EVENING NEWS.
Weekly, Daily, Sundays Excepted
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.
Friday - September 25, 1885

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

To the Latter-day Saints:

The Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, October 6th at Logan, Cache County, Utah Territory.

JOHN TAYLOR,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
Of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 17th, 1885.

A MORE EXTENDED STRETCH.

CHIEF JUSTICE ZANE having announced the latest judicial monstrosity, Associate Justice Orlando W. Powers, Judge of the First District, arises and says—I second the motion.

It appears that the last named official must have made a discovery since his advent to Utah. He appeared to start out with the spark of a disposition to administer the law in a spirit approaching fairness. This scintilla of judicial conservatism was soon extinguished in the breast of the new Judge. The discovery we refer to is that the more pronouncedly anti-"Mormon" his course the greater the plaudits he would receive from the opponents of the Saints, who are numerically tremendous.

In the spirit of this discovery his honor does not propose to be outshone by any other occupant of the bench in Utah. Doubtless this ambition to eclipse all other judicial competitors is partly due to the fact that his associates are republicans while he is a democrat. He evidently proposes to show that in the arena of anti-"Mormon" judicial jugglery, a representative of the party out of power will appear as a farthing rushlight compared with a democratic star of the first magnitude. His honor of the Third District gave him the opportunity and he was not slow to embrace it. Judge Zane having shown his hand in giving a detailed explanation of the new method of transforming a penalty consisting of six months' imprisonment and a fine of $300 into one of any required dimensions, according to the measure of the victim to be subjected to it, it remained for the gentleman who presides over the judicial destinies of the First District to outstrip him in making the new definition describing the elasticity of the Edmunds act.

In exhibiting the segregating system the Chief Justice announced that the time that a man had lived and cohabited with more woman than one as wives could be divided into years, months or weeks, and separate bills of indictment be found for each fragment of time. Here was the opportunity of Judge Powers to show his anti-"Mormon" proclivity, besides a predisposition for detail that is not far from the verge of the remarkable. He simply multiplied the Zane possibilities of the Edmunds act in the matter of placing "Mormons" on the rack by seven, bringing down the divisions to days. This was a master stroke, because the maximum aggregate penalty under Judge Zane's divisional process—there being 156 weeks in the three years since the passage of the statute—would amount to imprisonment for only 78 years and a fine of $46,800. According to Powers, the obnoxious "Mormon" could be sentenced to an aggregated term of 547 years and six months, and compelled to pay a fine of $328,400. If he happened to be impecunious, he could be made to remain in prison 91 years and three months longer, in order to satisfy the "poor convict act."

The advantage of Judge Powers' delineation of the elastic law lies in its greater capacity to more completely scoop in a larger amount of "Mormon" money, and, owing to the more extended period of promised incarceration, the more effectually make the victims tired. Such lengthy periods in prison would certainly be conducive to fatigue, and be a powerful test of endurance.

There is one point that appears to have escaped the observation of the two astute judges in relation to the interpretation of the Edmunds act. Suppose that a Latter-day Saint subjected to either the 78 years penalty or that of 547 years and 6 months should be so fortunate as to "shuffle off" his "mortal coil" before the expiration of the term? Cannot these noble and ingenious men devise some scheme under the stretching statute by which such an escape from the rigors of the law could be met? Why not extend its penalties to the other life? There is one difficulty in the way that will doubtless be insurmountable. The victims who might succumb by being released from life under such a regime would be sure to go to a place under the immediate supervision of the God of Mercy, with whom no contract can be made by men of the bitter anti-"Mormon" stamp. They are in harmonious unity, judging from their *modus operandi* with the "powers" of darkness, so that the victim relieved by death would not be within their reach any more for ever.

But if Judge Powers has seized an opportunity to excel, why should not the remaining occupant of the bench in Utah stand—circus fashion—upon the judicial shoulders of the other two, and instruct the Grand Jury of his district in regard to segregating—for anti-"Mormon" purposes—a given time into hours, and indict accordingly.

