DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 17. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXII.

CHICAGO TRADE.

L. WOLFF MANF'G CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF PLUMBERS' Supplies and Sanitary Specialties. Shanley Water Closets, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands of the latest and most approved styles.

Rietbrock, Porcelain, Plain and Rolled Edge Bath Tubs, Laundry and Sitz Tubs, Kitchen, Slop and Pantry Sinks, and all kinds of Plumber's Materials in Iron, and Brass, Copper, and Cabinet Work incidental to Plumbing.

General Offices, 35-111 West Exhibit Rooms, 79 Dearborn Street. Lake Street. Factories—35-111 West Lake Street, and Carroll and Horse Avenues, and Fulton Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Write for Illustrated Catalogues. dly

Star Horse Nails,

POLISHED OR BLUED.

Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over 10 years. They are the Best Nails made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other.

Made by the

UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. and branch stores. d&w

KIRK'S

WHITE CLOUD

FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry

Snow White and Absolutely Pure.

If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

STAR FLASH TORCH

FOR CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

Can be attached to any torch. The most attractive of any thing ever offered.

Price for attachment 100, only $30.

Price, complete with Torch, " $40.

Special prices to clubs and dealers. Send for our Campaign Catalogue, mailed free

A. G. SPALDING & BROS

108 Madison St. | 241 Broadway,

CHICAGO. | NEW YORK.

CURE FOR PILES.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm. This form as well as Blind, Bleeding and protruding Piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. 50 cents. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua O., or Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. d&w

LADIES CAN USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by Moore Allen & Co., 122 S., Main Street, Sharp & Younger & C. H. McCoy, 272 S., Main St.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

MEDAL, PARIS, 1878

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WOLFE BROS. & CO.

LIMITED.

Manufacturers or the Dealers in

BRUSHES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Representedby JOHN RAE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. and its branches, Sears & Liddle and dealers generally throughout the Territory. d16t dealt

Southern White Lead

COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure White Lead,

RED LEAD. LITHARGE.

SOUTHERN COMPANY STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PURE LINSEED OIL ST. LOUIS.

The Southern White Lead is manufactured entirely from the best refined Pig Leads, and is ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and as the name of the Company is placed only upon STRICTLY PURE, parties buying White Lead branded "Southern Company" are absolutely sure of obtaining A PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD.

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

GEORGE E. HAMLIN & CO.,

Manufacturers & Jobbers,

342 & 344 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

CARPETING,

Floor Oil Cloths, etc.

HAZARD POWDER

Office, 63, Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse

For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

A. MINER & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

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

AT 63½ W. FIRST SOUTH ST.

DR. ROMANIA B. PRATT.

A Specialty made of Scientifically

TESTING THE EYE-SIGHT

and

FITTING SPECTACLES.

Office at Deseret Hospital, corner of First North and Second West Streets. Warm Springs car track (blue car) passes the building. Hours from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Telephone 269. dtf

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for

SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

MERCHANT TAILOR

PHILIP SPRY

Has opened his

NEW STORE

AT

No. 25 W. South Temple Street,

(Opposite Temple)

WITH AN

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHS!

He is also authorized by the late U. O. Tailors to pay and collect all debts of he said Corporation. d6m

UNDERTAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS Kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Factory and Warerooms No. 233 E., First South Street.

One and a half blocks East of Theatre. Telephone No. 70.

Sexton's Office in same building.

JOS. WILLIAM TAYLOR,

UTAH'S LEADING

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER.

I carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of

COFFINS, CASKETS,

AND

Undertaker's Goods in Utah, Wholesale and Retail, at

IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES!

Lower than were ever offered in Utah.

LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.

Office and Warerooms Never Closed.

21 & 23 S. West Temple St.

P. O. Box 964. Telephone 351.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Senator Edmunds Wants an Investigation Into Utah Officials' Action.

Other Congressional and News Items from the National Headquarters.

Excitement at Birmingham, Alabama Over the Slaughter, Still Intense.

Chauncey M. Depew will Accept the Mission to England If it is Offered.

