EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1888.

GENERAL SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

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

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

A meeting of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held at the Tabernacle on Friday evening, October 5th, one of the Priesthood on Saturday evening, October 6th, and of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations on Sunday evening, October 7th.

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

MIGRATION TO MEXICO.

THE eastern press seem determined that the "Mormons" shall move to Mexico. It makes no difference what is said by those who know the situation. The fabrications of reporters are taken for facts and commented upon with the utmost gravity, and it really seems that many editors would rather aid in spreading falsehoods, when they relate to the "Mormon" question, than furnish their readers with the truth.

A New York reporter has learned that a "definite plan of immigration has been organized" here, and that the faithful Saints, "whether they prefer to go or not, are being removed to their new home by a system of decimation." This is the method, as he describes it and as copied into quite a number of newspapers:

"The names of all the male members of the church are thrown together in a box and then drawn out. Every tenth name is marked for departure to Mexico, and after the drawing has taken place, every tenth man gets a notice, and a certain length of time in which to dispose of his worldly possessions and take his departure is allowed him. Many of them object to the emigration, even after they are drawn, but the order of the Church is imperative, and they are threatened with eternal damnation unless they obey instructions."

All this is sheer invention. In the first place there is no extended movement on foot for an exodus of "Mormons" to Mexico or elsewhere. Our people have not even contemplated an abandonment of this Territory, where their material interests are centered and where they have settled to stay. In the second place, no such means as indicated in the foregoing paragraph are or have been employed in the settlement of any place which the Saints have located. In the third place, threats of "eternal damnation" are not employed in this Church to scare or coerce anybody, and the "Mormon" people are about the very last to be influenced by such pretences. When they move their residence it is because they desire to do so or are compelled by the force of circumstances over which they have no control.

The extent of territory said to have been purchased in Mexico through "a New York syndicate" is about as broad as the reporter's imagination—four million acres, and if it is as fertile would prove a productive spot for any colony that might settle upon it. There are a few "Mormon" settlers in Mexico, but there is no extensive colony of our people there nor any prospect of a migration from the pleasant vales of Utah. Will our esteemed contemporaries east and west make a note of this, and cease to make themselves ridiculous on the rumors about a "Mormon" movement to Mexico?

THE FAILURE OF FORCE.

THE Memphis *News*, commenting on recent events in Utah, expresses a doubt as to any good effects from anti-"Mormon" legislation unless "milder measures" are employed, and says, "something more is needed than laws and cannon balls to make an end of Mormonism."

The *News* quotes, as follows, from an article in the *Andover Review*, written by a Congregational clergyman who has lived for some time in Utah: "These legislative and judicial movements have acted upon "Mormonism" largely as a centripetal force, and through a common sympathy and fear have bound closer together the hearts of the Saints." The *News* says: "Such is the effect the persecution or governmental opposition to private opinions will always have."

These remarks are sound and based upon the lessons of history furnished from all the ages. Toleration and kind treatment are greater forces in the extirpation of heresy than all the edicts of ecclesiastical courts, the statutes passed in a spirit of oppression, and the penalties inflicted to coerce conscience. And in this enlightened age, honest opinion, however mistaken it may seem to be, ought not to be assailed by anything more than reason and argument, unless it is made dangerous by acts that infringe upon human rights.

Excessive and harsh measures, extended beyond the legitimate bounds of law and judicial usage, cannot long continue where public sentiment is the prevalent influence in government. Such efforts to suppress conviction must necessarily be spasmodic, and though in the dark ages they may have been sustained for a lengthened period, yet in these later times they must, whenever adopted, soon subside before the march of enlightenment and the spirit of justice and humanity.

Those who demand force for the immolation of faith, and cry for relentless and coercive measures against the votaries of what they deem a false creed, are not among the friends of progress, but their sentiments are relics of the barbarism which has drenched the earth with the blood of the martyrs and fed the fires for human sacrifice in days that were dark with bigotry and hate. They are now only restrained by a public opinion which has been changed by the progress of truth, and would again bring forth the rack and the gibbet, the thumbscrews and the fagots, if the world at large had not grown too merciful and wise to permit their resuscitation.

It is bad policy as well as bad morals to attempt to stamp out principle with the iron hoofs of oppression, or to try to batter in a head because it entertains unorthodox opinions. The testimony of the centuries unites as to its failure and the experience of the present affords ample corroboration.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, has arrived at Hamburg.

THE APPROACHING FAIR.

