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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, March 19, 1888.

GENERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

THE Fifty-eighth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, April 5th, 1888, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are respectfully invited to attend.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
In behalf of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

IN another part of this issue will be found a well written correspondence from John W. Householder, in which he deals with the topic of organized labor. The subject is connected with one of the leading questions not only of this country, but largely of the whole civilized world, which is being kept in almost constant agitation by it.

Owing to the somewhat unqualified attitude of our correspondent it seems scarcely competent that his views should pass unnoticed. It appears to us that he makes a mistake in attributing all the misery, squalor and idleness so ably depicted by him to organized labor pure and simple. It would be much more logical to attribute it to its misuse or abuse.

It should be admitted that in these days of corporations, combines and monopolies, workmen are in need of some potent force for the purpose of resisting a disposition widely manifested among a considerable class of capitalists to introduce in this country a condition that could hardly be designated as higher than white serfdom. There is no power of resistance in the mere exercise of detached individual effort; consequently it would appear that the only hope of salvation from the slough of semi-slavery lies in organization. This is made all the stronger when it is considered that it is instituted to meet organization. It is needless to say that individual effort falls to the ground before so potent a force as amalgamated endeavor. Without organization labor would today be completely at the feet of capital.

To all wrong methods employed by organized labor, in the form of tyranny, doings that are detrimental to sound public policy, and deeds of violence, we are unalterably opposed. We feel the same irrevocable antagonism to all similar methods employed by organized capital, because we believe in even-handed practice.

It is a matter for regret that there should be such conditions as organized capital and organized labor for the purpose of being pitted against each other. Rather, what seems to be a necessity for their existence is a matter for deep regret. The reason is simply the indisposition of men to deal justly by each other. That condition renders the evil absolutely *incurable* by any legal process or regulations that could be devised by the human mind. So long as men are selfish and unjust this disposition will cause encroachments, man against man and class against class. The condition of men's hearts cannot be changed by legislation. Nothing can reach that short of moral agencies.

In most of the disputes now agitating the country a feature appears that does not reflect credit upon the corporations involved, because it shows an absence of a conciliatory spirit. This is their refusal to submit the subjects of disputes to arbitration. It may be held that they have a right to conduct their business in their own way without outside interference. If the intervention is consented to no dignity is lost, and any position that conduces to mutual understanding and peace is high ground.

Our correspondent gives as an argument against organized labor that firms whose hands went on strike are now running to their full capacity and will be able to do so on foreign orders alone, independent of home trade. This fact of itself is suggestive of a strong probability that the firms might have continued without reducing wages ten per cent, and yet made a rousing profit. Because of this fact and that eight firms are running independent of the efforts of organized labor, the latter is declared a failure. And so it is largely a failure; firstly, because it is not properly operated; secondly, because organized capital is more than a match for it. But unorganized labor would, confronted by organized capital, be a more hopeless failure still. It would be as powerless as a mob in a contest with a regular army.

The views of our correspondent in relation to the evils of intemperance are excellent and well expressed. Much could be done by humane capitalists to cure that evil and its concomitants and obviate strikes. But it requires the exercise of the philanthropic spirit, which is none too prevalent. This method is for wealthy employers to take an active interest in the moral and general welfare of their workmen. Titus Salt, the noted English manufacturer and philanthropist was a striking example in that direction, his name being held in veneration by the class whose condition he did so much to elevate, and the town founded and established by him is a noble monument to the quality of his heart and brain. But the absorbing desire to become rich by crosscuts seems to parch the better part of men's nature, rendering them indifferent to the condition of their fellow beings. Yet the kind of philanthropy exhibited by such men as the one referred to pays financially as well as morally and religiously.

JUDGE DUNDY'S DECISION.

After we went to press on Saturday a telegram announced the rendering of Judge Dundy's decision in the Union Pacific injunction suit, and gave the following synopsis of it:

"In substance the court holds that the engineers on the Union Pacific have a right to quit work when they please, but have no right to enter into a conspiracy and by concerted action suddenly leave the Union Pacific road without enginemen, when the purpose of that conspiracy is to prevent the Union Pacific road from exchanging freight with the Burlington, as by the inter-state commerce law it is required to do. Neither have the engineers a right to refuse to pull Burlington cars, and such refusal would subject them to imprisonment. The Union Pacific is a creation of Congress. Congress has distinctly enacted that its officers, agents and operatives must at all times exchange with and handle the freight of certain intersecting lines. The inter-state commerce law reiterates this for all roads."

