EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

GOVERNOR MURRAY has sent to the Legislature a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Interior from the Assistant Attorney General, in reference to some extraordinary doings of the Arizona Legislature at its thirteenth session. The Governor submitted the matter to Secretary Lamar, who referred it to the Assistant Attorney General.

It appears that the Arizona Legislature made some extravagant appropriations of territorial funds. For instance, the sum of $19,967.70 for printing, in addition to the $2,500 appropriated for that purpose by Congress. They had fifty extra clerks, four pages, two janitors and two doorkeepers, besides the regular officers whose pay is provided by Congress. These clerks were paid from $9 to $18 each per day; the pages $6 per day. Over $3,000 was expended for newspapers. And each member of the House was given $40, and each member of the Council $60 in excess of the per diem paid by the Government, under the head of "services not paid for by the United States." Of course much of this was wrong and contrary to law, and the letter pronounces the appropriations void.

Such extravagance and excess of authority is of course to be condemned. But we think the Government Attorney has gone to extremes in his learned opinion. He cites the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States on the powers of Congress over the Territories, quotes from the laws of Congress in relation to legislative expenses in the Territories, and concludes that the Territorial Legislatures have no authority to make any expenditure whatever for legislative expenses beyond the appropriation by Congress for those purposes.

A critical examination of those laws does not fully bear out the opinion of the Attorney, and it certainly does not accord with good common sense. That the members of a Territorial Legislature cannot vote to themselves any compensation out of the Territorial treasury is clear and, we think, indisputable. Section 1855 of the Revised Statutes provides that "No law of any Territorial Legislature shall be made or enforced by which the Governor or Secretary of a Territory, or the members or officers of any Territorial Legislature, are paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States."

Congress regularly appropriates a certain amount for legislative expenses, and by law has provided for the number of members and officers of each House, and specified that "No greater number of officers or charges per diem shall be paid or allowed by the United States to any Territory." Also that "In no case shall the expenditure for public printing in any of the Territories exceed the sum of $2,500 for any one year."

These two clauses have been usually construed together. Out of the money appropriated by Congress only $2,500 can be paid for printing, and only the stated per diem for the stated number of members and officers can be paid. But to say that such printing as may be absolutely necessary for the convenience of the Assembly, and such extra clerk hire as is indispensible to the transaction of business within the time limited by law, cannot be paid for by the people's representatives out of the people's own money, is preposterous and contrary to usage in all the Territories for many years. Would $2,500 pay for the compilation and printing of the revised laws of Utah? If the amount appropriated out of the National Treasury falls short of meeting actual, necessary expenses, cannot the people use their own money to supply a bona fide deficiency.

Congress, in a fit of parsimony, cut down the number of members and the number of officers and the amount of their per diem, and also the amount to be used for printing, making no provision for the printing of the daily minutes and other necessary work. It was all done in ignorance of the needs the Territories, and would have seriously impeded legislation if the Legislatures had no means to supply the deficiency. But what Congress failed to supply the Legislatures have been able to appropriate, without doing violence to the spirit or the letter of the Acts of Congress directing the expenditure of Government money.

If the Legislature make an appropriation for needful purposes, which is signed by the Governor, how is Congress to stop the expenditure? The Governor may check extravagance, the people may take measures to prevent the waste of their public funds, but by what means, by what right is that expenditure to be stopped which the people approve and is needful for the public welfare?

Arizona has evidently been cursed with a set of wasteful and thieving legislators, and they have clearly overstepped the bounds of the law. But that is no reason why any attempt should be made to cripple an honest legislative body, or prevent the expenditure of local funds for actual public needs.

It is an undeniable fact that the amount limited by Congress for printing is not sufficient for actual necessities. Also that extra clerk hire is indispensable, especially in the latter part of the session. The law specifies that only $2,500 can be used for printing, but it does not say that extra clerk hire shall not be paid for out of the Congressional appropriation. The extra clerks are not officers of the Assembly.