THE premium list for the Utah Territorial Fair, to be held in this city near the beginning of next month, is out. It covers a great deal of ground, and admits of competitive exhibits connected with all the industrial pursuits.

The committee are working with intelligence and energy to make the fair a gratifying success, and their efforts should be seconded by the people. We believe they will be. Indeed the evidences of planting that way are already quite abundant, the special premiums offered by individuals and firms being quite numerous and liberal. The main factor of success needed now is exhibitors. If the people will do as they should in this regard the forthcoming fair will not only be far in advance of any previous exhibit of the kind ever placed before the public in Utah, but will be of a character that cannot be approached for excellence in this inter-mountain region. In some of its features it can be made equal to anything of a similar character anywhere in the world, with special reference to certain varieties of fruits and vegetables. In the matter of minerals Utah is not far in the rear of any other section, and in relation to cattle she is moving steadily forward, while in the arts she is ploddingly nobly onward. We have some of the ablest mechanics in some lines in Utah that can be found in any part of the country. Their productions should be forthcoming.

Let us have a fair that will be a credit to one of the most industrious communities in the land; one that will be a correct exposition of our material status.

A CORROBORATIVE DISCOVERY.

A short time ago the Washington *Post* made a remarkable statement regarding the location of the Garden of Eden. It announced that Dr. Campbell, of Versailles had lately discovered that it was on this continent, and near where St. Louis now stands. That gentleman, according to the *Post*, asserted that the Mississippi River is the Euphrates of Scripture, and that the Bible furnishes evidence of the correctness of his conclusions.

It is probable that Dr. Campbell is not aware of the fact that he is not the discoverer of what he now announces, the Prophet Joseph Smith having many years ago stated that the Garden of Eden was located in what is now known as the State of Missouri. The Prophet also pointed out the precise spot where Adam offered sacrifice to the Lord, and where, as the great patriarchal head of the race, he blessed his children previous to his departure from the earth. That sacred spot in Missouri was designated by the Prophet as Adam-ondi-Ahman, the meaning of which is—the land where Adam dwelt.

Joseph Smith obtained his information of these facts by direct revelation, while Dr. Campbell doubtless reached his conclusions in reference to the Garden of Eden and the Euphrates by ordinary research.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

THE New York *Mail and Express* thus describes an incident of exquisite pathos, which lately occurred:

"The inexorable fate which calls the actor to the service of the public under circumstances which in other professions entitle a man to sacred seclusion, has long been a sympathetic comment. The grief which crushes men is often hidden beneath the make-up of the footlights, while the public laughs at a man whose heart is breaking. A notable instance of this pitiful situation was present, but unknown to the audience, at Harrison's Theatre last evening, on the occasion of the first performance of the new play, 'Waddy Coogan.'' In this Harry Fisher, a favorite member of the clever company, impersonated an Italian, and played his part so well as to win the applause of the house.

During the afternoon only a few hours before Mr. Fisher made his appearance on the stage, he stood beside the body of his wife, who had just died, and to whom he was devotedly attached. Mrs. Fisher died at her home in Jersey city. Her death was unexpected to her husband, and it occurred at such a time that he was compelled to perform his part last evening, having made no provision to supply Mr. Harrigan with a substitute.

While before the audience the bereaved actor displayed no evidence of his deep sorrow, when in his own dressing room at intervals he could not refrain from violent bursts of grief. He had the active sympathy of the whole company. His wife will be buried tomorrow.

Says a Chicago paper: A west-side woman is dying through blood-poisoning contracted in the use of "beautifying" complexion extracts. Considering the frequent use of these "balms" it is a wonder that more harm does not result. A great many of these contain a strong mixture of lead and other injurious ingredients, the application of which to a sensitive skin is sure in time to cause trouble more or less serious. It is not safe to tamper with nature's work. She has done her best, and she is pretty sure to resent any attempt to improve on what she chooses to bestow upon us.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

An Interesting Description of Their Doings in England.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had in our city for some time past a small detachment of the Salvation Army. I hardly think they can congratulate themselves on achieving a brilliant success.

Those who have only seen the Army here, can form no idea of the extraordinary enthusiasm they exhibit when they meet on a large scale. I have not attended any of their meetings in London, but have been present at some of their grandest gatherings in Liverpool, when their general and several of his sons have been present.

