EVENING NEWS.

Sundays Excepted,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, December 14, 1887.

A PROPOSED BANISHMENT BILL.

MR. ADAMS, a member of Congress, has framed a bill, the design of which is to root anarchy out of the country by banishing those who are imbued with its principles.

It is, in some of its features, somewhat similar to the old federalist measure known as the alien and sedition act of 1798, which was in the days of its existence the subject of pretty general denunciation. The proposed measure provides for the removal from the country of any alien person who engages in inciting insurrection or crime. Under its provisions the President may notify such evil disposed individuals to get up and leave within a specified time. It makes it the duty of U. S. District Attorneys to report to the President the presence in their districts of any persons impregnated with revolutionary proclivities, that they may be summarily served with walking papers. In other words the European agitator is to be informed that this country can survive without him.

It is likely that Mr. Adams' measure will meet with much opposition. One point, we imagine, that will be raised is that it contravenes the constitutional inhibition against punishment without due process of law. Banishment is most decidedly punitive, and its infliction appears to be taken out of the hands of the judiciary and made solely dependent upon the action of the chief executive, based probably upon the naked report of a district attorney, who may not be entirely free from individual prejudice in the premises.

The resemblance to the alien and sedition law of 1798 may also mar its passage through Congress. When that law was enacted the chief objection to it was its alleged illiberal tendency, and it may not be deemed in harmony with modern progress to enact legislation similar to that which was not considered in line with the march of freedom a hundred years ago.

It would be a novel feature in the history of this republic to have political refugees from this land floating around in the old nations of Europe. It would sound strange in these days for a report to be flashed over the wires to other continents that the President of the United States had just ordered a large number of revolutionists to leave the domain of this country.

Some legislation is doubtless necessary in reference to the class at which Mr. Adams aims his bill, but it appears to us that it should be of a kind unquestionably within Constitutional lines. The penalties attached to the offenses that anarchists are liable to commit should be clearly defined, and their infliction imposed by due process of law.

Anyway the proposed new law would not meet the requirements of the situation even if it were in unison with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. It applies only to alien persons of seditious tendencies. There are many people who hold the legal standing of citizenship scattered throughout the country, whom the proposed bill does not touch. What is wanted is a species of treatment that will cover the whole case.

Since the foregoing was in type we have found, in one of our exchanges, a clearer definition of the proposed law than had previously reached us. After the preamble in relation to the manner in which the United States have been menaced by allen revolutionists is recited, it provides that:

"When any district attorney in the United States shall have information in writing from no less than three reputable citizens that any allen has aided, advised or encouraged in the destruction of property or murder of officers of the law, or has attempted or advised the overthrow of laws, or excited domestic violence in any State, such information shall be transmitted at once to the President of the United States. The latter shall then issue an order in writing requiring such alien to depart from the territory of the United States within a given time, and his order shall be served by United States Marshals on the person to whom it is directed.

"The President shall have power to revoke such order or extend the time within which such alien is required to leave the country. If the offender shall refuse to obey such order it shall be the duty of the Secretary of state to cause him to be arrested and conveyed out of the territory of the United States, and if he shall return again to this country he shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years, and at expiration of his term of imprisonment shall again be conveyed out of the country and not be permitted to return until the order expelling him shall be revoked.

Section eight provides that whenever in the judgment of the President, public safety shall require, it shall be lawful for the President to cause such alien to be arrested without notice, and be conveyed out of the United States."

It will be observed that there is no provision made for a hearing for any person who may be accused of the crimes specified. There is no safeguard against innocent parties being subjected to an arbitrary process. The tendency of the bill is decidedly in the direction of dictatorship, and will therefore, on that ground alone, meet with formidable opposition.

A SCHOOL SUBJECT.

THIS morning a gentleman of this city called at our office and asked some pertinent questions in relation to school matters, with special reference to the qualifications necessary to enable a person to vote at a meeting called for the purpose of taking action upon the question of taxing the property of a district for educational purposes. As there are many others besides the gentleman referred to directly interested in this subject, we will, omitting the interrogations, present the answers to his queries, according to our understanding of the subject.