It would be proper for the Secretary of the Territory to acquaint the Legislature with the details of his expenditure of funds appropriated for legislative purposes. We understand that he has managed by economy to keep considerably within the limits of the amount of the appropriations, and has recovered some into the National Treasury. The Legislature perhaps has no means of compelling a report, but if he is unwilling to make one voluntarily, it could no doubt be procured if proper means are taken to obtain it. All the needful expenses of the Legislature should be met from some quarter, and if the Territorial funds may not be used for *any* legislative expenses, the money in the hands of the Secretary not otherwise appropriated, should be utilized for the purpose.

There is no parallel between the economy of the Utah Assembly and the extravagance and clearly unlawful expenditures of the Arizona Legislature, and if there was only proper harmony between the Governor and the Assembly there would be no need to discuss the right of our legislators to provide for the absolute necessities to effective legislation.

TRY HIM AGAIN.

THE Legislature should give the Governor one more chance on the bail bill. In his veto message the chief excuse he offered for not signing the bill was that "a defendant convicted of murder in the second degree, or guilty of rape and other infamous crimes" may prosecute an appeal and "be turned loose upon society." Let a new bill be prepared making bail discretionary with the court in the worst kind of felonies, and a matter of right in the lesser description and in all cases of misdemeanor. This will bring the matter down to a smaller compass, and give our captious Executive a further chance to put himself upon the record. This may bring forth those "other reasons" which he thought proper to conceal, and perhaps the real animus which prompted the first veto will be clearly exhibited. By all means let the Assembly "try it over." Protection against judicial spite is a necessity in Utah, and it ought to be afforded. Against gubernatorial spite, of course, there is no safeguard.

The foregoing was laid over through a press of other matter upon our columns. Since it was written Mr. Joseph A. West has introduced a modified bill, which we hope will receive immediate attention and be quickly forwarded to the Governor, that he may have plenty of time to consider it and show just where he stands on a question of simple justice and right.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL—JAN. 28.

At 2 p. m. after the usual opening ceremonies the journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

Mr. Francis, from the committee on claims and public accounts, reported back the petition of A. S. Merriam, Assessor and Collector of Sanpete County, recommending that the sum $224.25 be allowed him and that said amount be placed in the general appropriation bill; adopted.

Mr. Page, from the committee on highways, reported back the petition of the citizens of Marysvale, asking for $1,000 for roads and bridges, and recommended that the sum of $700 be appropriated, on condition that the County Court of Piute County shall appropriate the sum of $300; said sums to be expended under the direction of the County Court; adopted.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 14, a bill for apportioning the representation of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Barton made the special order for Tuesday, Feb. 2d.

A communication was received from the House, announcing that they had appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Rider, King and Lund, to act with a like committee of the Council to examine and destroy the redeemed Auditor's warrants.

Mr. Sharp was opposed to destroying these warrants. They should be preserved and filed away for future reference if necessary.

Messrs. Barton and Page thought they should be preserved at least till after the committee had examined the warrants, made their report and had it accepted.

Mr. Grover moved that the communication be referred to the committee on claims and public accounts, with instructions to prepare a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to act with a like committee from the House, to examine and audit the accounts of the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer; adopted.

Mr. Sharp moved that when this Council adjourn it shall be to 10 a. m. Friday. Carried.

H. F. No. 9, a bill for the selection and payment of jurors, was read the third time and amended by inserting the words $1.50 instead of $2 per diem and fifteen cents mileage. The bill passed by a unanimous vote.

C. F. No. 8, a bill to provide for the assignment of insolvent debtors, was read the third time, passed and sent to the House.

C. F. No. 23, amending sections 194 and 196 of the code of civil procedure, was read and passed. This bill extends the time for outlawing book accounts from two to three years, and on notes from four to five years.

A communication from the House, announcing the passage by that body of C. F. No. 6, a bill relating to peddlers, with amendments, was read and referred to the committee on judiciary.

C. F. No. 15, a bill defining the manner of determining disputed county boundaries, was made the special order for Monday next.

The Council then, on motion of Mr. Sharp, went into executive session for the purpose of considering the nominations of His Excellency Governor Murray for Territorial officers.

Communications from Judges McGregor, E. G. Woolley and David Sooker, acknowledging the courtesy of the Council were read by the clerk.

