WINTER IN EUROPE.

The Loss of Fraser Through the Severity of the Weather Estimated at Fifty Millions.

THE CHILIAN TROOPS JOINING THE INSURGENTS.

A Railroad Practically Tied Up by the Strike of the Train Dispatchers.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

A Loss of Fifty Millions Through the Severe Weather.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—It is estimated that fifty thousand persons have been thrown out of employment by the severe weather. The total loss to France in wages, stoppage of trade and blighting of crops will probably reach 25,000,000 francs. All hospitals and infirmaries are crowded. The administration has placed the dead wood in the State forests at the disposal of the poor.

Casualties in Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—Several trains and snow plows are stuck fast in the snow near Gampoldskirchen. The passengers were compelled to leave the cars and wade through deep snow to the nearest stations. Numerous fatalities due to the exceedingly rigorous weather, are reported from all parts of the country. They include cases of men frozen to death with horses, while driving.

Rise of Temperature in England.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The latest reports from all parts of England show an average rise of temperature of 25 degrees, the mercury now standing at the highest point reached since November. A southwesterly gale prevails on the South and Irish coasts. Rain is falling in all parts of the kingdom. On the continent the thaw is less decided.

The Revolution in Chili.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres state that the affairs of Chili are far from improving. Considerable dissatisfaction already exists among the Chilian troops and this feeling is rapidly spreading. It is announced as certain that a number of government troops have already joined the insurgent forces.

A Dozen White Savages.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—Last night a dozen white men went to the house of Jim Rachum, colored, and gave him a terrific flogging. The men then visited the house of Rich Brown, a colored man of some prominence, and battered down the door, and as they attempted to enter the negro fired into the crowd, killing John Huntley and severely wounding another of the party. It is not known how the trouble originated.

IN CONGRESS.

Senator Gorman Objects to the Journal of Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate, as soon as the journal of yesterday was read, Gorman moved to correct it by striking out the words "Aldrich's motion, yesterday, to proceed to a consideration of the resolution as to the sense was determined in the affirmative." He asserted that no ballot occurred and that the vote was never announced. He read from the record to sustain his position and expressed his belief that the Senate would not permit a journal to stand which declares a falsehood.

The Chicago and Erie Road Tied Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—General Manager Tucker, of the Chicago and Erie road, admitted this morning that the road is practically tied up by the strike of the train dispatchers. The only train that went out this morning was the mail for Columbus, Ohio. Outside of a New York train and one or two freight trains, everything is tied up on the division of the road.

Senator Cameron Said to Have Engaged in Silver Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Vest testified before the Silver Pool Committee that Senator Cameron had told him that he bought and sold silver after the vote in the Senate and that he thought he had a perfect right to do so, because it was after the vote and would not influence his action.

Nothing Known at Buffalo about the Strike.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—The superintendent of the Erie road of this city said that nothing is known concerning the strike reported at Chicago and extending to Salamanca. He said the strike is not likely to affect the main line east of Salamanca, or between Buffalo and New York.

The Late George Bancroft.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21.—The interment of the late George Bancroft took place this forenoon.

Scott Will Not Be Taken Back.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Manager Tucker declares that Scott, the train dispatcher, was discharged for dereliction of duty, to enforce whose reinstatement the strike on the Erie road was begun. He will not be taken back under any circumstances.

Voorhees Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session today declared D. W. Voorhees elected United States Senator.

Legislative Ghost Dances.

This is the great year for legislature and congressional chairs. Colorado's sensation came a little late but it is all sufficient now that it is here. There are two speakers of the House, two full sets of officers, a body guard of deputy sheriffs for one speaker and two military companies for the other. This will make entertaining reading in the school histories in the future, but it is disgusting now. We should be inclined to call it "Western" but for the condition of things in Connecticut. As it is we can say in all sincerity that both New Hampshire and Connecticut settle their quarrels without the aid of the militia. It remains for Nebraska and Colorado to protect governors and legislatures with bayonets.—*Boston Traveler.*

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A Glance at its Progress, Manufactures and Public Institutions.—"Cæsar's Column."