For the information of your readers I will try to describe one of those meetings, which are, very much alike. The meeting I am about to describe took place in their central hall, Hardman Street, Liverpool. It was on the occasion of the departure of Col. Booth (son of the General) and his wife for America. Every branch of the Army for twenty miles round attended in full force, so that there were present at least twelve bands and some fifty officers and about six hundred soldiers, all dressed in their peculiar uniform. The central hall is an old Church of England edifice which has been converted into a barracks and will hold nearly 3000 people. Three meetings were held on the Sunday, and they were all crowded to excess. When I had got over the effect of the tremendous din and discord of the dozen bands, what struck me as the most extraordinary feature was the manner in which they beg money. Strangers coming here and attending our meetings in the Tabernacle or at any of the wards have been very much surprised that we have absolutely no collections, whereas in the majority of places of worship in this country there is a collection at every service. The Salvation army, however, are seldom satisfied with one. On the occasion I am referring to the attendance was so large in the morning that they announced that a charge of a penny would be made for admission in the afternoon and sixpence for reserved seats. I arrived at the hall half an hour before the service in the afternoon to find some forty or fifty girls perambulating the streets in all directions offering reserved seat tickets for sale. Some of the lasses held their tickets in their hands as some people do playing-cards and shouted at the very top of their voices for passers to purchase. It was a most extraordinary scene; particularly as it took place in a very quiet part of the city upon a Sunday afternoon.

As I approached the corner of the street where the hall was situated four or five of the lasses (as they are called) came quickly towards me, offering tickets. One of them came close to me and said, "Will you buy a ticket, sir?" I replied "Yes, if you will answer me a question." She said "What is it?" "Are there any reserved seats in heaven which can be purchased with silver?" She looked fixedly at me for a second and then walked away without effecting a sale.

I went to the hall, however, and obtained a good seat. I noticed a large number of girls selling hymn books, "War Cries," etc.; also a number carrying cards and pins. The cards contained a number of printed squares and every person who gave a penny punctured a hole with a pin. This was a kind of receipt. I enquired what the cards were for and ascertained that some were to buy uniforms, some musical instruments, and one girl told me it was to buy blankets for their captain.

Punctually at 3 o'clock the Colonel and Mrs. Booth took their seats and the meeting commenced.

The colonel is a tall, handsome young man, with a very pleasant face; his wife is very small but appeared to me to be very good looking. This was all the more apparent as the Army lasses are generally very homely.

The meeting commenced with one of their hymns. The noise made by the united bands, however, was so great that the colonel ordered them all to be quiet except one. Then followed a scene of wild enthusiasm. The last verse of the hymn was sung eight or nine times over and, to give greater effect to the enthusiasm, the colonel pulled out of his pocket two large handkerchiefs which he waved in all directions. This was followed by the whole audience frantically waving three or four thousand handkerchiefs, a most extraordinary scene. Prayer was then offered by three of the officers. There was an utter absence of all reverence, but each in turn tried to shout, yell at, and command the Deity in a most excited and frantic manner. Singing again followed and then the colonel spoke for a short time.

Apart from the shouting, hand-clapping and other noises, which were incessant throughout the whole meeting, there was nothing exciting or uncommon in his address. His wife followed him and received a perfect ovation. After speaking for a minute or two she said, "Some of you have paid sixpence for reserved seats, but I am sure you can afford a great deal more. Now, I and my husband are going away and I am coming down to walk amongst you and if any of you will give me half a sovereign I will shake hands with him." She then left the stand and walked about. Half sovereigns, however, did not seem to be forthcoming, so she reduced the price to half a crown and ultimately to a shilling, of which latter coin she seemed to get a considerable number. Going back to the stand she spoke a little while. After she had resumed her seat the Colonel arose and said; "now we will have a collection," and the plates went around. He then spoke for about half an hour. After sitting down he noticed quite a number of the audience going towards the doors, when he again arose and shouted, "let some of the soldiers take boxes to the doors and see if some of our friends will drop something into them," and as the audience passed out two boxes were held before them and shaken in their faces.

Efforts of this kind to make money are made continually and it is really surprising how very successful they are. In Great Britain alone the army has nearly 5,000 paid officers. Each of these receive about $30 a year as salary, and the expenses of their meetings will be quite as much more, making three million dollars a year that has to be gathered in their various barrack rooms and in the streets. As far as possible every captain is required to make his district self-suporting, but every penny, beyond the bare expenses must be sent to London.