The act of 1884, amending the school law, provides that a school tax shall "be decided by a majority vote of the *property taxpayers resident* in the district, present at a meeting called for that purpose. * * *

In case of a challenge of the right of any person to vote on said tax, the oath of such person as to qualification, his tax receipt for the past year, or a copy of the tax list showing that said person owns taxable property in the district, shall be received as evidence of such right to vote."

From the above language of the school law it is apparent that any person, male or female, citizen or alien, who resides, and pays a property tax in, a school district, has a right to vote on the tax. None except registered voters, however, have a right to vote for school officers. It is also clear, from the above quotation from the statute, that no person can vote in a school district in which he or she does not reside. That at least is the clear intent of the statute, whether it is good law or otherwise.

A person who does not own taxable property in the school district, cannot vote on a school tax in that district, whether he is a registered voter or not; if he is a registered voter, however, he may vote for school officers. The theory is that taxation without representation is tyranny, but that officers to handle the revenues and to make and execute the laws, must be elected only by legal voters.

LUTHER ON FUTURE PROBATION.

EVIDENTLY the inspiration of the Almighty enlightened the mind of Martin Luther to a marked degree, and gave him glimpses of the meaning of certain passages of Scripture which were impenetrable to his contemporaries and followers. There is reason to believe that some of his teachings, or at least that some of the opinions expressed by him upon certain doctrinal points, have been suppressed among the sect which he founded, and among the followers of that corps of reformers of which he was a central figure.

This is notably true of some of his sayings relative to the social system of the children of Israel, and upon at least one other scriptural topic, he gave expression to opinions which have not, since his death, been accepted by his followers. The agitation of the question of future probation, which has disturbed the theological world so seriously during recent years, especially in this country, has led to an investigation of Luther's position in relation to the subject. The result is quite interesting, one feature of it being the bringing forth of a letter written by Luther in the year 1522 to Hans Von Rechenberg, in which the following passage, which the *Christian Union* of New York vouches for as being a correct translation from the original, occurs:

"If now God would save any one without faith, he would act against his own word and would convict himself of lying, indeed would deny himself; this is impossible.

It would, indeed, be another question whether God could give faith to some in death or after death, and thus could save through faith. Who will doubt that he can do this? But that he does it, one cannot prove. For we even read that he first raised the dead again, in order to give faith. Let him do in this respect what he may, let him give faith or not, it is impossible that anybody should be saved without faith, else all preaching and Gospel and faith are in vain, false and deceptive, because the entire Gospel makes faith necessary."

With the degree of light in his possession, and the Scriptures in the imperfect form in which he studied them, Luther was not able "to prove" that God gave faith to men after death; but that his mind contemplated and even accepted the possibility of such a thing, is made quite clear by the above quotation from a sober, thoughtful letter written by him.

THE CAUSE OF THE CONTINUED CRISIS.

THE unsettled condition of things in France at present shows that the crisis which began with the breaking up of the Rouvier ministry some weeks ago is not merely an incidental matter—one of those semi-periodical upheavals for which France is noted—but a deep-seated disturbance which means continued if not continuous outbreaks unless there is a complete change from top to bottom in the personnel of the government, to which must be added, something in the way of reformation in the public service. To construct a new cabinet that amounts to no more than a few new names with the objectionable features of its predecessors as conspicuous as ever, is simply a temporary relief without approaching a cure, and eventually the malcontents will have to be pacified; then stability may come for a year or two more. There can be no question that the *ravanche* party is largely in the majority among the masses in France, but their will has so far accomplished nothing further than what has herein been set forth—two or three changes of the ministry, amounting to a difference without a distinction, and the question is as to how long they can be held in restraint by such means. Only yesterday it was announced from Paris that the Tirard ministry could hold together no longer than the holidays, and the prediction is freely bandied that the whole government will go with it. If, in its stead, another compromise administration, composed of moderate and positive republicans with the former preponderating, should be patched up and set before the people, it is probable they would accept of it as a makeshift and treat it with respect until the novelty of the situation was gone, when it would most likely share the fate of its immediate predecessors, and thus it would continue until governmental affairs became so shaky and unstable that a monarchy or dictatorship might supervene with but little excitement and no opposition whatever. This would only be a case of history repeating itself among the Gauls, and not for the first time by several.