DESERET EVENING NEWS:

During the past few weeks I have visited many cities.

The attractions of Minneapolis, the twin city of the north and metropolis of Minnesota, induced a few days' sojourn. Since it was first settled in 1851 this city has had a remarkable growth. Settlers were first attracted by the great Falls of St. Anthony and their unexpanded water power, the inexhaustible forests of pine lying to the north and west, and the hundreds of streams flowing through the pine regions and emptying into the Mississippi, which would float the logs to the very doors of the saw mills. Ten cities in Minnesota have a population of over 5,000, and Minneapolis leads in the race with 164,000. It is impossible to fully describe the city in a brief article. A number of beautiful lakes extend along its southwestern boundary, and across the southern boundary is the romantic Minnehaha Creek, which terminates Mississippi in the famed Minnehaha Falls.

This is the skating season, and, though the temperature is 20 degrees below zero, the skating trains are as heavily laden as our Garfield Beach trains in summer. Merry groups, with skates hung over their shoulders, are hurriedly crowding along, intent upon a few hours of healthful recreation and enjoyment on the frozen lakes and rivers.

Minneapolis is the educational center of the northwest, and has a fine public school system. Over 20,000 pupils are enrolled in the public schools, and about 600 teachers are employed. Of course, the University of Minnesota, located here, is at the head of the educational institutions.

The city boasts of its architectural beauty and may certainly be proud of its fine, broad streets, avenues and parks. Its chief industry is the flouring trade. Minneapolis flour mills are well known the world over. The largest flouring mills in the world is located here. It has a daily capacity of 7,200 barrels. Twenty-two large mills are running, with an aggregate total of 50,000 barrels. The flour is shipped to all parts of the United States and an average of two million barrels are exported to foreign countries annually.

This article would be incomplete without some reference to the lumbering industry. Nature evidently intended this site for a great lumber manufacturing point. Hundreds of factories have been erected for the purpose of utilizing the inexhaustible supply of timber in the locality, and some of the finest furniture is manufactured here. I visited many of the leading mills, not the least interesting being the extensive school furniture factory, which in a few years has gained a national reputation. Here I saw school desks and office and bank furniture in every stage of manufacture. The process of drying lumber, sawing, planing, polishing, etc., was observed with much interest, and finally the packing and shipping departments were visited. Here I saw immense quantities of these beautiful automatic seats being shipped to every part of the Union. Utah was represented among the rest.

At present the Minnesota State Legislature is in session and a lively interest is taken in the doings of the lawmakers.

The Farmers' Alliance holds the balance of power and its representatives are determined to profit by it. The president of the Alliance is the most prominent man in the Legislature and, though accused of being a "political trickster," is acknowledged in literary circles to be the peer of any author. His most recent production, published under the nom de plume of "Edmund Boisgilbert, M.D.," and entitled "Cæsar's Column," a tale of the twentieth century, is attracting more attention than the popular "Looking Backward." Often the traveler is asked, "Have you read 'Cæsar's Column?'" The tenth edition has been sold since last June, and I was therefore induced to peruse its pages. One critic tersely states "that 'Looking Backward' pictures what ought to be, but 'Cæsar's Column' describes what may be." It is a startling picture of what the results of the present social system may be. My object in calling attention to the work is to place before your readers a few extracts which not only picture the state of society, but contain incontrovertible truths.

The author, in his preface, says: "The world today clamors for deeds, not creeds, for bread not dogmas, for charity not ceremony, for love, not intellect." In treating on the all-absorbing question of capital and labor, he asserts: "The defense of labor could only spring from *the inspiration of God*, for the natural instinct of man, in these latter days, seems to be to prey on his fellow. We are sharks that devour the wounded of our kind." Again: "There is no power in the world too great or too sacred to be used by gamblers for the suppression of evil. Religion, true religion—not forms or ceremonies but *inspired purpose*—should take possession of the governments of the world and enforce justice." (The italics are the author's.)