In accordance with the decision an order will be signed today, restraining the Union Pacific engineers from doing the things which the decision declares they have no right to do. Without having at hand the full text of the decision, it would be difficult to criticise it intelligently; but it evidently undertakes to make distinctions difficult to carry out practically. It declares that engineers may quit work when they please, but that they must not quit suddenly, by preconcerted action, and from certain motives. This ruling is a very important one, and its full text will be read with great interest all over the country.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

An Interesting Letter from the Quaker State.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Penn., March 13, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

It has been said that a month in Pittsburg would justify any man in committing suicide. This is a slight exaggeration; but still to the point. It would puzzle the average visitor in Pittsburg, however, if he were to attempt the solution of the labor troubles in this vicinity. Strikes and strikers have become one of the institutions of our cities, and are so numerous and are of such frequent occurrence that I am led to try and show your readers a few of the peculiarities of

PITTSBURG WORKINGMEN.

The Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers, have been endeavoring for a number of years to protect and further the interests of the workingman. How well they have succeeded is still in doubt, and likely to be for sometime to come. The condition of the workingman, after these many years, is no better than before these societies came into existence. True, wages have been advanced to a considerable extent for all kinds of skilled labor, but the increased renumeration is not equivalent to the cost of upholding the principles of organized labor.

The puddler or "boiler" in a rolling mill will, when working, earn from five to ten dollars per day. Of this he pays his helper two dollars. Rollers, railers, nailers, heaters and hammermen receive from five to twenty-five dollars per day, and there are few of them that are above poverty; with this wage it seems almost impossible, yet such is the case.

The strike that is now on at the Solar Iron Works and the Black Diamond Steel Works will furnish the best illustration of the extent that organized labor is responsible for the impoverished condition of many of our iron workers. This strike is now almost

A YEAR OLD;

the strikers number 1300. Now think for a moment of the number of families this represents. Very few of them were not in debt before the strike began, and as the evil of living up to their income has always been predominant, they are compelled to go deeper in debt; as the strike grows longer, their credit grows shorter. The small amount received from the Labor Union is of little use, and is often left at the saloon before it has a chance to get to the families who need it so much. The striker may, by chance, get a situation at some other kind of labor, but when he does there is a great cry of taking the bread from some other man's mouth; and the law that compelled them to stop work compels them to remain idle until the strike is declared off. If we visit their homes we find them living in a rented house and often

A POOR ONE AT THAT.

We do not find any of the comforts that are necessary in a good house. There is a lack of everything; carpets are few, the furniture is poor and scarce, the food is not of the best quality, the wife and children are poorly clad and all this is the result of organized labor. Would they not be considerably better off had they accepted the 10 per cent. reduction and remained at work? I will venture the assertion that two-thirds of these men would have accepted the reduction had they dared, but their leaders commanded the strike, and strike they must. Now if this strike was declared off today and the men returned to work tomorrow, a year would elapse before their debts were paid, and the chances are that they would be involved in another strike before that length of time passed. Now would not the condition of these men be better if their protection did not protect so much, and they exercise their individual right, and not be compelled to quit work because some one has a grievance? No matter if he wants to or not, he must simply obey his masters, for masters they are, more so than the men who pay him his wages.

When all other means failed to convince the owners of these mills that a reduction of wages was not to be thought of,

THE BOYCOTT

was applied. Conspiracy, I think, would be a better name for this. The result of this boycott is, as was in all other cases where it was applied, a complete failure. The mills are running to their utmost capacity, with non-union men. True, there is not a pound of iron or steel from these works being used in any shop where union labor is employed. Still these firms say that they can run a year on foreign orders, independent of the home trade. There are some eight or ten firms in this city that are under the boycott, but they all exist, which is evidence enough that organized labor and the boycott is a failure.

Such are the circumstances in this great strike and in all others that I have witnessed there is the same dogged determination and the same suffering and want in their families, but still it goes, but when will it end? Why my evening paper gives the account of no less than eight new local strikes and for as many different causes. A leading spirit in the K. of L. with whom I was conversing a few days since, said during the conversation, that capital and labor are daily becoming more conjunctive. We have a striking illustration of this in the congenial feeling that exists between all parties concerned in the Reading R. R. and C., B. & Q. R. R. strikes.

There is

ANOTHER EVIL

that Pittsburg workmen as a rule hug very closely to their bosoms, and that is intemperance. This vice extends to all classes of toilers, and there are very few workshops that are not affected by it to a greater or less extent; but I find that a sober man gets the most promotion, wears the best clothes and is more frequently found living in his own house than is the man who devotes part of his earnings for drink.