Perhaps the very first determined opposition to existing things, that is, such opposition as manifested itself in overt acts and outspoken declarations, was when General Boulanger was relieved from the post of Secretary of War and banished to a remote corner of the nation where his field of operations was circumscribed to the performance of the merely perfunctory duties of a corps commander. This was deemed necessary because of his great and growing popularity with the masses, indicating a pressure of a pronounced anti-German character. It was deemed proper to postpone the evil day to as remote a period in the future as possible, and with Boulanger in the place where of all others he was most influential and potent, the time seemed uncomfortably close at hand; thus, he must not only be dismissed but shorn of his magnetism so for as practical absence from the theatre of the excitement could effect such a result. The sequel, however, was exactly the reverse of the expectation. With the General present he was only popular; in exile he was idolized and his treatment looked upon as something of an indignity which required satisfaction. Under such circumstances, and with a civil government negatively tendering friendship to Germany by positively forbidding hostile speeches and demonstrations, the fiery Frenchmen had no trouble in arriving at the conclusion that the Government was not only not an exponent of the national will but was disposed to punish those who were such exponents. Anything German or savoring of Germany is to the *canaille* of France and a great many who stand high in social and political life, as the waving of a red flag in the face of a combative bull, and *per contra* all that is hostile to the Teuton, or that favors the affirmative upholding of the honor and prestige of France, is apt to be glorified beyond all reasonable limit.

It is very easily seen why the French as a people are in an unsettled condition, and why they are likely to remain so until a revolution or a *coup d'etat* sweeps aside the passive republicanism prevailing at present and substitutes something more positive and aggressive, something that again turns the eyes of the nation toward the Rhine and keeps them fixed there. Boulanger was looked upon as the embodiment of this policy, partly because of his splendid system of defenses in the east and his systematic reorganization of the army, and partly because of his unvarying loyalty to his native land. But he is also a thorough soldier, and a call from a superior has but one response from him—obedience. He is wiser than the revolutionists and more patriotic than most of the politicians through whose instrumentality he was relieved of civil authority, while being as experienced and able in statecraft as almost any of them. What wonder that his countrymen look upon him as the man of men for a leader, and finding that he is not only not advanced in accordance with their desire but reduced and obscured, what wonder that they merely tolerate the government which continues such a policy—a government which is neither democratic nor representative in that their wishes are not consulted and when plainly expressed are ignored?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

THE woman suffragists of Wisconsin were recently granted the privilege of voting at school meetings, thus conceding them a voice in educational interests. But in consequence of the somewhat peculiar fact that in Wisconsin the mayor and common council appoint school boards, the ladies contend that the election of mayors and aldermen is a part of their right, and consequently are demanding the privilege of voting in municipal elections. Mrs. Willis, of Racine, in order to test the question, recently presented her ballot at the city election, and it was promptly rejected. She then brought suit before Judge Winslow for $5,000 damages and was awarded a verdict in her favor. The case has been appealed and it will be a matter of considerable interest to the citizens of that State to know how it will be decided in the highest court.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES

News was received at Port Townsend, W. T., that three seamen and one mate, Andrew Olsen, T. Telleson, Peter Donnell and Robert Henry, attempted to return to their vessel in a boat during a severe gale from the southeast, while under the influence of liquor. A squall capsized the boat and all were drowned except Donnell, who was rescued by the stranded bark *Tidal Wave*.