I can almost hear the Utah carpet baggers crying "treason," "defrauchisement," "priestly control," etc.; *but* these sentiments are not in accordance with their creed. The churches of today are arraigned in severe terms and a few quotations may be profitable reading. "The churches must come to the rescue or retire from the field. * * * Virtue we want but virtue growing out of the bosom of universal justice." * * * * "What the world needs is a new organization—a great world-wide brotherhood of justice.—

" * * * "We have inherited Christianity without Christ, we have the painted shell of a religion and that which rattles around within it, is not the living soul of the great Consecrate, but a cold and shrivelled, and meaningless tradition. Oh! for the quick pulsing, warm beating, mighty heart of the Man of Galilee. Oh! for its uplifted hand, armed with a whip of scorpions, to depopulate the temples of the world and lash his fervent preachers into devotion to the cause of his poor afflicted children."

The foregoing will show that cutting hypocrisy and religious apathy are attracting the attention of great thinkers. The following contains a doctrine which will be readily understood by Luther day Saints and will suffice for the present.

"Who that knows the immortality of matter, its absolute indestructibility, can believe that mind, intelligence and which must be, at the lowest estimate, if they are not something higher—a force of matter—are to perish into nothingness? If it be true, as we know it is, that the substance of the poor flesh that raises your spirits, any of the very garments you wear, shall exist, unalienable by the decrees of eternity, scores after our planet is blotted out of space and our sun forgotten, can you believe that this intelligence, whereby I communed your souls into thought, and communicate with the unsounded depth in your nature, can be clipped of into annihilation?"

PROGRESS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, Jan. 15th, 1891.

CIVILIZING THE RED MAN.

It has Cost This Government a Thousand Millions.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT SIOUX WAR, WHICH GARNERED IN 1862—A BIT OF HISTORY.

Since the 4th of July, 1775, when this government began, the Indians have cost this government a thousand million dollars. When the old Puritan chief met the pilgrim fathers near Plymouth Rock and said: "Welcome Englishmen," he spoke for 1,000,000 Indians. That was the estimated number of the red race then living within what are now the bounds of the United States. And so it appears that to date, the act of dispossessing the aborigines has cost $1,000 for every buck, squaw and pappoose living on the soil when the white man came.

These are round figures, but they are very close to the exact record. Three years ago Mr. Tom Donaldson, who is now in charge of the Indian census, made a careful compilation. He showed that from July 4, 1775, to June 30, 1887, the Indians had cost the government $926,228,284.62. It is safe to say that the four years added to the record since Mr. Donaldson's researches will bring the figures up close to one thousand millions. This enormous amount is about one-third of what the war of the rebellion cost. One-third of the one thousand millions has been spent in pacifying and civilizing Indians. Two-thirds of the one thousand millions have been absorbed in fighting Indians.

Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin once ventilated this Indian war business. He was in the Senate when it was proposed to negotiate a peace with the Navajoes. Several other Senators demurred to the cost of the proposed treaty. Mr. Doolittle told them something about the cost of Indian wars. At the same time he gave some interesting facts about the origin of these Indian wars.

What is known as the great Sioux war started in 1862. At that time there was perfect peace on the plains. Some Mormons were driving their cattle toward Salt Lake. Near Fort Laramie was a gathering of Indians. The military post was there and the Indians were camped near it. One of the Sioux killed a cow belonging to the Mormons. The emigrant complained. The officer in command at the post sent out a subordinate with twenty men. This little force went to Indian camp, and demanded the surrender of the Sioux who had killed the cow. The alternative was that the camp would be fired upon. The Indians replied to the demand: "We are willing to pay you in buffalo robes or buffalo skins."

