blessings in the house of the Lord, that it is her privilege and duty to administer blessings, comfort and happiness to her husband, to her children, to her family and household. Every one in all the Church should be filled with a spirit of blessing. The authority of the Priesthood should cause a gushing forth from the fountain of the heart, a bubbling forth of streams of blessing, of consolation, of comfort and of rejoicing, each should try to help and benefit the other in every possible way.

Contemplate the immense army, I may say, of Seventies and Elders we have among us, and what a work are they doing in the nations, and what a work are they doing and ought they to do at home in preaching the Gospel to each other, in encouraging and strengthening those whose hands sometimes hang down, and whose knees tremble; speaking comforting words unto the Saints, saying, "Dear brother, thy God reigneth, trust in him." Notwithstanding all that we see on the right hand and on the left, and all that we hear, the Lord God has not forgotten His people, nor has He forgotten to educate and instruct them in all that He knows is for their greatest good, so that by and by He may come and find a nation of kings and priests who shall reign with Him on the earth a thousand years. We ought never to forget that we are in a school of experience. Every brother and every sister should feel that they exert an influence that will tend for good or for evil.

We ought to feel concerned for our little ones. How precious they are! Sometimes I hear the brethren testify how much good is being done by the Relief Society and the Associations. I want to hear them talk about the Primaries, and tell us how the little children are getting along. It seems hard to get it into the heads of some of the parents as well as some of the Bishops to realize the importance of teaching and instructing these youngsters, so me seem to consider it the sole duty of the Primary Associations, while others think it the duty of the parents only to see after them. Now, I think we miss it in trying to thus shirk the responsibility. I think we should all try to understand more perfectly the worth of souls. Oh, if the sisters and brethren that have the charge of these little Primary Associations could only realize that every little child is a gem that they are called upon to polish, to cut, to refine, to shapen, to burnish, to fit and prepare to stand in the diadem of its father's crown. This is the way in which we ought to look at these small but precious jewels. We should assist the little ones to grow up to be mighty men of Zion, that shall come up to teach Senators wisdom, rebuke strong nations though they may be afar off, and become a wholesome terror to the ungodly.

As Apostles, as Bishops, as High Priests, as Elders, as well as fathers and mothers, we need to get more of the spirit of this great work in all its different branches, and keep it with us; always have a blessing to dispense; everywhere a word of comfort and consolation to bestow. We should seek for the Spirit of God and get that measure of it that will bear us up, that will make us feel the cares of life are trivial; that will sustain us under every circumstance. We can bear wonderful trials; we can live though and outgrow them and look back on them and wonder how we passed through them, realizing that we never could have done so but for the help of God that sustained us in it. Then give Him the glory.

Every officer, then, in the Church should be full of blessing to his fellow man. Only think how many patriarchs there are. They should feel to bless all around. No doubt they do, sealing upon those to whom they administer the blessing of eternal life in perpetuity.

The school that we are being educated in is a strange one. You cannot pick up the Bible and find anything that is like it. In ancient days, when there was warfare, it was a warfare of carnal weapons, many times. Not so, in our days; and as if the Lord were determined to put carnal weapons far away from us He even permitted the Gubernatorial order preventing us carrying firearms with which to celebrate the 4th of July; and then, on the top of that, He has given us the abundant testimony of peace all around, even with the hostile natives. Is not this an overwhelming testimony that the Lord wants us to work with the other class of weapons—the sword of His Holy Spirit, the power of eternal truth—the ammunition that wants to be kept alive, active, and burning in our hearts.