A master mechanic who is employed in one of our rolling mills was heard to say, pointing to a saloon in the vicinity of the mill in which he was employed: "I have spent $5,000 in that saloon;" this man was earning ten dollars per day, and he was living in a rented house, and his wife was struggling to make both ends meet. Mill men, as a rule, spend a large portion of their earnings in this manner. They find an attraction in the saloons that they cannot find at home, and these places of resort are often the places where

STRIKES ORIGINATE.

When their work for the day is over they gather into these dens and talk over their grievances, and from there to their lodge rooms, where the plans first formed in the saloons, mature.

A conductor of a local passenger train on the P. C. & St. L. R. R., better known as the Pan Handle Route, began to tipple a little. He had been employed by this company a long time, and had, up to this time, enjoyed the confidence of his employers, and the respect of the patrons of the road. Promotion had been hinted at, and he began to build air castles for the future; but one day, when he went for his salary, it was handed to him enclosed in the fatal blue envelope. He was dumbfounded, and the words, "discharged for cause," was all he could get for an explanation. He had been seen taking a drink; that was all, but a sober man filled the vacancy. The business of the road did not suffer any by his retirement. The train that he had been on for so many years arrived and departed just as usual. The patrons inquired for him, and made some comment, but this was all. He was the only sufferer. And let me here say a

WORD TO YOUNG MEN,

who are just starting in life: If you want to succeed in all your undertakings; if you want to command the respect of your employers and the esteem of all your associates, do not drink, and above all, do not rely on your own strength to protect you from this great curse, more especially if you anticipate starting your career in any of our large cities. You will find that the only protection that will avail you anything is the whole armor of Christ. I have known men whose intelligence was of the brightest; men who have occupied the highest social position it was possible for men to obtain; men who have risen rapidly from an ordinary practice of law to almost the highest judicial gift of the people, fall so low as to be found on the street corners begging the price of a drink.

Theodore Tilton, the great orator, once said that men have fallen whose feet were planted among the daisies and whose heads towered among the everlasting sands of the stars.

There never was a man who indulged in one evil habit but another sought for a share of his indulgence, and we find this verified in the fact that close on the heels of intemperance comes the passion for

GAMBLING.

The pool rooms that infest our cities are crowded daily with mechanics, clerks, laborers and not a few business men to squander their money on mutual or combination tickets on the races, bull games, etc.

Policy shops also do a land office business. This method of gambling is not considered quite so respectable as the pool rooms, from the fact that the police occasionally make a raid and arrest all parties found on the premises; and for this reason they are of necessity compelled to exist in back alleys and the top floors of business houses.

Policy playing finds its way into the houses of the workingmen also. Capers visit their homes daily and collect the dimes and nickels from the wives and mothers that pay for the row of numbers that are put in the wheel, and when the drawing takes place, which is daily, they are informed as to the results, and in this manner many a mother gets pin money that otherwise she would have to do without. Now do not think that I wish to advance the idea that our working men are all dissipated, or that they are all dissatisfied; not by any means. I know of mill men who are driven to their work every morning behind a fine team; and by a colored driver. Numbers of them live in the suburbs in

ELEGANT HOMES

who enjoy a great many of the luxuries of life, but these men are not of the kind who are wanting to strike on all occasions. And it is these men that can be relied on when a clear brain and a steady nerve is needed. We have every facility and every advantage for producing iron and steel in countless varieties of styles and dimensions; but of the thousands of men who are employed in these productions, there are very few who are capable of directing the operation.

There are thousands of fine mechanics in Pittsburg, but they are not all reliable, and when you find one who can be relied on you find him receiving almost a princely remuneration for his services. And I am of the opinion that we are fast coming to a repetition of the fearful scenes that were enacted when Pittsburg received her terrible baptism of fire during the great railroad strikes of 1877, the cause of which we can only attribute to those twin evils—organized labor and intemperance.

JOHN W. HOUSEHOLDER.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

James G. Blaine Coming in June—He Says it Has No Political Significance.

The Bell Telephone Case Decided Four to Three in Favor of Bell.

The Central Iowa Railroad Shops Closed—One Thousand Men Thrown out of Work.

A Fatal Fire in New York—The Situation at Denver—Etc., Etc.