The army officer declined. He repeated his demand for the immediate surrender. The Indians refused. The officer gave the order to fire. The men, twenty, obeyed. In twenty minutes the soldiers were killed and scalped. That was the beginning of the Sioux war in 1862. The war lasted three or four years. It cost the United States between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000.

The Navajoe was another which Mr. Doolittle told about. For many years after this government acquired the territory in which the Navajoes lived there was no trouble. One day a Navajoe Indian was visiting the troops at the fort. He got into a quarrel with a negro boy belonging to one of the officers. The supposition was that the negro insulted the Indian. The latter drew his bow and put an arrow into the negro killing him. Then he fled to his tribe. The officer sent a demand for the surrender of the Indian. The tribe refused to give him up. Without any delay the troops were marched out and war began. Three campaigns were made against the Navajoes on this provocation. The United States troops were beaten in each of them. The Navajoe war cost the government nearly $20,000,000.

The biggest of all recent Indian wars was the one about which head was published. It began in 1862. It had its origin in a comparatively insignificant matter. A contractor for furnishing Indian supplies sent to the Sioux agencies what was supposed to be prime mess pork. The consignment was found to consist largely of heads of hogs. The Indians went back on such rations and took the war path instead of the mess. Generals Sibley and Sully conducted the campaign. They had 15,000 troops under them.

In the Sioux war the "galvanized Yankees," as they are called, made their appearance. There were several regiments of these "galvanized Yankees," and they did good service against the Sioux. It may be explained that "galvanized Yankees" were Confederate prisoners who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in these regiments to fight Indians in preference to remaining in northern prisons. Not being hampered by the humanitarians and philanthropists, General Sibley adopted a very vigorous Indian policy. As he made prisoners he selected the word and hung them. As many as thirty braves were made "good Indians" by the rope in one day.

There is a record of engagements with hostile Indians within the military division of the Missouri from 1866 to 1882. In the recapitulation of this record it is stated that "more than 1,000 officers and soldiers were killed and wounded" in the Indian fighting of that period. Four hundred battles and skirmishes were fought with Indians in the fourteen years.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry from the Senate in 1886, the Secretary of War stated that the total cost of troops in the Indian country from 1866 to 1886 had been $228,891,294.90. In 1886 and 1887 there was a lively Indian war in what is now the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Between 1862 and 1886 there had been murdered by Indians 869 settlers in the southwest. On the 23d of March, 1887, the war to punish the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches began. Hostilities on the 9th of February following. Three hundred and fifty-three officers, soldiers and citizens were killed, wounded or captured in the eleven months' campaign. The Indian loss was 359 killed, 269 wounded and 34 captured. The actual field operations during the eleven months cost $3,000,311.37.

The Modoc war in the lava beds cost the army 311 soldiers killed or wounded. The chief incident of the campaign was the assassination of General Canby. Seventeen citizens were killed or wounded. The record which was sent to the Senate by the war department says: "No Indians reported killed."

So far as losses were concerned the Indians usually had the best of it.

The Sioux war of 1876 cost, for the actual field expenses, $9,312,311. But the campaign was wholly notable for the Custer massacre. The army loss was 265 killed and 128 wounded. The Indian loss was only 65.

The Nez Perces war of 1877 lasted three months and cost $931,527.32. The Nez Perces lived in a valley in eastern Oregon. They cultivated land which from its extraordinary fertility and adaptability for irrigation, leases worth from $50 to $75 an acre. That ought to be sufficient explanation of the war hostilities cause about. Two Indians which killed a good Indian. Two bad Indians killed a white man. Troops were sent to the Nez Perces' camp and were whipped, with a loss of a lieutenant and thirty-three soldiers. Then followed the Nez Perces war. General Howard followed the Nez Perces over 1,000 miles, and then failed to be in at "the death." Miles, who is now attending the Sioux, fell on Chief Joseph and his band in the vicinity of the National Park. He killed six chiefs and a lot of warriors and captured all the others. The wind-up was on the 30th of September. Howard came up with his advance guard just after the victory was won.