We have heretofore shown that the penalty for unlawful cohabitation can be manipulated very much as a tailor fits a customer with a suit of clothes—according to the size of the victim. The case of President Hugh S. Gowans suggests another idea connected with this process of enlargement or contraction. He evidently received one indictment for the alleged offense and two for being President of a Stake. If the disposition to eclipse manifested by Judge Powers be infused into the Grand Jury which forms a part of his court, may it not be reasonable to expect that a Stake President would be indicted a number of times proportionate with the difference in the segregating process as defined or limited by the two judges who have ruled upon the question. If so, if Brother Gowans had been under the jurisdiction of the judicial genius of the First District, would it not have been reasonable to expect that he would have been placed under seven times as many indictments as have been imposed on him? They would have aggregated a possible penalty of ten years and six months, and a fine of $6,300. What a fortunate being he must be from this standpoint!

If the law was intended to be so elaborately and viciously applied as it is now construed, why was not the discovery made sooner? Surely such an interpretation could not possibly have escaped such keen intellects as adorn the bench of Utah. It must be a matter of conjecture as to whether they were not aware of the possibilities of the statute a considerable time before springing the tray, and were simply holding it in reserve for special purposes. The action of the leading authorities of the Church in retiring for a season from public places, has been reflected upon. Their enemies and a few pretended friends have been anxious for them to come out and "face the music." Baits have even been thrown out to induce them to step into the snare. In relation to the assumption of such a position by the enemies of the Church we have but little to say, but if those pretending to be on the friendly side who have questioned the consistency or propriety of the course taken by the leaders of the Church do not feel the reverse of costly, they certainly should. Developments are constantly occurring that ought to show the dullest minds that the amount of consideration or justice they would receive at the hands of the courts of Utah could be injected into a person's eye without causing him to wink.

The tone of the anti-"Mormon" prints is in beautiful harmony with the judiciary. Some of their contributors are local legal luminaries. To find such writers sustaining a construction of law that places a power in the hands of a Grand Jury to jeopardize the liberty of accused persons to any degree they may desire, lifts them to the summit of combined absurdity and animus. They appear to consider that to so interpret a law so that it can, on the same principle, consign people to prison for contracted or expanded periods, at the option of the courts, is lovely, because the victims are "Mormons." It is held that good sense and good law are closely related. But law of that kind and sensible conditions are as completely divorced as Utah Judges demand that "Mormons" shall be from their plural wives. There is a good deal of hypocrisy lying around loose, and some of the anti-"Mormon" professed vindicators of the law have got much more than their share. The fact of their being members of the human family is no credit to the race.

The best inventive skill of the age has been employed for many years past in trying to devise a machine that can successfully supplant the compositor in the printing office, and large rewards both in Europe and America have been offered as an inducement for inventors in this line. A great many machines have been the result, all more or less defective, but now it is said that a Swedish inventor named Lagerman has overcome these many defects and constructed a machine that will do perfect work. Even those who are unacquainted with the technicalities of the "black art" recognize that custom demands that the printed lines of a column or page shall be of a uniform length. This is accomplished by inserting blank spaces of varying thickness between the words. In all former machines this "justifying," as it is called, is done by hand after the letters are set in position by the apparatus. Lagerman's machine "justifies" each line automatically as it is set up and before the line takes its place in the column. On a test, matter was set up and justified at the rate of 7,050 letters per hour, and its ordinary working speed is 6,000 per hour, while only an exceptionally fast compositor can set 1,200 letters in the same time. Two men may work at the apparatus simultaneously, one operating the lower key-board in setting the type, and the other at the upper board in distributing type which has been used. From first to last the types are untouched by the fingers of the operators. The machine is on working exhibition in London, and is described as a marvel of ingenuity and constructive skill, the "justifying apparatus" being styled "the brain of the machine."

JUDGE POWERS' CHARGE

TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Judge O. W. Powers, in his charge to the grand jury of the First District, on the 23rd inst., made the following remarks on the subject of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation:

The Court deems it a duty to call your attention to alleged violations of the laws of the United States, relating to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. It is claimed that men not only believe that it is right for a man to have living and undivorced more than one wife, but that they put that belief into practice, and that the laws of our country in that regard are day by day being violated. If this is true, then the parties offending should be indicted. I therefore charge you to investigate this matter. It has been said by the Supreme Court of the United States that "No legislation can be supposed more wholesome and necessary in the founding of a free, self-governing commonwealth, fit to take rank as one of the co-ordinate States of the Union, than that which seeks to establish it upon the basis of the idea of the family as consisting in and springing from the union of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony; the sure foundation of all that is stable and noble in our civilization; the best guaranty of that reverent morality which is the source of all beneficent progress in social and political improvement."