[By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Bills to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, 18.—In the Senate on Wednesday Platt will try to bring forward an enabling act for South Dakota. Senator Morrill will take the first convenient opportunity to call up for action the House bill for investment of the treasury surplus in government bonds, and Plumb will make an attempt during the week to get a hearing for the bill to forfeit unearned land grants. It is announced that the Senate committee on foreign relations will devote next Saturday to the consideration of the fisheries treaty.

It is probable that the public lands bill will be again called up in the House tomorrow. If that measure is not pressed, however, certain of the committees will be recognized to offer a motion to pass bills under suspension of the rules. The indications are that the labor committee will succeed in securing Tuesday or Wednesday for the consideration of its bill.

THE THREATENED CLASH

between the post-office department and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company was averted by amicable agreement early today, before the strike was declared off by the Brotherhood. T. E. Nash, general superintendent of the railway mail service, said this evening in explanation of the matter, that Vice-Pres't Smith had directed his men to see that the mails were moved promptly over the company's lines and that whenever they found it impossible to get engineers to move passengers and freights, but who were willing to move mails, that trains be ordered out with mails only.

James G. Blaine.

LONDON, March 19.—James G. Blaine, in a private letter, written from Florence, states that he will visit London in May and reach New York about the end of June. His return to America he says has no political significance whatever, and he will under no circumstances, personally participate in the coming presidential canvass.

The Blockade Broken.

KANSAS CITY, March 19.—All passenger trains on the Santa Fe will go out on time this morning. All is activity at the freight yards the switch engines are making up freight trains as rapidly as possible and every effort is being made to relieve the freight blockade.

Fatal Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Elberon Flats at the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue was burned this morning about 7 o'clock. There was great excitement and many people jumped out of the windows. One of them, Mrs. Francis Westlake, was killed, others were badly hurt and burned.

The Situation at Denver.

DENVER, March 19.—The Santa Fe strike at this point ended last night. While the Brotherhood were holding a meeting at their hall last evening a telegram arrived from the chairman of the grievance committee in Kansas City, ordering the men back to work. No explanation was given for the order being issued. The meeting immediately adjourned. The men went to the shops and reported ready for duty. A passenger train arrived from Kansas City at three o'clock in charge of a scab engineer and was taken out at ten o'clock p. m. by the Brotherhood. Trains will be running on schedule time tomorrow. The grievance committee of the Rio Grande held a meeting last night at which the strike on both the Santa Fe & Burlington were thoroughly discussed, together with the probabilities on other roads centering in Denver. Chairman Rice today stated that the rumor that the Rio Grande engineers would strike in a few days was false in every particular. The Rio Grande is hauling no Burlington freight, the men have no grievance and consequently will not go out.

REPORTED FOR DUTY.

LA JUNTA, Col., March 18.—The engineers and firemen had all reported for duty at five p. m. The shop men were also ordered to return to work in the morning.

CLOSING THE SHOPS.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, March 19.—Receiver Dudley this morning closed the shops and general offices of the Central Iowa Railway in this city, laying off all employes here and along the line, except enough to guard the property and handle the passenger service. This is the result of the tie-up of traffic on account of hauling the "Q." cars, and is the receiver's only alternative, as without freight earnings, there would be nothing to meet the pay roll. Notice has been given to all the striking engineers to report for duty at eight o'clock tomorrow or be discharged. The lay off affects one thousand men.

A $100,000 Fire.

PAWTUCKET, March 18.—The main buildings of the Green dyeing and furnishing works of this city were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $100,000.

The Cable Improved.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Traffic over the cable telegraph lines is much improved today. Hopes are entertained that full communication with Europe will be resumed from this side early next week.

The Bell Telephone Suit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Supreme Court this morning delivered an opinion in the Bell telephone case. In considering the question of the alleged anticipation of Bell's invention of the telephone by Reis in Germany, the court holds that Reis discovered a means of transmitting musical tones and nothing more. Bell's patent being for the process or art of transmitting speech would have been just as valid even if he had used the apparatus of Reis in developing it. The court hold that the apparatus of Reis was not successful in transmitting speech and that his invention was not in any respect an anticipation of the discovery of Bell. All the points thus far considered, in the court's opinion, in telephone cases, have been decided in favor of Bell, including the points set up in the claims of Reis, Vanderweide and McDonough. Justice Blatchford is now (12:45 p.m.) reviewing the Drawbaugh case. He held that the force of the testimony showing that Drawbaugh had telephones in use before the invention of Bell, is completely broken by his own conduct and indifference which he manifested with rerard to his alleged invention until years after Bell's telephones were known to the whole world. Drawbaugh's claim is declared to be unsustained. The decision as announced is all in favor of the Bell Telephone Company on all points and in all of the cases.