A dispatch dated Walla Walla, W. T., December 9, says:

Several years ago a loud explosion somewhere in the Salmon-river mountains shook the whole country there, and reports of a volcano breaking out and lava flowing over the mountain trails astonished the country. The San Francisco *Chronicle* and Portland *Oregonian* sent reporters there, but neither could find any trace of a volcano, though whole forests were ablaze. Joseph Baker, of Mount Idaho, an old miner, reports to the *Statesman* today that he has discovered the scene of the explosion, near some new diggings. The country for half a mile around is full of fissures newly cracked, but there are many others covered with moss, denoting previous explosions.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

CULLED FROM LATEST WESTERN EXCHANGES.

A dispatch dated San Diego, December 7th, says: The special train from Chicago, having on board the employes of the mammoth new hotel Del Coronado, on Coronado beach, arrived this morning at 10 o'clock. There were 325 persons in the party, about one-third of whom were women. The special was due here yesterday, but was delayed by a freight wreck. The arrivals will at once take up their quarters in the new hotel, and will commence tomorrow the work of cleaning and furnishing the interior of the building, preparatory to the grand opening, which will take place about the 1st of January.

It is said that a stern chase is usually a long one, but this rule, like many others, has its exceptions. On the evening of the 9th inst. at San Jose, California, a young man about 18 years of age had been tramping around on the sidewalk near Herman Levy's store, 10 and 12 South Market Street. When Levy was called to the rear end of the store, he rushed up, broke the glass of the show window and hastily reached in and filled his pockets with watches and jewelry. Levy heard the crash and ran out. The man saw him coming and took to his heels. Officer Coschinia also heard the crash and as he neared the place saw the robber run. A lively chase ensued. The robber ran around the block, closely followed by the officer, and he finally ran into a saloon opposite Levy's, where he was captured by Coschinia and taken to the city prison. Seven gold and four silver watches and a pocket knife and a razor were found on his person, amounting in value to $350. Two other men, who it is believed were in the plot, having been seen on the opposite side of the street in company with the robber earlier in the evening, were also arrested. The one who had the hoot refused to give his name and was so badly frightened that he could not speak. The others gave their names as John Smith and John Clement.

LITTLE FRANKIE CALL.

A LITTLE BLUE EYED BOY WHO IS HAVING GREAT TROUBLE IN GETTING HOME.

Poor little Frankie Call is having a hard time of it. He is the little fellow who arrived here early in the last week from Emporia, Kan. His parents formerly resided there, but removed to this city leaving the child with friends. When settled here they ordered him forwarded to them. Scarcely three years of age, the child was placed on a train and sent here in care of the conductor. His parents were not at the depot to meet him, and W. F. Wernse, the broker, who was on the train with the child, took charge of him until the parents could be found. The matter was published in the papers, and the next day Mrs. Rusk, living on Russell Avenue, who knew the parents, called and got the little fellow. His parents had removed to Chicago, and in response to a letter from Mrs. Rusk they ordered the boy sent to them in care of the train porter, stating that he had been paid for at Chicago. The conductor of the train, however, refused to take the child unless some one accompanied him, and yesterday the lady turned him over to the police authorities. He was sent to the mayor to be committed to the house of refuge until some arrangements could be perfected to send him to his parents. At the mayor's office they ordered him sent to Chicago on his parents' letter. Last night another effort was made to send the child, but the conductor again refused to take him, and the little fellow fell asleep with fatigue on a bench in the ladies' waiting room at the depot. At 9 o'clock Officer Wall carried the still slumbering boy through the rain to the Four Courts in his strong arms. From there he was again sent to Mrs. Rusk to await further work from his parents in Chicago.

Frankie is a little fair haired boy with a bright blue eye that fairly dances in his head with merriment. He is not only an intelligent looking child, but is wonderfully handsome. While awake he is as lively as a cricket, is always in the best of humor and willing to make friends with everybody. When tired out by the fatigues of the day he falls asleep without a murmur. The little fellow never sheds a tear and does not realize how sad and deserted his position is. It is said that the people in Chicago are not his real parents, but merely adopted him.—St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

"Don't you pine for freedom?" asked a visitor at the Tombs of a prisoner. "Sometimes I do," replied the latter. "When does that feeling come over you the strongest?" "Whenever I see a fresh batch of religious papers comin' into the place."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

The American Railroad Certificates Decision Creates a Stir in the London Market.