Mr. Grover was excused from attending on Friday, after which adjournment was taken till 10 a.m. Friday.

HOUSE—JAN. 28.

The House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, met pursuant to adjournment at 2 p. m.

The roll was called, and showed that nearly every member was in his seat.

Prayer was offered, minutes read and business resumed.

Mr. Smoot sent to the Speaker's desk a document signed by a large number (76) of citizens of Pleasant Grove, preparatory to a petition presented a few days since to the House, asking for sundry changes to be made in the boundaries of Pleasant Grove City; read by the clerk and referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

Mr. Houston presented a petition from Iron County, asking for an appropriation to assist in completing the road from Kanarra to Asay's Ranch. It is said that by the completion of this road, four other counties besides Iron will be materially benefited; it was referred to the committee on highways. It asks for $1,000.

A petition was read from A. G. Johnson, collector of Tooele County, asking relief to the amount of $39.45 uncollected taxes. Referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Mr. Hatch, from the judiciary committee, reported a substitute for C. F. No. 6, an act amending section 5, chapter 25, of the session laws of 1884; filed for third reading.

The same gentleman also reported back, without action, the petition of William Dobbie, asking that his name be changed. The report stated that the petition properly belonged to the District Court, to which he was referred, in accordance with provisions made thereof in the code of civil procedure; report adopted.

Mr. Creer from the committee on private corporations, recommending that the bill amending Section 18 of Chapter 45, of session laws of 1884, be put on its passage; adopted.

The committee on enrollment reported that the bill for the distribution of West's maps had been filed for enrollment.

Mr. Farnsworth introduced a bill in relation to branding and herding stock; read first time and referred to the committee on live stock.

This is an excellent bill, and is intended to protect stock owners against marauding cattle thieves in this Territory, and it is devoutly to be hoped it will become a law.

Mr. West presented a bill amending section 388, chapter 4, an act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases. A motion was made to suspend the rules and that the bill be read the first, second and third time and passed. The bill was read once for the information of the House, and then referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Cannon moved that when this House adjourn it be to meet on Friday, at 10 a. m.; carried.

Mr. Creer reported an amendment of C. F. 19, which reads: "Non-use for two years of the franchise herein given, shall be a forfeiture of the privileges herein granted." The reason for the amendment is that it will remove this disability. Read the first time and placed on file to come up in its order.

At this juncture the fire alarm was sounded and the engine struck out with great rapidity to the scene of the conflagration—the Denver & Rio Grande Hotel. The members suspended operations a few minutes until this information was received.

The bill amending sec. 5, chapter 25, laws of 1884, in relation to the sale of the products of farms, gardens, etc., was read with further amendments and the report was adopted.

Mr. Young moved that the bill pass, and it was carried by 18 to 4 votes.

The amendment which was offered by Mr. West reads as follows:

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to the licensing and sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, to any person selling the products of his farm, orchard or garden, or to any business carried on in any incorporated city. Neither shall it be so construed as to prevent the county courts from granting any and all merchant licenses provided for in this act according to the amount of stock carried.

A message from the Council stated that that body had passed H. F. No. 9, providing for the selecting and payment of jurors, with amendments.

Mr. King moved to consider the amendments one by one and concur in them separately.

After some discussion the motion was carried, the amendments all concurred in, and the bill passed as amended.

A communication was read from Gov. Murray, inclosing a communication from Secretary Lamar in relation to some appropriations made by the Legislature of Arizona, for the members and officers of that Legislature, etc.

The communication, which was very lengthy, was read by the chief clerk, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

A message was received from the Council, stating it had passed H. F. No. 28, amending the code of civil procedure; referred to committee on judiciary.

Another message announced that the Council had passed the Council bill in relation to assignments and debtors; referred to the committee on manufacture and commerce.

The substitute for H. F. No. 20 was made the special order for Monday next.

Adjourned till Friday at 10 a.m.

COUNCIL—JAN. 29.

At 10 a.m., after the opening ceremonies, the journal of Thursday was read and approved.

The special order of the day, C. F. No. 14, providing for a Territorial Board of Equalization, was passed on motion of Mr. Page, and the House notified of the same.