When we come to contemplate this matter, our warfare is entirely in another direction, it has to be carried on and accomplished by the power of faith. We have to contend for our liberties and the rights of the people before the courts, wherein we strive to maintain the Constitutional rights to which we are entitled, both civilly and politically. We have not gone to the authorities that are over us in the nation and supplicated them saying: "Will it you please give us some extraordinary liberties or privileges—we contend for the rights of every American citizen, which are our rights." We have not cut ourselves off from the rights of citizenship. Our fathers fought to help obtain and bled to help establish the blessings and privileges, the liberties and powers of this glorious government to all its loyal citizens; and when this Church was established, it went on for more than thirty-two years—no law of the Church conflicted with the laws of the land, until it became necessary in the opinion of some politicians that the Saints should be made offenders in the eyes of the nation and of the world. Then it was that Congress passed a law—the law of 1862—prohibiting plurality of wives, polygamy, or bigamy, as they choose to call it. Now, then, we have not risen up against the laws of the land; it is the laws of the land and the men of the land that have risen up against the people of God, and have brought their offensive warfare in this matter, and we are thereby placed on the defensive. The nation have been pleased to say that we shall not worship God according to the dictates of our consciences, as required by some of the laws and ordinances of His Church, and have made laws to prevent us from so doing if possible. Hence it is that, while we go before the courts we do not go as suppliants for something extraordinary, or for something that other people have not got. We ask to be preserved our rights, the rights that belong to every American citizen. It is for this that we go through the courts, appealing from the District Court to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and then to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, is not this a great and an important lesson of experience and instruction, and yet there is occasion for all this is required in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. The Lord has said through the Prophet Joseph to us, that we must importune at the feet of the judges—do you remember it?—and at the feet of Governors—do you recollect that?—and at the feet of the President, and then, says He, if your importuning does not prevail, and you do not obtain all things which you have a right to, He will come out of His hiding place and take the matter into His own hands. So you see we have some importuning to do before, or at the feet of, Judges, Governors and Presidents in order to maintain the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of our country.

Right here I want to say a word or two especially in regard to the way we have to do our importuning. I refer to a discourse by Prest. Young, in which he said he wished he had five hundred young lawyers full of the spirit of the Gospel who would rise up and help to maintain and defend our rights before the courts of our country. The discourse was published in the *Deseret News* and republished in the *Journal of Discourses*. It is public matter for anybody to read that wishes to. But a few days ago, however, a Bishop remarked that it looked very singular for one of the Apostles to raise up a lawyer, and thought there must be a screw loose somewhere. It happens, however, once in a while that some Bishop wants my son or some one else's son to help defend them before the courts. (Laughter.) I wonder if there is any screw loose there. Excuse me, brethren, for this reference; but I wish we could have a goodly number of substantial young men growing up in our midst who would become skilled and mighty in the law and who could go into any of the courts and set forth the true principles of justice and equity in all cases. We need more of such men. We do not want men to become lawyers, turn infidels and live for nothing but the little money they can make. We want to raise up a corps of young men armed with the Spirit of the Gospel, clothed with the Holy Priesthood, who can tell the judges in high places what the law is and what equity is and can plead for the cause of Zion and help maintain the rights of God's people. Hence you see we have got to carry on these matters. Our rights are infringed, and we have got to defend ourselves as best we can. We are told that we must plead with the dignitaries of the earth; plead with them until their position on our question is known; they have got to declare themselves.

There are different branches of the government, which are considered coordinate. For instance—there is the legislative branch, namely, Congress. Then there is the President, who represents the executive branch. Then there is the army and navy, which is the arm of power to carry out and maintain physical defences. And then there is the Supreme Court, the legal tribunal that stands at the very head, if you please, and pronounces upon the constitutionality of the facts which Congress passes. Hence we see our case has not only to be brought before and had cognizance of in the Congress of the United States to ascertain if they will make laws to oppress us, but these laws can be taken to higher courts, to see whether they will maintain the rights of God's people in the land. And does it seem a terrible thing that one or two should get cast into prison? As President Cannon contemplated this morning half a dozen would cover all such cases within the last twenty-two years, and the persons connected with the most notable cases have come in and furnished the evidence for their own crimination, under the promise that punishment would not be inflicted. But like the Governor of Illinois, who pledged his honor and the honor of the state to protect our Prophet and Patriarch, all such promises were broken. Nevertheless, in this manner we have got to test the purity or impurity, the integrity or otherwise, of the different branches of the government under which we live.

God is going to make His people a great people. He has designed them to be the means not only of revealing among themselves, what they are, and what they are here for, but of making them a standing testimony of the truth before the whole world. The Great knowledge of which we have become possessed cannot be hid under a bushel, cannot be hid up in a dark place. Here we are in the heights of the continent, calling Israel home, ready to impart the light that is within us, to all of Adam's children who will receive it. Let us seek to be wise. The Lord has told us of certain classes of defence which are better even than the employment of weapons of war. And what is it? It is the gift of wisdom." Wisdom is better than strength or weapons of war," said the ancient man, who tested the matter and found it out. Now let us understand that the "fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" and a good understanding have all they who keep His commandments.