Prominent Citizens of Mexico Fined for Street Religious Observances.

Alarming Report on the Crown Prince's Condition.—Dr. McKenzie Goes to Him.

The Past Quarter the Most Prosperous in the Western Union's History.

Congressional Proceedings.—Powderly's Condition is Improved, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The Exchange Interested.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* in its financial article says: "Justice Manisty's decision that American railroad certificates are not negotiable like bonds to the bearer, has created great interest on the stock exchange. Some banks have intimated to their customers a desire to have a reform of the present system so that they may hold the stolen certificates, which are liable to be claimed by their owners."

Fined for Street Ceremonies.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 14.—About twenty of the richest residents have been fined under the law forbidding religious ceremonies and observances in the streets, they having on Monday placed small altars with lighted candles on the balconies of their houses on the occasion of the feast of Our Lady of Guadaloupe.

Alarming Report.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Dr. MacKenzie has started for another examination of the German Crown Prince's throat.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Dispatches received here report that the condition of the German Crown Prince's throat has suddenly become worse, and that a special medical consultation has been called at San Remo. This, the report says, explains Dr. MacKenzie's hurried departure from England.

Hopkins' Trial Adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Hopkins' trial was adjourned until Tuesday next on account of the sickness of the judge's wife.

British Fabrics.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 14.—The *Guardian's* commercial article says, the market is very firm, with inquiry moderate in most departments. The impression in the distributing market is that prices are not likely to make even a small advance until diminished supplies force them up. The present position of the manufacturers is unenviable. Yarns, even when they are easiest, are higher than they were three months ago, while goods are rarely higher, and in a few cases actually lower. The opinion, based on disbelief in estimates of the American cotton crop, prevails that the present prices of cotton, especially of American, are too high. Buyers refrain, therefore, from making extensive engagements. There is a fair inquiry for export yarns, especially for lower counts. Business for China, Japan and India is only important when spinners are easy. Cloth sales have been light. Wide shirtings are strong and hardening. Heavy goods are quiet.

The Labor Convention.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The American Federation of Labor continued in convention this morning. Shortly after opening, the convention went into executive session, from which reporters were excluded. The session was taken up in receiving the reports of officers and various committees.

A charter was granted to the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

The Prosperous W. U.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held today. The quarterly report shows a surplus on hand of $7,554,000. The net revenues for the quarter ending Dec. 31, from partial and estimated returns, will be about $1,500,000; interest on bonds and sinking fund, $142,000 leaving a balance of about $8,741,000. On this showing the board ordered that a 1¼ per cent. dividend payable on January 16th, be declared, which will leave an estimated surplus of $7,634,000 in the treasury. The report states that the gross earnings will be the largest ever earned in one quarter. But little reduction in the expenses of the Baltimore & Ohio system could be made before the first of December, and it will require further time to realize the full benefits of the economies of the consolidation.

Powderly Improved.

SCRANTON, Dec. 14.—Master Workman Powderly is improving. At one o'clock this afternoon he was resting easily.

Indicted for Perjury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The acting commissioner of the general land office has been notified that the United States grand jury at Prescott, Arizona, has indicted John L. Cambridge and Dr. Oscar Lincoln, citizens of Prescott, for perjury and subornation of perjury in making and procuring illegal entries of public lands.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The report of the committee on privileges and elections in the West Virginia case was presented by Hoar, who said it was unanimous.

Thereport declares that Charles J. Falkner has been duly elected senator from the State of West Virginia for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1887, and is entitled to a seat in the Senate as such senator. The resolution was agreed to *viva voce* and the oath of office was thereupon administered to Falkner.

Hoar then moved that Falkner be assigned to the committees on claims, District of Columbia, mines and mining, and pensions. Agreed to.

The following bills were introduced:

By George—To protect innocent purchasers of patent articles, making it a valid defense against actions for infringement that the article was bought for use or consumption, not for sale, and in good faith and in the usual course of trade, and providing that all patents shall be subject to purchase by the government for general use at a reasonable valuation. Referred to the patent committee.