The crime of bigamy or polygamy, consists in entering into a bigamous or polygamous marriage. The offense is complete when any person who has a husband or wife living marries another. It is also complete when any man simultaneously or on the same day marries more than one woman. This, however, does not apply to any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage has been absent for five successive years and is believed by such person to be dead, nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by a valid decree of a competent court, on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract. In this Territory there is no law regulating marriage. No form or ceremony is required, and no record of marriage is kept. Marriage is left as it was at common law. There need be no witnesses present. If the parties are competent to contract, all that is essential is a present agreement. The marriage is complete where there is a full, free and mutual consent of parties capable of contracting. Proof that parties have treated each other as husband and wife, have lived together as such, and have held each other out to the world as such, is sufficient to enable a court or jury to find that at some previous time the parties did, as a fact, consent to be married.

The offense of cohabitation is complete when a man, to all outward appearances, is living or associating with more than one woman as his wife. To constitute the offense it is not necessary that it be shown that the parties indulge in sexual intercourse. The intention of the law-making power, in enacting the law, was to protect monogomous marriage by prohibiting all other marriage, whether evidenced by a ceremony, or by conduct and circumstances alone.

An indictment may be found against a man guilty of cohabitation, for every day, or other distinct interval of time, during which he offends. Each day that a man cohabits with more than one woman, as I have defined the word "cohabit" is a distinct and separate violation of the law, and he is liable for punishment for each separate offense.

THE Hopt trial will probably last until Tuesday.

THE "MORMON" BUSINESS MEN.

ONE OF THEM EXPRESSES HIS OPINION ABOUT THE CALL FOR THEM TO COME OUT AND ARRAY THEMSELVES AGAINST THE CHURCH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 25, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The twaddle in yesterday's issue of the organ of the anti-"Mormon" conspirators about the fears entertained by the "Mormon" Church of a schism, and the lame and ineffectual appeal to "The Mormon business men," are to me a strong testimony that the minions of hell are reckoning without their host. There may be a few who have forgotten their God in consequence of having their hearts set on their riches, and some of them may even go down and

MAKE A BARGAIN

with the imps of Satan, and break the everlasting covenant with their God, and barter away their eternal salvation rather than go to prison a few months or years, but what of that! A man of ordinary intelligence must see that the pure in heart, the Zion of God is better without them. Money or wealth are not so indispensible as purity of heart and integrity of purpose, and I think I can speak for most of my fellow "Mormon" business men, and with whom I am familiarly acquainted, that their hearts are not set on their riches more than on the God that has bought them with such a price and has gathered them from all nations to save them as some of His chosen ones.

I know of many who are willing to sacrifice every dollar they possess, and their liberty and lives also if necessary, for the cause of God.

Do our enemies not remember the willingness and alacrity of the Saints to

APPLY THE TORCH TO THEIR HARD-EARNED HOMES

if it had been necessary when the army entered our valleys, and are they not the same people today? Do they think a few thousand dollars have corrupted our hearts? God forbid!

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." I wonder who has given us our wealth and comfortable homes, our wives and our children, and all the blessings with which we are surrounded. And shall we now turn traitors to the only friend we have on earth—our Father and our God—in this day of trial? I say, God forbid! Perish the thought! Let us stand shoulder to shoulder, and live or die for the kingdom of God.

"Let each heart be the heart of a lion,
Unyielding and proud as he roams."

Compared to the great nation, which is so cruelly torturing and persecuting us, we are but few, but let us form into a solid square like the gallant and rare little British army of Egypt, and though the millions upon millions of this nation and the world at large may fall upon us, we will never yield nor surrender one particle of that which is right to please them, and all the hosts of Hell combined.

A few may fall in the front rank, but we can fill up the gap again, and God will give us the victory at last, but till that day let us be true men; let us be like the "Old Guard" of Napoleon, we may bear to die

BUT NEVER SURRENDER.