A short time ago one of the captains collected a quantity of clothing, which he gave to the very poor during a bitter winter; he also collected some money and gave quite a large number one "square meal" every day. A number of the inhabitants were so pleased with his efforts that they presented him with a watch. A few days afterwards he received a letter from headquarters requiring him to discontinue his efforts in the food and clothing line and confine himself to the work of the Army, and that alone; and as no captain is permitted to receive presents of any kind *for himself*, he was instructed to send on the watch. He did not comply with this request but called a meeting of his corps, gave up his captaincy and severed his connection with the Army. He formed a new association called "the Birkenhead mission."

The General sent some of his ablest captains to Birkenhead, but they failed to make any impression on the inhabitants. Some rather disgraceful proceedings were indulged in by the rival hosts. Both had bands and both held their principal meetings in the open air. I was several times present at these meetings and have seen the rival band marching round three or four times playing as loudly as they possibly could, completely drowning the voices of the singers and the speakers.

If the poor people of Great Britain would cease to give money to the army it would collapse in three months. Many persons contend that they do a large amount of good and there can be no doubt but that they have gathered into their army quite a number of drunken and degraded characters, who, at all events, for a time have led reformed lives, only getting rid, however, of one excitement for another. It is astonishing to what lengths the army has gone. Stores have been opened up all over the country for the sale of merchandise all specially prepared with the colors of the army. Red (blood) and yellow (fire). In addition to their clothes, they must sleep under a cover of fire and blood. The handles of their knives were blood red; their combs, brushes, earthenware, pots, dishes, etc., are also fire and blood colored. Many of their members were so enthusiastic that they were nuisances in the neighborhoods where they lived. The Army frequently holds meetings until after midnight and sometimes all night.

I am personally acquainted with one of the captains who received a deputation of six women, who came to complain that one of the soldiers who lived in that neighborhood insisted upon keeping his bedroom window open all night, and frequently getting on his knees to pray he would shout for a long time and so loudly that a rooster was nothing to him and their husbands could not sleep. Then it is well known that in playing at the street corners or marching they have paid no regard to other meetings or to the sick or dying. I remarked to an extensive owner of cottage property that I thought the Army was doing considerable good. He quite excitedly said, "You know nothing about it," and went on to say that he could prove by scores of people in his houses, that it made idle men and lazy women. When they became possessed of the excitement and delirium of the Army they would do no work; they all imagined that they were called to be captains or lieutenants. And as these officers are all paid they worked to this end and this only. Certainly not three per cent of their converts remain with them or with any church, and when the tremendous excitement dies out of the ninety-seven per cent they became possessed of seven devils worse than the first.

There must be many good and earnest men amongst them, but I am afraid that this ranting, shouting and delirium disgusts and drives away from all religious inquiry very large numbers of our fellow men and women who, by this means, fall an easy prey to the sophistries of the sceptic and the atheist.

AMICUS.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 17.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 18. Noon.

Bar silver		Northwestern	113
Money	2@3	York Central	89¾
4's coupon	129¾	Navigation	
4½ coupons		Transcontinental	
Pacific 6's	21	Pacific Mail	
Central Pacific	35¾	Rock Island	88
Burlington	11	St. L. & S. F.	32½
Rio Grande	19½	St. Paul & Omaha	33
Jersey Central		Texas Pacific	21¾
Missouri Pacific	80½	Union Pacific	59¾
Northern Pacific	28¾	Fargo Express	98
Pf d	80½	Western Union	83

Quiet, firm generally, at slight fractions above opening figures.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p. m., Sept. 18.

Wheat—Easier; cash, 95½; Oct., 2½; Dec., 2 15-16 @ 6½.
Corn—Steady; cash, 44½; Dec., 38¾; May, 38¾.
Oats—Steady; cash, Oct., 24¾; Dec., 47½; May, 34¾.
Barley—Nominal.
Pork—Easy; cash, Oct., 14.50.
Lard—Steady; cash, Oct., 10.77½; Nov., 9.65.

Montgomery & Co. sold four cars of fruit, all except peaches in good condition. Grapes—Tokay, 1.15 @ 2.20; Muscat, 1.45@2.70; Black, 2.00; Cornchon, 2.75; Emperor, 2.75; Salway peaches, .75.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

An Extensive Riot in the Irish Emigrant House in Glasgow, Scotland.

A Pointed Communication from the Postmaster-General to the House.

A Change of Front by Congressmen Regarding an Adjournment.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

BRITISH BITS

Dillon—Supposed Murderer—Riot in Glasgow.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—John Dillon, who is to appear before the Parnell commission at its next session, has been released on bail. Preparations are being made for a great demonstration on his arrival at Dublin.