Chandler offered a resolution authorizing the select committee on Indian traders to continue its investigation.

The Senate then took up the bill introduced by Morrill to regulate immigration and was addressed by that Senator in explanation and advocacy of his bill.

At the conclusion of Morrill's speech, the bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations and then on motion of Edmunds, at 2:40, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

In about ten minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 14. Noon.

Bar silver	95¾	Navigation	87½
Money	4@5	Transcontinental	19½
4's coupon	36	Pacific Mail	34¾
Pacific 6's	19	Rock Islands	104
Central Pacific	35¼	St. L. & S. F.	38
Burlington	75¾	St. Paul & Omaha	37½
Rio Grande	21¾	Texas Pacific	24¾
York Central	84	Union Pacific	56
Northern Pacific	21¾	Fargo Express	98
Pf'd	45	Western Union	70¾
Northwestern	95		

Markets fairly active and strong at best prices reached.

The stock market opened strong at an advance of ⅛ @ ¼. Union Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental gaining the latter amount. At 11 o'clock the market was dull and steady at about the opening prices.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p.m., Dec. 14.

Wheat—Firmer; cash, 75⅜; Jan., 81 5-16; May, 82 15-16.
Corn—Firm; cash, 47¼; Jan., 43⅜; May, 53.
Oats—Firmer; cash, 30⅜; Jan., 29⅞; May, 33 3-16.
Barley—Nothing doing.
Pork—Firm; Jan., 14.60; May, 15.15.
Lard—Steady; cash, 7.42½; Jan., 4.78; May, 8.02½.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 14. Close.

Wheat—Holders offer freely; new No. 2 winter 6s. 8¾d.; ditto spring, 6s. 8½d.
Flour—Holders offer freely, 9s 2d., dull.
Corn—Holders offer freely; spot, 5s. dull; Dec., 4s. 11¾d., dull; Jan., 4s. 11d., dull; Feb., 4s. 10¾d., dull.

DEATHS.

WARD.—At West Jordan, December 9th, 1887, at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Wardle, of old age, Joseph Ward, aged 77 years and 9 months. He immigrated from Whitwick, Leicestershire, England, in 1864, and died as he had lived, a faithful Latter day Saint. He leaves one daughter, six grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Millennial Star, please copy.

HICKENLOOPER.—At Pleasant View, Weber County, December 10, 1887, of blood poisoning, after an illness of three days, William C., son of William H. and Sarah C. Hickenlooper; born at Salt Lake City, November 24th, 1856. He leaves a loving wife and three children, with a host of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

Special Notices.

UNQUESTIONABLY

The best Bargains in Ladies' Kid Gloves are those offered by F. AUERBACH & BRO., at 50c and $1 a pair.

HIGH COLORED PLUSHES,

At $1,00 a yard at
F. AUERBACH & BRO'S
One Price Establishment.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

If you suffer from loosenes of the bowels, Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Pacific Express Company's money order system is now complete and orders can be purchased at any of its agencies. This manner of transmitting funds is both cheap and convenient, besides affording absolute security. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.

T. C. GENTSCH,
dit Superintendent.

Can't Sleep Nights, is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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

IF YOU WANT MONEY

Give W. J. Miles at Boom Real Estate Office the agency for your property.

Ladies will find relief from headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach, restlessness, indigestion, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back and kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, and is not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

LIFE IS SHORT.

If you want to sell your property, call on W. J. MILES,
Main Street, next to Cliff House.

Kly's Cream Balm cured me of a very disagreeable disease which I supposed to be catarrh. I think it *one of the best* of remedies for any complaint of the nasal organs.—*F. W. Otte, Anaconda, Mont.*

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh in head and have been greatly benefited by it.—Mrs. Susie Morgan, Connor Creek, Or.

The reason Why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

HOME MADE
Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Undervests, Misses' Hoods, All-Wool Hose, Gents' Suits, Overcoats, Blankets, Shawls,
And all kinds of Home Made Woolen Goods. Just the thing for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., Agts. Provo Woolen Mills, No. 36 Main Street.