Justice Bradley read a dissenting from the decision of the court. Justices Field and Harlan also dissent and Justices Gray and Lamar did not sit in the case. The Bell patents are therefore sustained by a majority of one, court standing 4 to 3.

Justice Blatchford, in reviewing the charge of fraud and collusion in the patent office, by means of which Bell, it is alleged, obtained surreptitious information with regard to the invention of his rival and then amended his own specifications, held that there was not the slightest evidence to support this charge or to cast the least reflection upon the integrity of Bell or his attorney.

The dissent of Justices Bradley, Field and Harlan in the telephone case is based upon Drawbaugh's claim. These three justices are of the opinion that the evidence overwhelmingly shows that Drawbaugh was the first inventor of the speaking telephone, although he was unconscious of it and was not aware of its importance.

Special Audience.

BERLIN, March 19.—Professor Bergman paid a visit to Emperor Frederick yesterday. He afterward conferred with other physicians in attendance upon the Emperor.

The Emperor gave a special audience today to the representatives of China, Japan and Turkey.

The Queen.

LONDON, March 19.—The Queen has postponed her departure for the Continent until Wednesday.

General Boulanger.

PARIS, March 19.—M. M. Vacher and Laporte, members of the Chamber of Deputies, have joined the Boulanger national protest committee. At most of the communist meetings held yesterday in celebration of the proclamation of the Commune General Boulanger was denounced. The radical congress of the department of Aude has rejected the proposal to run General Boulanger as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

Election Judges Sentenced.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Martin J. Clark, one of the judges of the last Municipal election, was today sentenced to two years in jail. Best, another judge, convicted of the same offense, was also sentenced to two years.

The Communists.

PARIS, March 18.—The anniversary of the insurrection in Paris was celebrated by the Communists by the usual banquets. A notable feature of the gatherings was the denunciation of General Boulanger in which the speakers indulged.

Queen Isabella.

MADRID, March 18.—Queen Isabella has returned here, and will be the guest of Queen Christina until Thursday, when she goes to Paris. She says she intends to stay abroad a long time, and not to interfere with Spanish politics.

A Scull Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—About thirty thousand people today witnessed the three mile sculling race between O'Conner, of Canada, and Peterson, of California, in what is known as the Oakland Neck of California Bay. The water was comparatively smooth and both men apparently in good condition. The day was as fine a one as could be desired. O'Conner's scull is the same one with which he defeated Hamm last fall. Peterson's was manufactured in Boston, being what is sometimes styled by sportsmen "Irish make." The bow slopes down and under the water, while that of O'Connor slopes up. Wagers on the men before the race were about even. Owing to Peterson being a local man, he was a slight favorite of a majority of the people, but with sportsmen, especially those from abroad, O'Connor was generally first choice. The race was to have been at 3:30 p. m., but it was nearly half an hour later before it was called. The start was an even one, but O'Connor quickly pulled ahead. O'Connor rowed thirty-six strokes to the minute to Peterson's thirty-nine. At the half mile, O'Connor led by half a length. At the mile he led by three lengths and increased to at the turn a mile from the starting point. In the last half mile before the turn Peterson steered wildly encroaching on O'Conner's water. O'Conner's time to the turn was ten minutes and twelve seconds. On the return homeward Peterson laid himself well to the oars to regale what distance had been lost. When about at the two mile post, Peterson spurted, but O'Connor met it with responsive strokes. For the rest of the race O'Connor maintained the lead by four lengths, rowing thirty eight strokes to Peterson's thirty. O'Connor passed the winning post in twenty minutes and thirty-three seconds; Peterson ten seconds later. O'Connor was comparatively fresh at the close, while Peterson showed signs of exhaustion.

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

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on March 19, 1888, at 11 a. m. local time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Temp. of Air	Change in 24 Hours.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
	THERMOMETER.				WIND.		
S. L. City	41				N W	Fresh	Fair
Ogden	34				N	Brisk	Fair
Stockton	26				N	Light	Clear
Bingham	44					Calm	Fair
Park City	28					Calm	Clear
Provo	47					Calm	Cl'ody
Alta						Calm	Clear
Lake Park							

Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m.

S. L. City	30	-14	30		N W	Light	Fair
Helena	28				N		Clear
Ft. Custer	22				S W		Fair
Washakie	30				W		Cl'ody
Boise City	38				N W		Clear
Win'em'cca	30	-12	56		N W	12	Clear
McKi'ny W.							