Mr. Barton moved that when the Council adjourn it shall be till Feb. 1, at 2 p.m.; carried.

Mr. Hammond, from the committee on enrolment, reported that C. F. No. 13, a bill prescribing the punishment for misdemeanors, and C. F. No. 7, amending sections 4 and 5, chapter 45, session laws of 1884, had been properly enrolled and sent to the Governor.

Adjourned.

HOUSE—JAN. 29.

The House to-day held a morning session, commencing at 10 o'clock.

The first business after the opening ceremonies, and the reading and accepting of Thursday's minutes, was the presentation of a bill in relation to the destruction of coal, which was referred to the committee on fish and game, without reading.

Mr. Hatch presented a petition from the collector of Wasatch County, asking for reimbursement for uncollected taxes which he had paid; referred to the committee on claims and public accounts.

Mr. Woolley presented a bill to amend the session laws of 1872; referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Howell presented a bill amending an act incorporating the city of Smithfield, Cache County, passed in 1883; read by title and referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Mr. Kimball presented a bill in relation to bulls, which was read the first time and referred to the committee on live stock.

Mr. Stratford moved that when this House adjourns it be till Monday, at 2 p.m.; carried.

C. F. No. 19, amending section 18, chapter 45, session laws of 1884, was read the third time.

Mr. Creer spoke briefly in opposition to the bill as it was read. After remarks by Messrs. King, Stratford, Young, Howell, Lund and Woolley, the bill was read again for the information of the House. Mr. Creer then again addressed the House in opposition to it, and argued that it was unjust, and if passed would work hardship and injustice. It was then made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Council notified the House that it had passed C. F. 13, and adjourned till 2 p.m. on Monday next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Another Land Law Bill—More Stringent Provisions.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Senate committee on public lands, which has been giving a great deal of study to the present condition of the land laws and the manner in which they are being enforced, some few days ago appointed a sub-committee to draw up a single measure that would remedy all the faults in existing legislation so far as possible. The committee was prepared a bill which will be reported favorably to the Senate. It repeals all laws providing for the pre-emption of public lands, the laws allowing entries for timber culture and other purposes; providing, however, that this repeal shall not affect any valid rights heretofore accrued under said laws, but that all *bona fide* claims lawfully initiated before July 1st, 1886, may be preferred upon due compliance with law, in the same manner, and upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same limitations, forfeitures and contests as if this act had not been passed. One section of the proposed bill amends the act for the sale of desert lands, and requires that persons filing on desert land shall reside thereon for five years, and during that period cultivate said tract and that he, or she must be a citizen of the United States. It also provides that the party filing upon lands under this section shall make his residence upon the same within twelve months after filing, and that residence thereafter shall be continuous. Any failure to reside upon the land for more than six months shall work a forfeiture. No person is allowed to enter more than 320 acres, and that is to be in compact form. This act shall only apply to California, Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota.

Transcontinental Excursion Rates.

ATLANTA, Ga., 29.—The southern passenger committee finished its business making the San Francisco excursion from Atlanta $110 for the round trip.

Killed by Collision.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, 29.—The Chicago express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway ran into the rear of a freight train a mile west of Clarksey Junction this morning. It is reported that the engineer and fireman of the express, and the conductor of the freight train were killed.

A Bloody Murder in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, 29.—One of the most diabolical murders ever perpetrated on this frontier was committed in the heart of this city last night. An old Alsatian Jewish merchant, Antonio Block, while closing his store about 9 o'clock was almost beheaded by a blow received from behind with an axe. The murderer then rifled the safe of nearly three thousand dollars and escaped. Three men who were last seen with Block have been arrested on suspicion.

The Senatorial Deadlock in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., 29.—The joint senate met at 10 a.m. and without transacting business adjourned till to-morrow morning. By previous agreement of the two factions, the proposition of the conference committee, which has in charge the arrangement of a compromise measure, was submitted to the democratic caucus this morning and ratified. It has also been agreed to by the republican caucus. The proposition is that a special committee of six members of equal numbers politically, shall make an investigation of the Hamilton County contest cases and report the specific findings to the Senate.