If men will do and dare so much for their king or country, how much more willing should we be to do so for the Kingdom of God. The few who have wilted when brought to the test have placed themselves in too unenviable a position, and purchased their liberty too dearly for "Mormon" business men generally to follow their example, and those who are counting on any such thing are doomed to disappointment.

The gratuitous advice offered to them by the dirty sheet referred to, so far from being acted upon, will be treated with that scorn and contempt which all the emanations from that source deserve.

Yours truly,
A "MORMON" BUSINESS MAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

The Central Pacific.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular, publishing for the information of all concerned, the decision of Second Comptroller Maynard in regard to the compensation due the Central Pacific railroad for services rendered for government, and announcing in accordance therewith that the department circular of June 27, 1883, and the circular letter of June 17, 1884, are revoked, and that all compensation now due, or which may hereafter become due that railroad company, be covered in the treasury, and one-half thereof applied to the extinguishment of the interest which has meanwhile accrued on government subsidy bonds, and the other half credited to the sinking fund, as required by the Thurman act.

The Democratic Convention at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, 25.—The chairman called the convention to order at noon. The committee on resolutions announced that they were ready to present their report. Before the report was read the chairman asked unanimous consent for the presentment of a special resolution. It was granted, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was on the platform was recognized by the chair. He said; I have the honor to submit the following resolution for acceptance by the convention:

Resolved, That with profound sorrow the democracy of the State of New York lament the death of that inflexible patriot and invincible soldier Ulysses S. Grant, (applause) of whose illustrious career they recognize the fitting crown and consumation in his dying invocation of peace and good will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted, every delegate rising to his feet.

THE PLATFORM

Was the read as follows:

The Democrats of the State of New York congratulate the people of the whole Union upon the election and inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States.

We commend the wise and statesmanlike tone of his inaugural address, and the significant public recognition, in the selection of his cabinet advisers, of the fact that the union of these thirty-eight indestructible States is at last thoroughly re-established. His firm, considerate and conscientious conduct as President has already proven the falsity of the prediction of national calamity with which his enemies and the enemies of the democratic party endeavored to alarm the public mind during the canvass.

We hereby tender to him our hearty approbation of the public policy which has governed his official action, and we especially emphasize our approbation of the effort he has made to eradicate corruption and incompetency from the public service, by the appointment of honest and capable democrats, in order that there shall be a thorough and wholesome reform of the methods condemned by the people who confided to him the administration of his high official trust.

The platform next heartily endorses Governor Hill and his administration of the State government; and continues: We affirm the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of '76, 80 and 84 in regard the necessity of reforming the civil service, but we condemn the actual administration of the existing civil service law as the same has been executed by the republican party. They have abused its provisions, and for the purpose of keeping republicans in office, they have through the machinery of the law formulated lists of eligibles composed almost exclusively of republicans. They have extended the period during which, by the provisions of law those eligible for appointment to office should remain on the registers, so as to exclude democrats from all offices within the rules of the civil service.

We ask that the Commission at Washington be reorganized, so that its majority shall be in sympathy with the administration; that both parties be fairly represented on the examining board; that the present list of persons eligible for appointment be annulled.

Therefore, while proclaiming our approbation of the general spirit which inspired the recent legislation of the federal government and the State of New York to promote needed reform of the civil service, we must at the same time place on record our wish and purpose that the proper officers of each government charged with executing that legislation and empowered to make suitable rules and regulations to carry it into effect, shall take care that the constitutional power of the executive and heads of departments to make appointments shall not be impaired, and that the machinery, whatever it may be, for the testing of eligible candidates, shall not be prostituted to unworthy purposes.

At this point Chairman Herrick said: I am requested to state that this provision was adopted by a majority of this committee but the minority in the interest of harmony. The convention believes that the experiment of coining standard silver dollars in the hope of maintaining a fixed ratio with gold has gone far enough and cannot be continued longer without great danger to the business interests of the country. The loss in interest alone on silver dollars stored up in the treasury is over four million dollars per annum, and this accumulation of silver, purchased at a cost of $180,000,000, is worth to-day not more that $166,000,000, with every prospect of further decrease. We therefore demand the repeal of the act under which the compulsory coinage of silver goes on. But we will welcome any practical measure of agreement with other nations by which the ratio of the value between gold and silver may be made less fluctuating, but to this end the first step must be the stoppage of any further compulsory coinage of silver dollars.