My brethren and sisters: let us not be discouraged in the least. Remember that no great revolution was ever achieved without some fighting. Some battles have had to be fought, some victories had to be achieved. It is while the war is going on that some get wounded, and other contingencies arise and some things necessarily happen that are unpleasant. But after the war is over, and the new government is instituted, the grand improvement is then felt, as it has been felt in this nation ever since the thirteen colonies fought and maintained their independence from the mother country. It is true we have been oppressed a little. But our enemies do not make very much at it. We live and thrive notwithstanding, do we not? How singularly the Lord works with men. The people of the Southern States through the war and since, have been limited or deprived of some of their rights. And some few men—Senator Brown for one—are not afraid to rise up from their seat and defend the right whether in behalf of Mormon or non-mormon, and expose the doings of self righteous men in New England exposing the fruits of their monogamous marriage relations as compared with our marriage institution. The Lord has raised up men sometimes to maintain the rights of His people. He will allow us to be pinched from time to time as it may be necessary to unite us together, to make a wife love her husband a little better, to make a husband love his wives and children a little better, and to strengthen the bond of union in every heart. For my part I rejoice in this work and seek continually to gather knowledge. I rejoice that I have lived to see the work of God established on the earth. Let me tell you, my brethren and sisters, the greatest affliction some of us have: it is some great fearful apprehension that something is going to happen. We naturally borrow trouble. We should not do that. Just consider that the work is the Lord's. Be certain you do your duty every day. And when you lay down at night do so with a clear conscience and enjoy slumber and be refreshed, and rise up in the morning, in the likeness of the resurrection, prepared to renew the contest of life. Thus we should go on step by step, adding faith to faith, keeping the commandments of God, and purifying ourselves all that we can. The Lord will bless us in proportion to the degree that we endeavor to purify ourselves, and keep His commandments. That is the great secret of our full acceptance with God. We must purify ourselves as He is pure,

I do not consider it proper for me to occupy more of your time this afternoon. I feel to say I rejoice in this work. And I say unto every brother and sister that keeps the commandments of God be joyful and rejoice in Him. He has called us to the work in which we are engaged, and He is educating us, as I said before, in order that by and by He may have a nation of kings and priests judges and rulers to help Him bear government and rule over this earth in righteousness, when the curse shall be taken from it, and when truth shall prevail from one end of the earth to the other. May it be our happy lot to be there and rejoice with father Abraham and all his family is my humble prayer in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cheerful Letter From a Missionary In the South.

ABNER, Lawrence County Tennessee, Dec. 19, 1884.

Elder George C. Lambert:

Elder McCuistion and I have just returned from a three week's trip into Giles, Marshall and Lincoln Counties, where there had never been any "Mormon" Elders before.

We met many fine people who treated us kindly, and invited us back, while on the other hand we met some who showed us the door, (when they learned we were "Mormons") and warned us never to darken it again.

At Talley Station, in Marshall Co., we held two meetings, and had the pleasure of speaking to about 150 people each time, who had never seen a "Mormon" before. We also attended a Baptist meeting, thinking to get an appointment in the evening. Parson Creeks, on learning that we were "Mormons," very kindly invited us to preach, which we consented to do. One gentleman, however, objected to us preaching, stating that when the house was built, it was with the understanding that "Mormons" should not be allowed to preach there. Quite a number of men then arose and took our part, stating that we had as much right to preach as any one else, and if they stopped one sect they should stop all. After parleying for nearly half an hour, they decided to leave it to a vote of the house. Parson Creeks then put the vote, and the whole congregation voted for us to preach, except four. Mr. Creeks then gave the meeting into our charge, and I spoke to them for over an hour on the first principles of the gospel.

Elder Thos. H. Robins is with me now, and we will likely take a trip to Marshall County again in about ten days.

Elder Fuller returned home last month, and I have been appointed to take his place as President of the Southwestern Tennessee Conference. I feel my weakness, and inability in undertaking the task, still with the help of the Lord, and the faith and prayers of the brethren, I shall strive to do my duty, and fill the position to the best of my ability.