The conference committee resumed business at 10:30, and expect to have something further to report to the respective caucus by evening. The fight in the committee now will be one of the main issues.

Columbus, Ohio, 20.—The conference committee at the noon recess, had been unable to agree upon anything further, with an indication that they were getting further apart on the main issue.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Death and 20 Years Servitude in Siberia.

WARSAW, 29.—The two men recently condemned to death for belonging to the Polish social revolutionary association styled "The Proletariat" were executed to-day. Zury, captain of engineers, and Schmauss, a private gentleman, were also condemned to death, but had their sentences commuted to twenty years, servitude in Siberia.

"Senator Teller, of Colorado, may be a little off on the Mormon question, but he is surely orthodox on the all-important question of silver. His speech on the subject was a masterly effort."—*Butte Miner.*

The only point upon which Senator Teller is off on the "Mormon" question is in admitting that Congress has any right to enact laws against the religion or Church of the latter-day Saints; on other points he was sound on that subject as he was on the silver question.

Hardpan.—In many portions of this Territory hardpan is found at various depths below the surface and is regarded with disfavor by some people justly so perhaps in some instances, as in one case that we know of near this city where a field which is underlaid with hardpan lies too low to be drained and is subject to overflow in the time of high water. The hardpan holds the water like a dish and prevents its absorption, and so it has to stand till it evaporates, rendering the land useless a good portion of the year. In most cases though it not too near the surface it doubtless proves an advantage in holding the water with which the soil is irrigated all the better. It is valued for this purpose in some parts of California as we find by the following from the Antioch *Ledger*:

All over this section of California is to be found the hardpan; in some places it is at a depth of but a few inches, while at others it is many feet, but it is there all the same. This hardpan is a real blessing to the agricultural districts of California in which it is found. It is about one year in five that is a very wet one in the great San Joaquin Valley, yet the valley produces many large crops, even in dry seasons. The reason of this is that when it does rain heavily, as it did this year, for instance, the water is thoroughly checked by hardpan, and as no moisture can penetrate that strata of formation the moisture must remain at the lower layer of soil, to be drawn upward by the influence of a limited amount of rainfall in a dry season, and thus by its aid enough water is in the land to secure the bountiful crops of summer-fallowed lands on dry years. The barren spots covered with alkali, to be seen upon the small hills and in low deltas, and where the hardpan comes to the surface. It, of course, is an unproductive formation, containing large quantities of alkali.

Thought Reading.—J. Randall Brown, who is to appear at the Salt Lake Theatre in a mind-reading and spiritualistic exhibition on Monday evening next, called upon us this morning. Mr. Brown has been before the public for fifteen years past, and has demonstrated beyond doubt his ability to read the thoughts of others. His exhibitions everywhere have excited intense interest and have been very largely attended. Indeed, theatres and opera houses have been filled to overflowing by people eager to see for themselves the manifestations of these strange phenomena. There is not little doubt that a large audience will attend Mr. Brown's lecture on Monday evening next.

The following is an extract from a two-column report in the Leadville, Col., *Chronicle*:

"The performance given by J. Randall Brown at the Opera House last night is pronounced, by all who have had an opportunity to see it, as meritorious and marvelous in the extreme. The gallery was packed and the lower part of the house well filled by people anxious to witness Mr. Brown's efforts to read the minds of people he had never seen before.

"The charm of Mr. Brown's demonstrations consisted of their simplicity and freedom from the cant and sham and hypocrisy of ordinary so-called spiritualistic performances. He introduces into his exhibitions no extraneous subjects to distract the auditor from rational contemplation of subjects that are certainly phenomenal in its broadest sense, by whatever name they may be called. He states with a candor quite charming, that he does not know what his power he exercises is, or whence it comes. He strips his performances so far as is possible, of their mysteriousness, and gives the mind full sway for the contemplation of results. That he successfully read the thoughts of his subjects, no reasonable person was left room for doubt, the high standing of the several gentlemen selected precluding a thought of collusion. One test alone, in which a person of high character was chosen as the subject, was sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of the existence of a subtle power, whatever it may be called, by which one person may, under favorable circumstances, accurately read the thoughts of another."