In that campaign 241 officers and soldiers were killed and wounded. Twelve citizens were killed. The Indian loss was 150.

The Bannock war of 1878 was a small affair. It only cost $595,765.19. When it was ended the record showed a loss of twenty-four to the army, twenty-one more murdered and seventy-four Indians killed.

The Northern Cheyenne outbreak of 1879 cost the army 57 killed, 21 wounded, thirty-two killed and wounded. No Indians are reported killed.

Since 1882 the only Indian fighting has been with the little squads of Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona. For every Apache run down or captured the government is said to have spent $100,000.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AWAKE WHEN NEEDED.

Lively Work by a Stupid Looking Man When Every Second Counted.

We had come down from a Utahna watering place in the mountains to a small railroad station on the banks of Cheat river. The tracks could be seen for about half a mile either way, and the roadbed ran within six feet of the bank. There was nothing to see but a plain building, a water tank and a man seated on a log with his back to the building and wood scrap. We sat down on a rock on the opposite side of the track for a smoke, and had been quiet for two or three minutes when the sleeping man suddenly sprang to his feet with a yell.

We hadn't heard the slightest noise to alarm him, neither had any of us given him a start, but as he sprang down the track and looked up and down we heard that queer noise which the rails give out when the train is approaching.

There was a switch there running alongside the platform, but the rusty rails showed that it was seldom used. The lever to throw it was a hundred feet above us. At the lower end a tie was placed across the rails.

As we looked up the track we saw two runaway freight cars coming down at a wild pace. As we looked down the track we saw the day express coming around a curve. We did not see a foot, but the man who had sleep in the sun ran to the bar and threw it over. Then he ran to the end of the switch and skewed the tie around diagonally. He did not have time to move thirty feet before the cars ran upon the switch with an awful clatter, mangled its length in two seconds, and as the wheels struck the tie the cars toppled over to the left and made one big pump into the river, splashing water fifty feet high as they struck. They were floating away as the express pulled in.

"What's the matter?" asked the conductor.

"Oh, nothing; I just switched those cars into the river," replied the man.

Never a passenger on that train knew what had happened. The man's quick wit had saved an awful calamity, yet he was the stupidest looking man you ever saw holding a position.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Deadly Cat Strap.

Danger, danger everywhere, and no one knows how much. It seems as though the most ordinary actions of our lives were fraught with peril. The latest thing that the ignorant public must be warned against is the innocent looking street car strap. It is filled with very venom. It is a spreader of disease, a means of contagion. One of our most eminent local scientists has said so.

Here are his words: "I have been examining street car straps under the microscope lately, and I find them filled with thousands of bacteria that might easily spread disease. These straps are clutched daily by thousands of people, and it may be readily imagined that some of those people have easily transmittable skin diseases. I haven't any doubt that the street car strap is frequently the transmitter of such diseases. It therefore behooves street car passengers to be careful about seizing hold of these straps. I believe them to be exceedingly dangerous."

Who will not say that this is another reason for the street railway company to put on more cars during the busy parts of the day, and thus do away with the necessity of behanging one's self in crowded cars by means of these same fatal straps.—*Buffalo Express.*

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 20 & 21.

LOTTA!

MONDAY—
MUSETTE!
TUESDAY—
—I—N—A—!
WEDNESDAY—
PAWN TICKET 210!

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE [illegible] THAT THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF [illegible] IN THE CITY OF SALT LAKE, TERRITORY OF UTAH, HAS BEEN DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. [illegible] THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM WILL BE SETTLED UP BY THE UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] THE FIRM NAME WILL BE USED IN WINDING UP THE BUSINESS. [illegible] THE FIRM OF [illegible] WILL BE CONTINUED AT THE OLD STANDS BY THE UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF [illegible] AND ALL PERSONS HAVING BILLS AGAINST THE FIRM ARE REQUESTED TO PRESENT THEM FOR PAYMENT.