On the 30th of this month, it will be 15 months since I left home, and the time has passed so quickly, that it scarcely seems half that long. My health is good, and I am feeling well in the ministry. Above all things that I prize my mission for, is for the increase of testimony it has given me of the truth of the Gospel. I have seen the power of God made manifest many times in restoring the sick to health, and have felt free in testifying to all men that this is the Gospel of Christ restored to earth again in its fulness.

The weather here is very cold, and the ground is white with snow. I have suffered far more with cold here than I ever did at home; but the open condition of the houses is no doubt the reason of it. Many of the people here live in railed pens, that you might throw a cat through; but the people are all noted for having good beds.

GEO. J. WOODBURY.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

SHE SHOWS THAT THE PETTICOAT WAS FIRST WORN BY MAN.

It is a remarkable fact that the petticoat was first worn by men and that even in this age and generation men are loth to discard its flowing drapery. I like to record this fact. Naturally women take a sort of a savage satisfaction in discussing a weakness in the other sex, especially in the matter of dress. Please don't stare me out of countenance at the supposed presumption of my assertion that men have, or appear to have, a sort of envious feeling toward us for having stolen from them this prerogative, and that they clutch at every means in their power to wrest it from or at least share it with us, for I'll prove it before I get through. And we do not wonder this is so. There is dignity in drapery, as well as grace and elegance. When Henry VIII. went to meet Ann of Cleves he was habited, we read, "in a coat of velvet somewhat made like a frock, embroidered all over with flatted gold of damaske, with small lace mixed between, of the same gold, and other laces of the same going traverse-wise, that the ground little appeared;" and in a description of a similar garment belonging to his father, Henry VII., we read of its being decorated with bows of ribbon, quite as a belle of the present day would adorn a ball-room dress. It is well known that the garment was at first not only a skirt, but as the name denotes, a little coat. How it came to lose its upper half or body we do not know, unless the "petticoat" was made with long skirts for the sake of warmth, and in each case it was as much a petticoat, as we understand it, as anything else. We have only to look at Shakespearian characters; nay, let us be thorough and go back to the time of patriarchs to discover the skirts of men. And easily enough we trace them down through the ages.

In this inventory of the effects of Henry V. appears a "petticoat of red damask with open sleeves," and although it was a question whether this had been fashioned for a man or woman. The only instance known before Elizabeth's time of a woman using such a garment. Thus we hear nothing of women's petticoats before the Tudor period. "Good Queen Bess," with all her learning, which was essentially masculine in her age and time, had the true instinct of womanliness in her as regards personal adornment, and even though we find her deficient in taste, and heartily wish she might not have made such a guy of herself in her old age, yet as a woman we have her to thank for stockings and petticoats and many other luxuries which have become necessities, and which we now appropriate with as true a belief in our inalienable right to their sole possession as though the legacy had fallen to us from Mother Eve instead of Maiden Elizabeth.—*Minnesota Tribune.*

The Preacher Can't Preach

Unless he has good digestion and his blood is in prime condition. Sleepy sermons, weary congregations and broken down churches result from the best efforts of dyspeptic and debilitated clergymen. There is no better tonic and health restorer for the minister or anyone else who is broken down, than Brown's Iron Bitters. It is within the reach of every one of the 50,000 clergymen of this country. The Rev. T. Marshall West, Ellicott's Mills, Md., speaks with pleasure of how this valuable medicine cured his dibility and dyspepsia.

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

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL School and County Taxes assessed against Morris Goldberg, for the year 1884, amounting to seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($798.00) remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, Nathaniel V. Jones, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of An Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property to wit:

On a debt owing by Emma Sharkey, H. E. Roberts, Fred. E. Sharkey and Frank C. Sharkey to Morris Goldberg, aforesaid, for the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000), due on the 22d day of September, A. D. 18-5, and payable at the Banking House of Walker Brothers, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, which said debt is evidenced by a certain promissory note and secured by a Trust Deed made and executed by the said Emma Sharkey, Hattie E. Roberts, Fred. E. Sharkey and Frank C. Sharkey to Robert Harkness as Trustee on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1883, which said Trust Deed was recorded on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1883, in Book L of Mortgages, pages 435, 436, 437 and 438, records of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, which said Trust Deed was upon the following real estate situate in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point fifty-two 10-12 (52 10-12) feet north of the southeast corner of Lot Eight (8), in Block Sixty-nine (69), as platted in Platt "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north seventeen (17) feet, thence west ten (10) rods, thence south seventeen (17) feet, thence east ten (10) rods to the place of beginning. Also the east half (½) of Lot Two (2), in Block Sixty-two (62) as platted in Plat "B," Salt Lake City survey; also the south half (½) of Lot Four (4) in Block Sixty-three (63) as platted in Plat "B," Salt Lake City survey; also part of Lot Three (3), in Block Sixty-three, as platted in Plat "B," Salt Lake City Survey, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of said Lot Three (3), and running thence east two and, one half (2½) rods, thence north nine (9) rods, thence west two and one half (2½) rods, thence south nine (9) rods to the place of beginning.

You are hereby notified not to pay the said debt or any part thereof, to any person except myself, until the said taxes and costs are fully paid and satisfied, or until a sale shall be made under this levy, and then only to the purchaser at said sale, and will sell the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 21st day of February, 1885, at 11 o'clock M.

NATHANIEL V. JONES,
Collector for Salt Lake County.
County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, Jan. 22d, 1885. d5 a5

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
Trade Mark
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Sold only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD

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COME AND SEE THE VARIETY OF
Furniture and Upholstery!
TWO CAR LOADS JUST ARRIVED!
Suitable for Presents for all people in all varieties and circumstances and ages of life.
THERE IS THE SMALLEST ROCKER to gladden the heart of the child, as well as the most reliable Library or Reading or Office Chair for the business man, and the Patent Rocker for the ripe matron and the comfortable Easy Chair for the venerable patriarch, as well as all kinds of BED ROOM, PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE for the young man and maiden just starting on the sea of matrimony. Come and see and be convinced that this
Cheapest and Best Place to Buy Holiday Presents is at
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DEPARTMENTS FULL.
Newmarkets, Dolmans and Coats!
NEW ARRIVALS.
MEN'S BOOTS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
Hats, Caps, Blankets & Clothing
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER SEASON, AT
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ESTABLISHED 1876.
THE LARGEST
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COMPLETE STOCK
FOR FALL AND WINTER IN THE CITY.
FINEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC OVERCOATINGS SUITINGS — AND — PANTINGS,
1876.

STYLE, FIT — AND — WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
PRICES — TO — DEFY COMPETITION
Sample Fashion Plates and Rules for Self-Measurement forwarded on application.
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TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
SALT LAKE CITY. P. O BOX 682.

GRAND
First-Class Excursion
— TO —
THE WORLD'S FAIR!
AT NEW ORLEANS, WILL LEAVE
Ogden, Salt Lake City and Provo,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1885,
By the regular D. & R. G. R. R. ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAIN, thus traveling over the "Scenic Route," viewing the tableaux of nature comprised in
Castle Gate, along the Gunnison, Black Canyon, Marshall Pass, Royal Canyon, Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, to Pueblo, where the party will take the A., T. & S. F. R. R. to Kansas City, passing clear through the beautiful and fertile State of Kansas.
When returning from Kansas City, will travel over the Burlington & Missouri R. R. via DENVER, thus having a diversity of scenery, with the privilege of laying over, going or returning, AT PLEASURE. The party will stop at St. Louis, as a whole, one or two days going.
YOU WILL SAVE MONEY
By joining this party, from special rates secured at dining halls, hotels, omnibus fares, etc. The WORLD'S FAIR at New Orleans will be grand, and it is claimed by some that it WILL SURPASS THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
Everything will be in smooth running order by the time the party reaches there, and they will be there during the
GRAND MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL
Enjoying the fine Southern climate.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE
For those desiring to visit Washington during the
INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,
On MARCH 4th, or the
DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FEB. 22, 1885.
☞ Ample Pullman Sleeping-Car Accommodation.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, NEW ORLEANS, $62.75.
For further particulars, and certificates of deposit good for tickets apply to R. H. Schettler, Cashier Zion's Savings Bank, Salt Lake City, or G. H. Tribe, Ogden, which should be secured on or before Monday, January 19th, 1885.
JOHN W. SNELL, Manager.
Will be along to look after your interests.
d1d AAW 21s