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

FROM WESTERN EXCHANGES.

San Francisco papers complain of an unusual number of burglaries in that city of late.

Captain Jesse C. Wickersham and his wife, who lived at Cloverdale, near Petaluma, Cal., were murdered in their own house a few days since, supposably for their money. Their Chinese cook is suspected of being the murderer as he has not been seen since the tragedy.

California is getting too much rain; not only has farm work necessarily been suspended in consequence of it, but serious floods threaten therefrom have caused great damage in many parts of the State—submerging cities and villages, carrying away bridges, stopping the travel on railways, washing down telegraph lines and even drowning many domestic animals and several human beings.

Anthony Copeland, after being buried underneath a cave in the Jackson mine, Eureka, Nev., for 52 hours, was rescued on the 24th inst. The rescuing party had worked constantly since noon the day before, and the last 12 hours of their labor was spent in extricating his right foot, that was wedged in timbers. His body was badly bruised, but no bones were broken. He is a man of rugged physique, and about 55 years of age.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS.—In this city, Jan. 22, 1886, Hattie E., daughter of L. G. and Mary I. Chambers, aged 16 years.

Funeral from residence of parents on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 p. m. Friends invited.

MOSLEY.—Died, at the residence of her son-in-law, Bishop Harrison Sperry, Fourth Ward, Salt Lake City, January 27th, 1886, at the age of 73 years, Mary Mosley, relic of the late William Mosley; she joined the Church in Kingsley, Staffordshire, England, in 1842, and emigrated to Nauvoo the following year, was there left a widow with six small children; she passed through the troubles with the Saints at that place, was there visited by three mobocrats who told her that if she would give up "Mormonism" she could remain, but if not she must leave within 3 days; she left with the Saints, arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1848, and lived in her wagon through the first winter; she suffered hardships in common with the Saints, in the early settlement of Utah, and died a faithful member of the Church.

The funeral will take place at the Fourth Ward meeting house on Sunday, January 31st, at 10:30 o'clock. All friends are invited to attend.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

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Home Dramatic Club

"Come to Town At Once, Your Baby Is Worse."

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BEEF, PORK, MUTTON or VEAL,

Should call at the

American Meat Market,

OPPOSITE THEATRE.

WILLARD BIRGUMSHAW.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Lewis Robison, deceased.

GRAHAM ROBISON, the administratrix of the estate of Lewis Robison, deceased, having filed her petition herein duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain part of the real estate of said decedent for the purposes herein 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 Monday, the 22d day of February, 1886, 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, Territory of Utah, 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 public or 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.

Dated January 19th, 1886.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss
County of Salt Lake.

I, John G. 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 to show cause in the matter of the estate of Lewis Robison, 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 19th day of January, A. D., 1886.

[SEAL.] JOHN G. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.

TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed against and upon the property of W. B. Hamilton or Harker, for the year A. D., 1885, amounting to sixty cents, (60 cents) remain unpaid:

Therefore, I, Nathaniel V. Jones, Collector of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provision 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 22d, 1882, and of the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property, to-wit:

Part of lot four (4) in block twenty-eight (28) as plotted in plat "G" of Salt Lake City survey, 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 13th day of February, 1886, at 2 p.m.

NATHANIEL V. JONES,
Collector for Salt Lake County.

County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, January 18th, 1886. d5 s2

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JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier.
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TWO DOLLARS per PACKAGE.

ALSO, CURES MEASLES.

TREE OF LIFE,

The Great Blood Purifier.

PRICE, $1.25 per BOTTLE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and wholesale, Pitts & Co.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of William Jennings, Deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the court room of said Court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of Priscilla Paul Jennings, Thomas W. Jennings and Frank W. Jennings, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document therewith presented, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Jennings, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to Priscilla Paul Jennings, Thomas W. Jennings, Frank W. Jennings, Joseph A. Jennings, Isaac Jennings and Thomas G. Webber, as prayed for in said petition.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Jan. 23, 1886.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk, Salt Lake County.

d 52 10t

SORENSON & CARLQUIST,

Call the attention of the public to their various assortment of

Bedroom Sets, Upholstery, FOLDING CHAIRS, TOYS and SLEIGHS,

All of which are sold at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

Call and see them and make your PURCHASES, and you will feel satisfied ever afterwards. Goods guaranteed as represented.