The police have arrested a German named Ludwig on suspicion of being the person who committed the recent mysterious murders in Whitechapel.

A riot occurred yesterday among the inmates of the Irish emigrants' home at Glasgow. The rioters wrecked the house and fought desperately with the police. Sixty-five arrests were made. Fifty-two of the rioters were today sentenced to one month imprisonment; others are remanded.

Heavy Rainfall.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The heaviest rainfall in years occurred yesterday and last night. Several streets were torn up and cellars are flooded. People had to be taken from their houses by boats this morning. Several small houses were carried into the Delaware River. The river is still rising.

Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following telegram from Surgeon-General Hamilton, at Camp Perry Flat:

"Dr. Posey has yellow fever, contracted at McClenny. Three cases are reported at Gainesville, and there are rumors of cases at Welbourne and Fernanda. Refugees had great hardships on the special train, and the whole seaboard is alarmed on account of these refugees breaking patrol at Hendersonville. I don't think it advisable to send any more special trains. The camp is in excellent condition, but needs enlargement. This is being done as rapidly as possible. Those here are comfortable and reasonably happy."

Adjournment Talk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A prominent democratic representative who has all along opposed any proposition looking to the passage of an adjournment resolution by the House, said today he has become satisfied, after careful inquiry and actual count, that the democratic caucus tonight would favor the passage of a concurrent resolution to adjourn Congress till October next. It is gathered from many sources that members who have heretofore opposed any such action have suddenly changed their position as the result of yesterdays proceedings in the House. Chairman O'Neill of the labor committee then secured an overwhelming majority on the proposition to refer to his committee a resolution to set aside certain days for the consideration of the labor bill. The point of no quorum was raised to avoid what many members regard as a serious tactical error, for his resolution would undoubtedly have been reported back favorably from the labor committee. An opportunity would thus have been offered to secure a yea and nay vote on a proposition to amend it by setting apart a day for the consideration of the dependent pension bill, and other general pension legislation. This impending dilemma has been an excuse for a change of front on the adjournment question.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Sherman's resolution offered yesterday instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the state of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and Canada, and report at the next session such measures as are expedient to promote friendly commercial and political intercourse between those countries and the United States, was taken up. Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, delivering remarks from manuscript. After an allusion to the President's retaliation message, and justification of the rejection of the fisheries treaty, he asked why should Canada refuse to allow American fishing vessels to enter her ports and ship their fish to American markets. A denial of that privilege appeared so unchristianlike and so selfish, he wondered it had not long since led to violent retaliation. If the President had by proclamation withheld a like privilege from the Canadian fishing vessels, the evil, he believed, would immediately have been corrected. But the President, instead of exercising powers which he had under the act of March 31, 1887, had asked Congress, in his retaliation message, to suspend a commerce which had amounted (for the last six years) to $370,000,000. No wonder that such a sudden charge of base excited surprise in both countries, and was regarded as a mere political movement. The President's proposition was in other words, to suspend and embarrass a commerce of exports and imports amounting to nearly $100,000,000 a year. Such a proposition made without warning in the midst of a popular election had been the President's response to an earnest demand made by American fishermen that they should be secured in the enjoyment of what they believed to be their unquestionable rights.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. — The speaker pro tem laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster-General in response to Grosvenor's resolution calling for information relating to the distribution through the mails of the *Tax Reform Advocate*, in violation of the postal laws. The Postmaster-General says it is not true that enormous editions of the *Tax Reform Advocate* have been distributed in violation of the postal laws through the mails from Columbus, Ohio, and it follows that it is not true that any officer of the postoffice department has been guilty of any such an act. "It is not necessary," says the Postmaster-General, "that there should be any further legislation by Congress to enforce the laws of the United States in relation to the postal service, and to prevent such offenses or a repetition of them for the reason that no such offenses have occurred." The communication was referred to the committee on postoffices and postroads.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—A great fleet has been ordered to the Ægean Sea to protect the sponge fisheries against the Turks.

Belgrade, Sept. 17.—Members of the Servian ministry have tendered their resignation. They will, however, retain their offices until King Milan returns to Belgrade.

London, Sept. 17.—Sir John Pender recently laid before the Sultan the project to lay a cable from Jedda to Yemen. It is stated that the Porte objects to the project, fearing an extension of British influence.