1 p. m.—Roswell P. Flower was nominated by acclamation for lieutenant-governor.

Failures.

NEW YORK, 25.—Business failures for the seven days past are 175, as against 178 last week.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Warlike Feeling in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Roumelian question is hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It is stated that the Czar has telegraphed the Minister of War to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he is determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Roumelia. A prominent Russian General in an interview to-day, when asked if it was true that the Czar seriously intended to support Bulgaria to the extent of going to war with Turkey, replied that

RUSSIA WOULD DECLARE WAR AGAINST TURKEY

the moment the Porte attacked Bulgaria, and added that the Czar was most emphatic in his resolution to support Bulgaria.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The *Novoe Vremya* to-day, commenting on the Roumelian difficulty, hints that it is possible that Russian troops may be called upon to occupy Bulgaria.

Progress of the Plague.

MADRID, 25.—There were 742 new cases of cholera and 240 deaths from that disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

The Turkish Minister Dismissed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The Ministry has been dismissed and a new cabinet formed with the following changes: Kiamil Pasha, Grand Vizier, in place of Said Pasha, dismissed; Said Pasha, recently Ambassador to Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of Assym Pasha, dismissed; Munir Pasha, lately dismissed from the office of Minister of Finance, was made Minister of the Interior, in place of Edhem Pasha, who is appointed Ambassador at Paris; Server Pasha, Senator, Minister of Justice, in place of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, dismissed; Anfy Pasha, Senator, President of the Council, in place of Akif Pasha, dismissed. Essad Pasha, Ambassador at Paris, has been transferred to Berlin.

Favor a Conference.

LONDON, 25.—The signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin all favor a Conference forthwith, for the settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty.

Urging Moderation.

PARIS, 25.—Government has asked the co-operation of the other powers in urging on the government of Servia, Roumania and Greece the necessity of avoiding all agitation respecting the Roumelian difficulty and not to permit anti-Turkish demonstrations during the present excited state of public feeling in the Balkans.

Servian Soldiers.

SOFIA, 25.—The Servian government has summoned all Servians who are now in Germany to return home at once for military duty.

Lower Irish-American Hall, San Francisco, was completely filled Tuesday night by the members of the Seventh Ward Anti-Coolie Club. President McCormack called the meeting to order and introduced James Mulroy as the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Mulroy was followed by Connor O'Donnell, who commenced his address by reading a letter to President Cleveland, which he proposed to send that dignitary. The speeches were highly incendiary in character and were loudly applauded.

Mr. Balle, who returned to Tombstone from Sonora on the 21st, says the depredations of Apaches have caused all the mines to be closed down, and there is a general exodus of people from all the important mining districts in Northern Sonora. He says there are 180 United States troops at Los Granados and 500 Mexican troops at Aposura. Between these two points the Indians are committing numerous depredations and roam at will over the country. The Mexican troops, he says, are much more indolent than the United States troops, and appear to be in great fear of the Indians.

The 23 month old child of E. H. Campbell of Oakland, found a bottle of strychnine on Tuesday afternoon, and, childlike, ate some of it, thinking it sugar. Subsequently the little one's mother observed the bottle in the little one's hand and took it away, and was about to congratulate herself on a lucky escape when the little one fell backwards unconscious. Doctors were at once called, and by the use of a stomach-pump the baby's life was saved. The poison had been used for rats, and had been put away, but somehow fell from a shelf and the little one got hold of it.

DEATHS.

MORRIS.—In the 8th Ward of this city, Sept. 25, 1885, of diphtheria, Pearl Morris, aged almost three years; also Velina Morris, aged almost 11 years; both the children of George and Martha Stringfellow Morris.

The funeral cortege will leave the family residence at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

LOST.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21ST., ON FIRST South, between Theatre and Eleventh Ward School House, a small black HAND SATCHEL, containing gold watch with the initials R. Y. P., $18 in money, card case containing cards of Mrs. A. S. Patterson. Finder leave at this office and be rewarded. d257

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One roan MARE, about 2 years old.
One black MARE, about 2 years old, three white feet, white strip in face, no brands visible.