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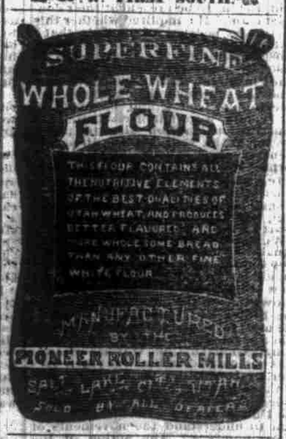

DR. SAIN,

(Late of Philadelphia, Pa.)

EYE and EAR,

Has opened an Office at

No. 48 W. SECOND SOUTH ST.,

CENTRAL BLOCK, S. L. CITY.

DR. SAIN'S SPECIALTY IS DISEASES of the Eye and Ear; Deafness; Ringing in the Ears, Catarrh of the Ears, Eyes, Nose, Throat and Mucous Passages.

Dr. Sain has acquired great skill as an Eye Surgeon; he performs all operations by the most approved and successful methods Cataracts, Crossed Eyes, Pterygium, Iridectomy and the removal of foreign bodies from the Eye are operations he performs WITH ONE PAIN and without Chloroform or Ether.

Granulated Eye-lids, (sore eyes) in all stages, from the red eye with thickened lids, to the Eye with red lids turned out or in, with profuse discharge, loss of lashes, great pain and intolerance of light. These cases are all cured in a very short time.

GRANULATED LIDS.

It is now four years since my eye lashes began to fall out, and my eyes felt as if sand or dirt was in them. They finally greatly interfered with my work; I tried from time to time many things that I was told would cure them, but my eyes continually grew worse until they looked raw, like two pieces of meat. The eyelids were very much thickened and constantly covered with a thick yellow mucus, which was very annoying to me and repulsive to others. Next to the last eminent doctor that I consulted told me that I could not look for relief under six months' time. I then went to Dr. Sain, and after being under his treatment six days my eyes were comparatively well. They look natural again, and the inflammation is all gone. I know they are entirely cured.

R. A. BUCKLEY,
3038 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CATARRH.

Mr. Gideon Cypress, now at Geo. Miller's clothing store, was annoyed by an offensive case of catarrh and discharge from the ear for 34 years. He had tried without benefit all the popular treatments and physicians that he heard of. At last he lost all hope, but finally was induced to place himself under the treatment of Dr. Sain, who cured him perfectly in one month.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECTACLES.

In connection with his practice, Dr. Sain makes a specialty of examining for, and fitting eyes with spectacles; he is a *practical* optician, and after examining the eyes he grinds the lenses and fits the glasses.

Special attention given to the fitting of difficult and children's spectacles.

No charges unless you have an examination made. Consultation free.

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IMPORTANT.

Previous to Stock-taking, and to make room for Spring Purchases, we will close our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wraps, all New, Stylish and Fashionable Goods, at a

REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

WE ALSO OFFER

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Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

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Flannel and Linsey Sheeting, Jeans, Cassimeres and Tweeds.

ALL WOOL AND FLANNEL DRESS GOODS,

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Staple Goods Complete in Every Line.

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F. AUERBACH & BRO

Great Clearance Sale!

Our Stock Taking finished, we have

MARKED DOWN

ALL OUR

WINTER GOODS

To such LOW FIGURES, as will insure their Speedy Sale.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED IN OUR

SILK and VELVET,

DRESS GOODS & CLOAK DEPT'S.

Embroideries and Laces, Very Cheap!

OVERCOATS, GENTS' and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

AND

Suits to Order at Cost!

CARPETS GREATLY REDUCED!

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Bonnets, Wings, Tips,

BIG 33 HALF PRICE!

It will pay you to Call or Order by Mail, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD. ESTABLISHED 1864.

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IMMENSE ARRIVALS!

MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

CLOTHING

For Fall and Winter!

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BOOTS & SHOES

IN EVERY VARIETY.

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