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

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

PROCLAIM THE GLAD TIDINGS.

That the Holiday Goods at the Art Bazar are the cheapest in town, a child can buy as cheap as a giant at this noted resort. The stock is the most complete ever displayed. Prices are always on the lowest level. Special bargains in books. Life is too short to name all the attractions. Come and see them for yourselves. Opposite the Big Co-op. C. R. SAVAGE.
d Dec. 24

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer and druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the *Great Blood Purifyer* and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for 20 years. It became chronic and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm all droppings of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing has greatly improved.—*Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Ill.*

'XMAS PRESENTS!
A Big Variety of Useful and Ornamental Presents at DINWOODEY'S.
Give him a Call.

CHILD'S JERSEY SUITS

Boys' Cassimere Knee Pants and School Suits cheaper than ever at
F. AUERBACH & BRO'S
One Price House.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION

The satisfaction of feeling safe from catching any disease from drinking water, from impure air, from a sick person, from contact with foul clothing, infection or contagion from any source, is complete and all anxiety allayed by the use of Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. A bottle will give more safety, comfort and confidence than all the doctoring in the world.

WE WANT

Houses to rent and sell in every portion of the city. W. J. MILES.

D. W. JONES, instructor in Spanish, now has classes which meet on Mondays and Fridays from 6:30 to 9 p.m. at 276 Main St., and those under his tuition are making rapid progress. He claims to be able to teach pupils of ordinary intelligence in twelve lessons to read and write correctly the most common sentences in the Spanish language and to speak well enough to make themselves understood and do business with people of that tongue, and his ability to do so is vouched for by a number of those who are now taking lessons from him. dlw

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHILDREN'S BALL

Saturday Afternoon
For the Children.

SATURDAY EVENING
For the young people, parents and guardians.

Saturday, Dec. 17th, 1887.

SPLENDID MUSIC!

Theatre Quadrille Band—Ten Musicians—Engaged to Play for the Little Ones.

FUN FOR THE CHILDREN.

POPULAR PRICES WITHIN REACH OF ALL

ADMISSION:

AFTERNOON BALL—Children and Guardians, 35 cents each. Doors open at half past twelve; Dancing to commence at half past one p.m. Ball closes at half past six p.m.

EVENING BALL—For the Young Folks, Parents and Guardians, $1.00 per couple. Ball to commence at half past 7 p.m. and close at 11:45 p.m.

The box office opens on Friday next, at 10 a.m., for the sale of tickets to the Grand Juvenile Ball to be given in the Theatre on the 19th inst.

REWARD!

STRAYED, FROM MY RESIDENCE, Saturday evening, Dec. 10, a bay HORSE about 6 years old, lump on breast bone, just back of front legs. The finder will be rewarded by returning or giving information that will lead to his recovery to R. G. LAMBERT,
23 West, 6th South St., or at Deseret News Office, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Carl Rosgaard, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of Carl Rosgaard, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Anton T. Christensen, at No. 230 F Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, December 13th, 1887.

ANTON T. CHRISTENSEN,
Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Estate of Carl Rosgaard, deceased.
d onw 4w

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful **Cure** at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. deod&w

Union Pacific Railway Company.

TIME CARD.

ON AND AFTER
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, '87.
Trains will Arrive and Depart as follows:

Eastbound.

No. 2, Mail and Express, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 8.00 a. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10.00 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Express, daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 7.24 p. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10.30 p. m.

Westbound.

No. 1, Limited, Daily
Arrives, Ogden, 7.45 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 9.45 a. m.
No. 3, Mail and Express, daily.
Arrives, Ogden, 6.00 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 9.45 a. m.

Utah and Northern.

Northbound.
No. 601, Butte Express, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 7.24 p. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10.00 p. m.
No. 611, Accomodation, Daily.
Departs, Ogden, 1.30 p. m.
Southbound.
No. 602, Ogden Express, Daily.
Arrives, Ogden, 7.15 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 9.45 a. m.
No. 612, Accommodation, daily.
Arrives, Ogden, 9.05 p. m.