Salt Lake City, Barometer 29.83.
Posted in frame at 12 noon, March 19, 1888.
W. A. KORTS, Serg't Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Special Notices.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Lucern Seed, at Bailey & Son's Grain Store. d99 tf

DINWOODEY
Has just received a large assortment of Baby Carriages.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
On Thursday, March 22, at 10 a. m., at Mrs. Beattie's, 56 s., West Temple Street. Sixteen rooms nicely furnished. ANDREWS & WHITELEY, Auctioneers. d99 2t

TAYLOR BROS. & CLIVE'S Real Estate and Loan Office has been removed to 119 Main Street, where they will be pleased to have their friends call upon them. d94 1w

$90. A new Hammond Type Writer. Call at this Office.

DR. ELLIS R. SHIPP has removed his office to No. 26, West Temple St., two doors south of Valley House. Telephone No. 339. tf

HENEFER & SON have removed their Barber Shop from Main to No. 23 E. Second South Street, where the Old Pioneer Barber has lit up with electric light. d95

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 refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

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 to cure 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 Purifier* and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines.
Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

Babies That are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by
Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels
Results from imperfect digestion. The cause lies in the torpidity of the liver. A regular habit of body can be secured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish liver, and rid the system of excessive and poisonous bile. The Regulator corrects acidity of the stomach, cures dyspepsia and insures regularity of the bowels alike free from laxity or costiveness.

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

The best medical writers claim that the successful remedy for nasal catarrh must be non irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it.

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

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

Don't Trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents.
For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

WE ARE HERE TO STAY.
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH RELIABLE Resident Agents.
THATCHER, BLAIR & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan and Collection Agents,
40 Main Street. At Grant & Co's.
QUICK SALES AND Square Dealing Guaranteed.
CALL AND SEE US.
d97 3m

FOUND.
A PAIR OF GLASSES IN A CASE. CALL at this Office for them. d97 3t

LOST.
BUNDLE OF CLOTHES SOMEWHERE between North Point and Fifteenth Ward. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 675 W. First South. 98 2t & s 1t

FOR SALE.
AT PRIVATE SALE, A CHOICE PIECE of property, 10 x 10 rods, well stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit; house with four rooms, cellar and summer kitchen and well of water. City mains in street. Enquire at 255 South, Seventh East Street.
d97 3t JOHN M. LARSEN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A GOOD, CLEAN BAKER.
WEBB & FEVERYEAR,
d95 tf Deseret Bakery, Main Street.

AN ACTIVE, MIDDLE AGED MAN OF gentlemanly appearance and address. A Mormon, thoroughly acquainted with the City. 127 S., Main Street, up stairs. d97 3t

LOST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, BETWEEN Valley House corner and North Temple Street, thence east to 18th Ward, a white Indian silk shawl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. M. M. Barratt's. d22

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM FOURTH WARD, THIS CITY, A red yearling HEIFER, brindle neck, white spot in forehead. Information leading to recovery of same, will be paid for, by GEO. C. LAMBERT,
DESERET NEWS Office, Salt Lake City.
d93 1w s11 1w

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
H. B. CLAWSON, Manager.
THREE NIGHTS
COMMENCING
Monday, March 19, '88,
The distinguished Comedienne and Vocalist.
ANNIE PIXLEY!
Supported by an Excellent Company, in two of her Greatest Successes.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
The Charity Girl!
During the engagement Miss Pixley will introduce several New and Brilliant Songs and Medleys.
Prices—$1, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Box Sheet open Saturday at 10 a. m. d98 6t

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Buys and Sells all kinds of Businesses and Arrange Partnerships.
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14 Years Under One Management.
AMERICAN or EUROPEAN PLAN.
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Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
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Where FRED J. MAY will sell Juicy Roasts, Choice Steaks, Chops and Meats of every description at Lowest Prices. Come one and all and try me if I will not sell you prime cuts at the lowest rates. Corned and Dried Meats a specialty. All kinds of SAUSAGE, unsurpassed in the market.
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We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices.
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Obstetric Class.
DRS. E. R. & M. C. SHIPP WILL COMmence their next class in Obstetrics on
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Communicate personally, or by letter for full particulars, to
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Wasatch Meat Market.
Wholesale and Retail Butchers.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
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75 WHITE UNLAUNDRED FOR 50c.
100 " " " 75c.
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BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, 25c. EACH.
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