Sensible Words Concerning the Negro Vote in the South.—Other News.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Among the documents presented were the following:

From the Secretary of the Interior in response to a resolution by Dawes, requiring information as to alleged outrages and restraints of liberty practiced against Indian women of Alaska. The secretary says the department has no information on the subject except newspaper reports of uncertain value. He intimates that the reports have arisen from a highly imaginary power of vision—the lenses of travelers.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Attorney General

FOR INFORMATION

concerning the execution of the act of March 3, 1887, in reference to bigamy, and also to report the names of all United States officers who had any connection with such execution, in what capacity and what compensation had been received by them. He explained that the act declared forfeited the property of the Church of Latter-day Saints; that, as was stated, the judges in Utah had appointed the marshal of that territory receiver of said property; that the marshal had employed as his private and personal counsel in the receivership the district attorney of the United States; that some of the property had been sold and a fund opened; that enormous and exorbitant allowances were demanded for the services of the receiver and his counsel, and that the school boards, for whose benefit the property had been forfeited, had been obliged to employ private counsel to

RESIST SUCH DEMANDS.

Frye offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Samoan Islands as far as the interests and rights of American citizens there are affected, the relation of the United States to the islands and her obligations under the existing treaties, the necessity of maintaining the neutrality or independence of the islands, what steps have been taken in that regard by the United States Government and what action, if any, is demanded. In his (Frye's) judgment, the existing state of things at those islands made the inquiry an imperative necessity at this time, although it might disclose an exceedingly disreputable character of history in American diplomacy. No American citizen could question the interest of the United States in the preservation of the independence of Samoa. A little while ago the United States had obtained the concession of one of the most

MAGNIFICENT HARBORS

in the world in those islands and established a coaling station. The United States had made a treaty with Samoa in 1878 and Great Britain and Germany had made treaties with Samoa in the following year, in which treaties it was understood and agreed that the independence and neutrality of Samoa would be ever preserved. King Malietoa was a very warm friend of the United States, so warm that the fact provokes the jealousy of the German business men of the island. Malietoa had been a warm friend because he looked on the United States as being bound to protect Samoan neutrality. In 1886 Tamasese rebelled against the king, but the rebellion could have been put down without difficulty, because Malietoa was king of one of the bravest people in that part of the world. The American and English representatives in Samoa, however, desiring to prevent bloodshed called the attention of Malietoa to the obligations of the United States and Great Britain and persuaded him to allow

TAMASESE'S REBELLION

to proceed as far as it could, for it was afeeble one unaided. Malietoa, therefore, did nothing, but trouble was brewing in Samoa. On complaint to the State Department from the American consul, a commissioner was sent out and an investigation was made. Finally it was considered an absolute necessity that there should be some settlement, and a conference was agreed upon to be held in Washington in 1887, between the United States, Great Britain and Germany. That conference has been held. In the progress of it Germany had demanded that she should absolutely control those islands. Secretary Bayard had refused to comply with such an unreasonable request. The conference had not dissolved, but simply had taken a recess. A German fleet sailed for Samoa, entered the harbor and took possession of the islands. Germany did this, Frye said, undoubtedly with the consent of Great Britain, and with

FULL UNDERSTANDING

in advance with Great Britain. If there had been no such understanding Great Britain would never have allowed it to have been done or would have required the *status quo* to be restored. The English fleet would have gone to Samoa and the German fleet would have retired. It was an outrage and an insult to the United States, to which no great country would submit for a single moment. The Germans, he said, had taken practical possession of the island, had espoused the cause of Tamasese, and had compelled the surrender of King Malietoa, and he had departed to a remote island, where he is today. They had put Tamasese in power and had appointed as his premier a German consular clerk. They had boycotted the American consulate with German guards, hauled down the American flag, and had committed every conceivable outrage on those poor people who had been friends of Malietoa. They had broken up the business of the American business men there and treated the American consul

WITH INSULT.

Finally the Germans had sailed away, leaving Tamasese in power. He (Frye) understood very well that Secretary Bayard had defined distinctly to the German authorities the position assumed by the United States, but having defined that position the matter rested there from that time to this, and nothing had been done to restore the rights of American citizens in Samoa. A short time ago, he proceeded, Mataafa, a legitimate successor of Malietoa, had raised troops among Malietoa's friends, and at last had given battle to Tamasese, routed him, conquered him thoroughly, and was today a legitimate king on the throne of Samoa. But at the same time had come the news that the German fleet was once more sailing to Samoa. What for? No one knew. But there was no reason to doubt that Germany intended to take absolute possession of these islands. And why, he asked, should she not? Great Britain had interposed no objection to her past action, and the United States had done