[illegible] 1891.

FRANCIS M. LYMAN,
HEBER J. GRANT,
JAMES H. MOYLE.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, [illegible] ON MONDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1891, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING DIRECTORS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, AND TRANSACTING SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY LEGALLY COME BEFORE THE MEETING.

[illegible] 1891.

SHEPARD, GROVE & SHEPARD,
LAWYERS,
[illegible] Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN H. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 20 MAIN STREET.
Hooper & Eldredge Block. 4

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

John E. Dowdle and Thomas Beaston Lindsay, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Elizabeth Pugmire, George M. Pugmire, James M. Pugmire, Elizabeth E. Ross, Edward H. Pugmire, Nancy A. Pugmire, Joseph Vincent H. Pugmire, Talitha Pugmire, Ruth Pugmire, Jonathan G. Pugmire, Lindon E. Pugmire and James E. Pugmire, minors, and Nancy E. Pugmire, guardian of said minors, Rebecca E. Pugmire, Lefley Pugmire, Rick Pugmire, Jonathan A. Pugmire, Richard S. Pugmire and Edward H. Pugmire, administrator of the estate of Vincent H. Pugmire, deceased; Henry Dalgleish as guardian of Ruth Pugmire, Lefley Pugmire, Jonathan Pugmire, sr., deceased, administrator of the estate of the Farmers of Utah and creditor,
Defendants.

To Elizabeth Pugmire, George M. Pugmire, James M. Pugmire, Elizabeth E. Ross, Edward H. Pugmire, Nancy A. Pugmire, Joseph Vincent H. Pugmire, Talitha Pugmire, Ruth Pugmire, Jonathan G. Pugmire, Lindon E. Pugmire and James E. Pugmire, minors, and Nancy E. Pugmire, guardian of said minors, Rebecca E. Pugmire and Edward H. Pugmire, administrator of the estate of Vincent H. Pugmire, deceased, Henry Dalgleish as guardian of Ruth Pugmire, Lefley Pugmire, Jonathan Pugmire, sr., deceased, administrator of the estate of the Farmers of Utah and creditor, Defendants.

To Elizabeth Pugmire, George M. Pugmire, James M. Pugmire, Elizabeth E. Ross, Edward H. Pugmire, Nancy A. Pugmire, Joseph Vincent H. Pugmire, Talitha Pugmire, Ruth Pugmire, Jonathan G. Pugmire, Lindon E. Pugmire and James E. Pugmire, minors, and Nancy E. Pugmire, guardian of said minors, Rebecca E. Pugmire and Edward H. Pugmire, administrator of the estate of Vincent H. Pugmire, deceased, Henry Dalgleish as guardian of Ruth Pugmire, Lefley Pugmire, Jonathan Pugmire, sr., deceased, administrator of the estate of the Farmers of Utah and creditor, Defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting:

To Elizabeth Pugmire, George M. Pugmire, James M. Pugmire, Elizabeth E. Ross, Edward H. Pugmire, Nancy A. Pugmire, Joseph Vincent H. Pugmire, Talitha Pugmire, Ruth Pugmire, Jonathan G. Pugmire, Lindon E. Pugmire and James E. Pugmire, minors, and Nancy E. Pugmire, guardian of said minors, Rebecca E. Pugmire and Edward H. Pugmire, administrator of the estate of Vincent H. Pugmire, deceased, Henry Dalgleish as guardian of Ruth Pugmire, Lefley Pugmire, Jonathan Pugmire, sr., deceased, administrator of the estate of the Farmers of Utah and creditor, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and the County of Salt Lake, within ten days, inclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, and if served out of this county, but in this Judicial District, within twenty days, and within forty days if served out of this Judicial District, and in the manner prescribed by law, to answer the complaint filed herein, and to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs, and to answer the cross complaint of said Lefley Pugmire, Rick Pugmire, Jonathan A. Pugmire, Richard S. Pugmire and Edward H. Pugmire, and Sarah Riley, Joseph H. Pugmire, Jonathan Pugmire, Jr., Joseph Pugmire, and Hannah Rowe; George M. Pugmire, James M. Pugmire and Edward H. Pugmire as administrators of the estate of Vincent H. Pugmire, deceased; Samuel J. Ross and Edward H. Pugmire as administrators of the estate of Vincent H. Pugmire, deceased; Henry Dalgleish as guardian of Ruth Pugmire, Lefley Pugmire, Jonathan Pugmire, sr., deceased, administrator of the estate of the Farmers of Utah and creditor, Defendants.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint there is judgment for said plaintiffs and against you and that the same will be rendered thereon.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge and Seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal.) HENRY H. MOYLE, Clerk.
By GEO. D. LOWER, Deputy.
Dec 6