Echo and Park City.

No. 6, Local, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 8.03 a. m.
Departs, Ogden, 10 a. m.
Arrives, Park City, 220 p. m.
No. 2, Park City Express, Daily.
Departs, Salt Lake City, 3.00 p. m.
Departs, Ogden, 4.35 p. m.
Arrives, Park City, 7.25 p. m.
No. 1 Salt Lake Express, Daily.
Departs, Park City, 7.15 a. m.
Departs, Ogden, 9.50 a. m.
Arrives, Salt Lake City, 11.10 a. m.

DENVER AND Rio Grande Western RAILWAY.

THE POPULAR Passenger Route
BETWEEN THE
EAST AND WEST!

THE ONLY LINE
BETWEEN
Salt Lake City and Denver,
Without Change of Cars.

PULLMAN BUFFET and Sleeping Cars
ON ALL THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

The Only Line from Salt Lake City Running SLEEPING CARS FREE for the use of Passengers holding Second-class and Emigrant Tickets.

TWO THROUGH TRAINS RUN DAILY EACH WAY.

ATLANTIC MAIL.
Leaves Ogden, 9.10 a. m.; Salt Lake City, 10.40 a. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Leaves Ogden, 9.30 p.m.; Salt Lake City, 10.55 p.m. Both Trains make direct connections at Pueblo and Denver, for Kansas City, Omaha and All Points East.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.
Arrives Salt Lake City, 6.35 a. m.; Ogden 8. a. m. Making direct connection with Central Pacific Trains at Ogden for All Points West.

PACIFIC MAIL.
Arrives Salt Lake City, 5.50 p. m.; Ogden, 7.20 p. m.

LOCAL TRAINS.
Leave Salt Lake City, for Bingham and Wasatch, 7.15 a. m.
Leave Salt Lake City, for Ogden, 6.40 a.m., and 6.00 p. m.
Arrive Salt Lake City, from Bingham and Wasatch, 4.30 p. m.
Arrive Salt Lake City, from Ogden, 10.30 a. m. and 10.50 p. m.

Tickets for all Points East and West can be purchased at the Depot Office and City Ticket Office, White House corner, Salt Lake City.

W. H. BANCROFT, D. C. DODGE, J. H. BENNETT,
Gen. Supt. Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt

'87! Merry Christmas '88!

..... AND .....

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Z. C. M. I.

— OFFER FOR THE —

HOLIDAY TRADE

The Finest and Most Complete Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

West of Chicago!

De Hesa, London Layer, Muscatel, Sultana, Valencia and Ondara Layer Valencia

RAISINS!

VERY FINE ZANTE CURRANTS!

Figs, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel;

ALMONDS, PECANS, BRAZIL PEA NUTS, GRENOBLE AND NAPLES WALNUTS;

Spices, Sauces, Catsups, Pickles,

— AND —

FINE CAN GOODS.

OUR FRUITS ARE ALL CLEANED!

ENDLESS VARIETY OF
HOME MADE AND IMPORTED

CANDIES!

Champion Monitor Cook Stoves & Ranges!

CHARTER OAK
COOK STOVES & RANGES

The Celebrated MILLER Wrought Iron Range,

— AND THE —

FINEST LINE OF HEATING STOVES IN THE COUNTRY!

AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOVEL COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

Shovels and Spades.

We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA & GLASSWARE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS & HOSIERY, COMPLETE STOCK!

Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Wraps
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBER GOODS!
HATS, CAPS, and CLOTHING!
CARPETS, RUGS and LINOLEUMS!

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

STOVES!

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

C. WANLESS.

Agency for "On Time" & Universal Stoves.

48 MAIN STREET.

WM. C. MORRIS, JAMES T. FLASHMAN,

W. C. MORRIS & CO.

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ETC., ETC.

39 Main Street.

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GEORGE M. CANNON, JOHN M. CANNON.