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

within the last five or six months in regard to it. Why, then, should not Germany assume that the United States and Great Britain were ready to permit her to take possession of the islands? Germany undoubtedly intended to do so and to raise the German flag over them. It was bravery, Frye remarked sarcastically and bitterly, to fit out ships of war and send them down against the poor, miserable republic of Hayti. It was well enough for the great American republic when Mexico took and imprisoned some American tramp to threaten war and even go to the very ragged edge of it. But would it not be more consistent with the dignity and power of this great republic to protect the rights of her citizens against her equals, against a country like England or Germany? One vessel, he said, was seized in Hayti. A hundred vessels were seized in Canada. One was backed by Great Britain and the other by no one. In his opinion the American

PEOPLE COMMANDED

that if power was to be shown, it should be shown against its equals, not against its inferiors. He asked for the present consideration of the resolution and he hoped the committee on foreign relations would be active and industrious in finding out the condition of things in these islands and what the duty of the United States required.

Gray moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on contingent expenses, and it was so referred. He would not have, he said, objected to its immediate consideration but for the attitude assumed by the senator from Maine, and for the remarks with which he had chosen to accompany the resolution. Whether the government of the United States, under the impulse of Jingoism, should interfere in matters which concerned islands in the Pacific Ocean, and should embroil itself with those European powers whose foreign affairs are governed by the

EXECUTIVE ENTIRELY,

without the intervention of the legislative or other popular branches of the government, was a question to be determined by the legislative power of the United States. There was certainly no power lodged in the Executive or in any of the executive departments to commit the government to a policy that involved the assertion of physical force or interference in matters of this kind without legislation by Congress. So it seemed to him that if such policy was to be inaugurated it might as well be discussed in the resolution offered by the senator from Maine as in any other way or at any other time. He simply wanted to enter his caveat against the criticism with which that senator had accompanied his resolution. The State Department could not, without the most flagrant usurpation, pretend to commit the government or the people of the United States to a policy which antagonized all its former

TRADITIONS AND HISTORY.

At one o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being Harris' amendment to reduce the duty on "beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., and all structural shapes of iron and steel" from 1.1 cents per pound to 6-10 of a cent.

The amendment was advocated by Reagan, but as McPherson desired to offer amendments at the beginning of the metal schedule, Harris temporarily withdrew the amendment.

McPherson thereupon moved to amend paragraph 120, as to iron in pigs, etc., by reducing the duty from 3-10 of a cent a pound to $6 a ton. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 28.

Plumb voted with the republicans in the negative.

McPherson moved to amend the provision referring to iron bars in blooms or billets in which coal ore is used as fuel by reducing the duty from $22 per ton to $20. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 22.

McPherson moved to reduce the duty on cast iron pipe from 9-10 of a cent a pound to 6-10. He stated the cast iron pipe industry formed a trust under which the price was the foreign cost plus the duty and all expenses. The amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 24.

These votes being strictly party votes, McPherson intimated that it seemed as if all opposition to the bill might as well close.

Allison nodded his head and McPherson said: "We are to understand, I suppose, that the manufacturers of iron pipe may appear before the committee of the Senate and fix any duty they choose on their production. Here is an absolutely prohibitory duty of $22.-40 per ton. I move to reduce it to 8-tenths of a cent a pound."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 23.

McPherson moved then to reduce the rate on anvils (par. 126) from 2 to 1½ cents per pound. Rejected.

McPherson moved to reduce the rate on iron or steel anchors (par. 127) from 1 8 10 cents per pound to 1½ cents. Rejected.

McPherson alluded to criticisms in the press on democratic senators for their remissness in opposing the substitute, and exposing its week points, and he explained that the substitute had been arranged by the republican senators of the committee on finance, and that the democratic senators knew nothing about it except from a cursory reading just before it was reported. In his opinion, if it were to become a law it would bankrupt the whole country in less than five years, and he moved that its consideration be postponed till the 10th of January.

Dawes asked whether the Senator from New Jersey was not apprehensive that disaster might come to the country from the treasury surplus if the matter was delayed.

After some further remarks of a political nature McPherson withdrew his motion.

He then moved to reduce the rate on axles (par. 123) from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Rejected.

Harris renewed the motion to reduce the duty on beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., from 1 1-10 cents to 6-10 of a cent.

Vest argued in support of the amendment, and said there was no item in the bill on which the two parties could better join issue than this one. He spoke of Carnegie's profit on 30,000 steel beams manufactured in one year as over $1,000,000, and described the steel trust in this country as one "hoary with age." How long was that trust to exist?