Which if not claimed and taken away within five days, will be turned over to the district pound.

GEORGE T. COTTAM,
Precinct Foundkeeper.
St. George, Sep. 21, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Saturday, October 3rd, A. D. 1885, at 11 a. m., at which time a full attendance is requested.

ELIAS SMITH,
Secretary U. & S. L. Canal Co.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 22nd, 1885.
d254 5 s1

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THIS is to certify that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Sarah Ann Jordan Smith.

J. M. SMITH.
September 22nd, 1885. d254 3t

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strongly do I believe in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

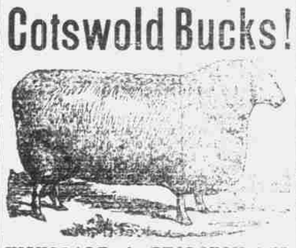
AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT!
MILTON NOBLES,
Assisted by the Young and Gifted Vocalist and Comedienne,
DOLLIE NOBLES
And Supported by a Powerful and Legitimate Company.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEP. 25th.
Will be presented the original American Melo-Drama, written by Milton Nobles, and played by him for eleven consecutive years, entitled
THE PHŒNIX!
Carroll Graves, a Bohemian....Milton Nobles
Sadie, the Flower Girl, afterwards Edie Ellinore, a Jessie....Dollie Nobles
☞ The Great Fire Scene.
☞ The Wonderful Gambling Scene.
SATURDAY MATINEE!
On which occasion will be presented the popular play, entitled
"LOVE AND LAW."
Superb Scenic Mountings, Unique Stage Effects, Artistic Properties, Original Music, Magnificent Toilets, and the Strongest Dramatic Company in America.
CURTAIN WILL BE RUNG UP SHARP AT 1:30
No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Office open Wednesday at 10 a. m.

LOST.

FROM THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, near the Warm Springs, 41 head of Sheep, some of them marked 0 on hip, and the others have a tar mark on the shoulder. Any information will be suitably rewarded by G. D. AMOS. d253 tf

Cotswold Bucks!



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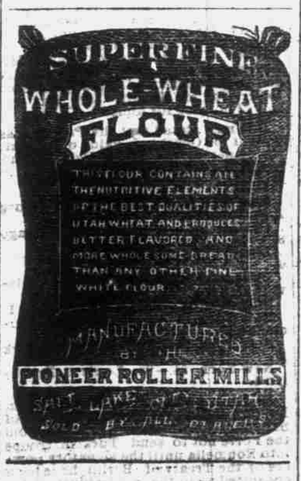
Startling News
I have Reduced the Price of Cabinet Photos to $5.00 per dozen. Carte de Visites $3.00; other Sizes in proportion.
THE FIRST TON OF CHEAP BOOKS HAS ARRIVED.
Birthday Gifts and Wedding Presents, New and Cheap.
☞ ALBUMS AT NEW YORK PRICES.
A lot of Hand Satchels, Closing Out at Less than Cost!
A Full line of Stationery & Fancy Goods.
☞ Wood, Velvet and Plush Frames in Great Variety.
PICTURE MOLDINGS—Latest Styles.
New and Beautiful Views of Mountain Scenery.
Everything as CHEAP as the Cheapest.
C. R. SAVAGE, ART BAZAR, S. L. CITY.

ON TIME
STOVES
ARE RECOGNIZED AS THE
STANDARD of EXCELLENCE.
A FULL LINE OF
STOVES, RANGES
— AND —
HEATERS,
At C. WANLESS',
West of Opera House.
COMPARE STOVES AND PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

I have in this market for sale at
Wholesale or Retail, in Car Load
— OF —
THOROUGHBRED
AMERICAN MERINO RAMS:
Were bred in Western New York from First Prize Stock; will be sold at prices to to suit the times. Enquire of
J. W. HARDY,
at Cliff House, or at Dexter Stables.
d251 1w s3w



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A number of applications are usually received after the class has begun; it is earnestly hoped those desiring to attend will be at the opening. d230 s&w

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Weller, Deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the court room of said Court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of E. M. Weller, D. E. Chaffin and Mary A. Weller, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document therewith presented, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Weller, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to them as prayed for in said petition.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Sept. 10, 1885.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk, Salt Lake County.
d 249 10t

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