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL
UNDERWEAR SALE

Ladies, why stitch, stitch, stitch; crook your back and invite disease, when you can buy your own and children's well-made and perfect-fitting MUSLIN UNDERWEAR at the cost of the material.

OVER 1000 DOZEN

of Nightgowns, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers, Aprons, Children's Slips, Gingham Dresses, Infants' White Dresses, Children's Drawers, etc., etc., at the uniform price of 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

Only three Garments of each kind and price, viz.: three each Nightgowns, Chemises, Skirts, etc., etc., at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 will be sold to one customer. At 15c. and 35c. each we could only secure a part of our usual lots, which will be for sale under the counter of our

NEW NOISELESS PACKAGE CARRIER SYSTEM!

The first introduced in Utah, avoiding the running to and fro of cash-boys. Come and see it, and convince yourself that we lead in all improvements as well as low prices!

REMEMBER,

These goods can only be secured during the dull season, for spot cash, and this sale cannot be repeated before July or August next. Come in the forenoon and avoid the crush.

To Make Room for Spring Goods, our Great CLEARANCE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED.

All of our Silks, Faille Francaise, Bronades, Armures Royal Surahs, Satins, India and Novelty Silks at cost and below cost. Finally celebrated Black Goods, at cost and below cost.

All of our Pattern Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloths, Cashmeres etc., etc., at cost and below cost. All our Table Toweling, etc., etc., at cost and below cost.

French and English Flannels, Outing Cloth, etc., at cost and below cost.

Bargains in the Domestic Department to astonish you.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Suits at cost and below cost.

Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Furs, Fascinators, etc., at cost and below cost.

Stylish Trimmings, Laces, etc., at cost and below cost.

All Wool and Merino Underwear at cost and below cost.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, Mittens and Gloves at cost and below cost.

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Mothers' Friend Waists, Underwear, Gents' Underwear, Neckwear, White Shirts and Drawers at cost and below cost.

Blankets and Quilts to clear out less than cost. Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Shades, etc., at reduced prices.

COME ONE, COME ALL, ONE PRICE TO ALL.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

DIRECTORS:
S. R. Taylor, President; F. Armstrong, V. P.; H. J. Dowell, Secretary; W. F. Armstrong.
Geo. Romney, Manager; Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager; Geo. E. Romney, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Lumber Yard & Steam Planing Mill
TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,
One Block East of the U. P. R. R. Depot.

OGDEN COLLEGE,
WM. A. OBENCHAIN, A. M., PRESIDENT.

DEAR SIR:

I am more than pleased with my "Howe" Ventilating Stove, and cannot say too much in its praise. In the first place, *It is the only base burner I have ever seen that is constructed on correct principles, while in heating capacity and economy of fuel it is all that you claim for it. In the fresh air which it warms and diffuses throughout the house there is a balminess of temperature which I have never found in the heat of any ther stove;* not even when sitting close to the stove is there any sense of oppressiveness.

Very truly yours,
WM. A. OBENCHAIN, Prest.

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