Sherman desired to state once for all the grounds of his several votes on the bill, because it was neither a matter of pleasure to the Senate nor a matter of public utility to waste time in repeating over and over again the same argument on different clauses of the bill. Undoubtedly the Mills bill represented the general sentiment of the democratic party, while the Senate substitute had been carried before the people of the United States, and there debated, advocated and supported by the republican party. One bill looked to the tariff for revenue only, the other to the tariff for protection. The 1 1 10c. tariff might be a little too high on some articles, but it had been fixed on by the finance committee as a fair rate. As to the Carnegie monopoly, he (Sherman) knew nothing of it except that Carnegie came in o this country to introduce the continuous process in making steel rails. Carnegie, he presumed, had patents which could not be taken from him; but they would

SOON EXPIRE.

The time is not far distant when all structural forms of steel and iron would be multiplied to an amazing extent, and would be produced cheaper and cheaper by offers of inducements to manufacturers to enter into the business. That was one of the objects of the proposed rates of duty. As regards trusts, he looked upon them as one of the most dangerous and subtle inventions of man, and was in favor of breaking them up, but the only way of breaking them was by inviting competition. If that was not sufficient, he was willing to go to the extent to pass a law to prevent them and punishing them. He thought it better to leave the details of the bill to the committee which framed it, unless there was some palpable error which ought to be corrected. He asked his democratic friends to abide by the judgment of the people on the question. That judgment had been in favor of American industries. At the conclusion of Sherman's remarks, and without coming to a vote on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Under the call of states a large number of bills was introduced. When Indiana was reached, Holman asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution which he offered reciting the published charges of the use of large sums of money to corruptly influence the recent general elections, and directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report by bill or otherwise.

Mingly of Maine, suggested an amendment empowering the committee specifically to inquire whether the United States officials had contributed to the fund.

Holman declined to accept the amendment.

The demand for the regular order operated as an objection to the resolution, which was then referred to the committee on judiciary.

The House went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The District of Columbia bill was laid aside after a short debate, with a favorable report to the House, and the committee considered the pension appropriation bills. This occasioned no debate, and the committee rose. Both bills passed and the House adjourned.

Political Points.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes an interview with Chauncey M. Depew in which he states, while he would not accept a position in the Cabinet, he would accept the position of minister to England should it be offered him.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—President-elect Harrison has written the following letter from Indianapolis to a correspondent in Newcastle-on-Tyne:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of November 10th has been received. I have never been a student of our family history, and can only say in response to your inquiry, that it has been stated and accepted by some of my relatives, who have given study to the subject, that our family has descended from General Thos. Harrison, an officer in Cromwell's army. I never myself examined into the evidence.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Birmingham Slaughter.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—The coroner's inquest is endeavoring to get at the bottom facts in Saturday night's massacre.

THE EXCITEMENT

still runs very high. The people are divided over the action of the officers.

5 p. m.—The town is still in a state of excitement. A very remarkable feature is that nearly every man killed was shot in the back, showing that the crowd turned away when the firing began. Several funerals took place this afternoon.

The lake is being drained in search for little Ada's body.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Hawes is a member, telegraphed that they have engaged detectives to work up the case. They believe Hawes is innocent and that the colored woman Fannie Buant and Albert Patterson murdered and robbed Mrs. Hawes, and then killed the children.

Many men are on the streets, but it is thought the trouble is over.

It is reported that Hawes has made a

FULL CONFESSION

of his crime.

In addition to the injured whose names were given last night, there are a large number of people who received slight but not disabling wounds, and are not therefore reported at the hospital. Certain prominent officials in the city have telegraphed Governor Seay that they consider it necessary for him to be here and have asked him to come at once. The governor will no doubt investigate the situation personally and make arrangements for the removal of Hawes and Sheriff Smith and for the relief of the soldiers. Many telegrams concerning the situation passed today between Governor Seay and the authorities. Governor Seay's order to dismiss the troops will not be given until Coroner Babbitt, now acting-sheriff, says they are no longer needed.

The funeral of Postmaster Throckmorton and other victims took place this afternoon with impressive ceremonies.

SHERIFF SMITH

still holds to the statement that he did not give the word to fire until shots were fired on the outside, and that at least a dozen shots were fired by the crowd before the officers fired.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—A special to the *American* from Birmingham says: Governor Seay arrived here tonight and is now in conference with Colonel Jones. He says from the reports he has received he thinks Sheriff Smith did his duty.