London, Sept. 17.—The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says that Prince Bismarck has asked Emperor William's permission to resign, but that it is unlikely that a change will be made at present.

Vienna, Sept. 17.—Albert Kolss, a cotton printing manufacturer at Leisling, has failed. Liabilities, 2,000,000 florins. All the Vienna banks are involved in the failure.

The Hague, Sept. 18.—Parliament opened today. In consequence of sickness the King was unable to attend. The speech from the throne was read by the Prime Minister Van Karnbeck. The government intends to present bills for the regulation of the labor of children in factories and for a modification of the sugar tax.

Fairmount, Ill., Sept. 18.—A passenger train on the Wabash road was wrecked by a collision with a freight. An unknown man, stealing a ride, was killed. The engineer and postal clerk were badly injured.

Doving Station, Texas, Sept. 17.—On Saturday the 14-year-old daughter of Byrd Smith tried to kindle a fire with kerosene, when the can exploded, burning her and three younger children to death. Mrs. Smith was seriously burned in trying to save them.

Belgrade, Sept. 18. — The German and Austrian ministers at Belgrade have gone to Gleichenburg, Austria, where King Milan is staying, for the purpose of conferring with him with reference to a settlement of the troubles between himself and Queen Natalie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE!

A good Farm in Summit County for sale, or exchange for city property or land in the 5 or 10 acre plat.
Apply to W. W. RITER,
346 Fourth East Street.

It is astonishing how rapidly the feeble and debilitated gain strength and vigor when taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For what are called "broken-down constitutions," nothing else has proved so effective as this powerful but perfectly safe medicine.

SIOUX CITY CORN PALACE EXPOSITION.

The committee appointed for the above purpose desires to send a complete exhibit of the natural resources of this Territory and requests contributions from all parties interested in such exhibit.

Choice samples of all vegetables, cereals and fruits grown in this Territory will be received at the Chamber of Commerce until Tuesday eve, September 18th. Of potatoes, one bushel of each kind sown should be contributed; of vegetables, fruits and cereals, from one peck to half a bushel of each kind; also a good assortment of bunches of sheaf grain and grasses for decorating purposes.

Parties contributing above articles are requested to please state upon a card by whom, where and in what quantities to the acre the different products are grown.

Contributions will be received either as donations or payment will be made if selected and accepted by the committee.

It is earnestly hoped that interest sufficient will be taken by the public in the exhibit in order to give our Territory that representation to which by its resources it is justly entitled.

H. W. LAWRENCE,
Chairman C. of C. and C. of Com.
FRED SIMON, Secretary. 63

PEARS' is the purest and best Soap ever made. 3

DANCING!
Private Lessons in Dancing, by
G. L. CLIFT, 61 E. 2nd South.

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

DR. J. THOMAS, DENTIST,
18 Main Street, opposite Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City. Painless Extraction of Teeth by the use of "VITALIZED AIR." d

ANOTHER MEAT MARKET.
Wm. Wood & Sons will open the 12th Ward Meat Market on Saturday, the 15th inst. d1w

CHINA MATTING.
Splendid assortment of new goods at DINWOODEY'S.

LATEST Style of Gas Fixtures at HEESCH & ELLERBECK'S,
dtf 493 First South St.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

DOCTORS' BILLS.
Nearly all diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—*Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING.
Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspeptic Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 9

BUY HOME MADE!
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
Agents Provo Woolen Mills,
Salt Lake City,
Are receiving immense quantities of Home Made Woolen Goods from the Factory, for their Fall and Winter trade, and are prepared to fill orders WHOLESALE OR RETAIL!
No. 36 MAIN STREET.
d&s

The 'Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

BROWN'S BLACKBERRY AND GINGER
Acknowledged to be the best Remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentry and all Bowel Complaints.
It Contains the Active Medicinal Virtues of Jamaica Ginger and Blackberry Roots, Combined with Aromatics, making it an Agreeable,
Safe and Effectual Remedy.
Thousands will Testify to the Great Relief Sometimes Used.

TRAVELLERS WILL FIND IT VALUABLE
To Prevent Derangement of the Bowels from the Use of Impure Food and Water.
Z. C. M. I. Drug Store General Agents.
d&w

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.
Every mother is cautioned against giving her child laudanum or paregoric; it creates an unnatural craving for stimulants which kills the mind of the child. Acker's Baby Soother is specially prepared to benefit children and cure their pains. It is harmless and contains no Opium or Morphine. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 10

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.

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