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all the diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Only half a dollar a bottle at H. C. Smith & Co's drug store. 2

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest test, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N.C. Get a trial bottle at A. C. Smith & Co's drug store. 2

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York City, will receive the receipe free of charge. deod

PLEASE REMEMBER

THAT WE STILL CARRY A COMPLETE line of

"Disston's Celebrated Saws,"

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cross Cut, Drag,
One Man, Upright Hill,
Hand, Rip, Panel, Taper,
Pruning, Compass, Hatchet,
Cook, Keyhole, Etc., Etc.

ALSO

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

For Felling Timber with, and are Selling at

LOWER PRICES

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

Z. C. M. I.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

IT CONQUERS PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago. HEADACHE, Toothache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

WHITELAW BROTHERS

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

OILS, PAINTS and CHEMICALS.

Supplies for

RAILROADS, MINING COMPANIES SOAP MAKERS AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

A SPECIALTY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

deod

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS of the Fifth School District will be held in the Fifth Ward Meeting House, Salt Lake City, Wednesday, December 12th, 1888, commencing at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of voting on the question of levying a tax to build a school house.

JOHN PAGE, JR.,
JOS. MARCROFT,
S. J. BROWN,
Trustees.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

Brewery near U. C. R. R. A. D. & R. G. Depots

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Telephone to Brewery, No 265 P. O. Box, 556.

We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of superior quality, at popular prices.

City Depot 100 e. Main St. Telephone 139.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

C. C. AMUSSEN

HAS

Genuine Bargains in

JEWELRY!

MUST BE SOLD.

50 YEARS IN BUSINESS IS ENOUGH!

WILL CLEAR OUT ALL HIS

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks,

Shop Fixtures, Large Mirrors, Safe, Etc.

HIS STORE FOR RENT!

COME AND SEE!

Before You Purchase

—YOUR—

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Go and examine the fine selection of

GOLD AND SILVER

Watches, Jewelry & Clocks,

—OF—

H. REISER,

12 E., FIRST SOUTH ST.,

Which he will sell at LOWEST FIGURES DURING THE HOLIDAYS d

HOME COAL CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Weber Coal

AND DEALERS IN

Pleasant Valley,
Rock Springs,
Red Canyon and
Anthracite

COAL!

Office No. 40, Main Street,

TELEPHONE No 295.

F. A. MITCHELL, Sec'y and Manager

J. H. PARRY & CO.

Have Not Removed,

But desire to announce that they are still doing every description of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

At the same stand, 26 Main Street, Salt Lake City, at which place also is the office of

PARRY'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Having sold out their stock of Stationery and Fancy Goods, they propose to do Printing exclusively. Their friends and customers will find them, as heretofore, at the old stand,

26 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE Z. C. M. I.

Entrance through Margetts Bros.' Store.

GRAEFENBERG

PILLS.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25CTS. PER BOX.

Graefenberg

CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG CO.

111 Chambers St., N. Y.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS FLAVORING EXTRACTS

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York, Chicago, St. Louis

d105 eod 1y

REMOVAL.

NEVE & CHILD

Have removed their entire line of

FURNITURE, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, ETC., to 32 SOUTH, MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE Z. C. M. I.,

Where they will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of their friends and the public generally.

CALL AND SEE US IN OUR NEW QUARTERS.

NEVE & CHILD.

DIRECTORS:
Geo. H. Taylor, George Romney,
F. Armstrong, H. J. Romney,
W. F. Armstrong.

Geo. Romney, Manager.
Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager
O. D. Romney, Secretary and Treasurer.

LUMBER YARD

—AND—

STEAM PLANING MILL

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,

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

THE FOUR STORES.

S. P. TEASDEL.

EVERYTHING NEW!

COME IN AND SEE!

NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES
CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES.

A HUGE STOCK,

AND AN ARMY OF CLERKS.

R. K. THOMAS.

Eagle Emporium.

50 Elegant Short Wraps, $7 25 each

50 " " " $10 00 each

50 Seal Plush Wraps, $12 00 each

50 Seal Plush Wraps, 16 50 each.

300 FINE SEAL PLUSH WRAPS,

500 NEWMARKETS,

300 MISSES COATS.

In all, 2,000 Garments to Select from.

R. K. THOMAS.