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BY TELEGRAPH: PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE, XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3:—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General asking an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for jurors of the United States courts and \$135,000 for witnesses. Referred to committee on appropriations.

Among the measures reported favorably from the committees was a resolution by Frye, reported as he believed with "unanimity" from the committee on foreign relations, declaring it to be the opinion of the Senate that Congress ought not to provide for a joint commission of Great Britain and the United States in relation to fisheries. Placed on the calendar.

on the calendar.

The Chair placed before the Senate the resolution as submitted yesterday by Riddleberger, and the substitutes for it submitted by Pugh relating to the relations between the President and the Senate in regard to the information and papers affecting the gov-Edmunds said that practically but Edwunds said that practically but four months of the session were lett for business. The resolution offered embraced no practical question but only mosted a question, and it would be time enough to debate the question when it should become a practicable question. He moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Riddleberger addressed the Chair. The Chair said the question was not debatable.

debatable.

Riddleberger criticised Edmunds's motion. In view of the fact that he (Edmunds) had first debated the matter and then moved to shut off the debate, he asked that he might be sllowed to answer Edmunds.

Hale asked that Riddleberger might have unanimous consent to make his remarks. remarks.
Van Wyck thought Riddleberger should be allowed to proceed and he would so move if in order.
The Chair said the motion would not

The Chair said the motion would not be in order at this time.

A bill was passed for the benefit of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas and Nevada and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. It provides that in case of the loss of the original wouth ers required by taw for the settlement of claims by the States and Territories named, the Secretary of War may accept copies thereof properly certified by the State or Territory officials.

At 2 o'clock the Dakota bill was placed before the Senate and Mr. Logan took the floor. He differed, materially, he said, with the Senator from South Carolina (Butler) and the Senator from Missouri (Vest) in regard to the question under therefore free to adopt either course, according to the circumstances which in each case might seem best adapted to the public good. What was substantially the objection to Dakota's admission? By reading a paragraph from Butler's speech we might get a glimpse, or at least a shadow of the real objection. The meaning of the objection was that if Dakota were admitted it would add three electoral votes to the republican strength at the next presidential election. He inquired of Butler whether that was not

oppose its admission under the present aspects of its application.

Mr. Logan said that when the Republicans wanted anything, the idea of the Senator from South Carolina was that it was wanted by a "clique." The attempt to keep out Dakota Mr. Logan characterized as part of a great scheme to keep out States that sent Republicans to Congress. He appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the Senators to give ear to the voice of the energetic people who were applying for admission to the Union of States.

States.

Mr. Morgan opposed the admission of Dakota under present conditions. He thought the Senate was asked to admit new States merely for the purpose of admitting office holders that had been sent here. The patriotism that had been so much referred to had in it a strong flavor of self interest. Harrison then took the floor and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to bring the bill to a vote to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury recommending an appropriation of \$25,000 to enlarge the United States penitentiary at Boise City, Idaho. Referred. Also a communication from the Postmaster General in response to the
House resolution calling for information as to what changes should be
made in the law regulating the compensation to railroat companies for
carrying mails. The Postmaster General states that up to the present time
he has been unable to form any
clear opinion as to what changes
should be made in the law. At a future day he states he will be able to
place before the House all the information which the inquiries that have
been instituted and which are approaching completion, will afford.
Referred.

Bland, from the Committe on Coinage, Weights and Measures, desired to report back the resolution offered him calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information relative to the silver circulation.

The resolution quoted at length from the address made by President Coe of the American Bankers' Association, which declared that the Secretary of the Treasury had acted in concert with the New York Clearing House Association to maintain the gold standard until Congress could convene. The resolution then reads as follows:

Whereas, Near the close of the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress, to-with on the 20th day of February, 1885, this House refused by decided vote to consider a then peneling proposition looking to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, therefore, be it Resolved by this House, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to inform this House whether or not any agreement or arrangement was effected by the management of the Treasury Department with the Clearing House Committee in New York, or with any other association or person as alleged in the address of Mr. Coe, and if so, by what authority of law such arrangement was made and carried out; and, further, to inform the House what amont of aliver dollars

law such arrangement was made and carried out; and, further, to inform the House what amount of aliver dolliars was in the treasury on the fourth of March last, unrepresented by outstanding certificates, and what amount of silver certificates was in circulation; what amount of such dollars is now in the Treasury, unrepresented by outstanding certificates now in circulation; also what amount of aliver dollars was in the Treasury ou the fourth day of March last that could have been applied in the represented in the interest-bearing debt and other dues of the government; and what amount of silver certificates is neld in the Treasury could be applied; also what amount of silver certificates is neld in the Treasury could be applied; also what amount of silver certificates is neld in the Treasury could be applied; also what amount of silver certificates is neld in the Treasury could be applied; also what amount of silver certificates is neld in the Treasury could be applied; also what amount of silver coin and on other public dues in the future as is the past.

Morrison would not object to the resolution, but thought it went too far in asking what was to be the policy of the Treasury bepartment.

Bind replied that the past policy of the Treasury bepartment.

Bind replied and the fourth of the future as is the past.

Tas Umice Pacing.

Washing row and to be involved.

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Washing row and a half million acres are said to be involved.

Washing row and the Union Facific to the report of the treatury the facific to the report of the property of the Company to the Government threature in the record of the Union Facific to the relation of the Union Facific to the relation of the Union Facific to the government is that the road is debtor of the property of the Company to the Government this afternoon. Under the hand of "Reintions of the Union silver coin and on other public dues in the future as in the past.

Morrison would not object to the resolution, but thought it went too far in asking what was to be the policy of the Treasury Department.

Biand replied that the past policy of the Administration was known, and that it was proper that Congress should know whether that was to be pursued or not.

Randall inquired whether there was any way of getting in a motion to strike out the clause in regard to the falser policy of the Administration. The policy of the Administration could be judged by its acts.

The Speaker replied that he would examine the resolution and see whether its clauses were divisible. He wett - Will it not be in accord to move to recommit with instruc-The Speaker—That is in order.
Hewitt—Then I move to recommit
the resolution with instructions to the
committee to strike out that portion
which asks the Secretary of the Treasury to define the policy of the adminterration.

The motion to recommit with instructions was lost—yeas 88, nays 178—and the resolution was adopted.

Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the total amount applied to the Sinking Find between June 30, 1884, and July 1, 1885, and under what dates and on what several amounts the same was applied. Adopted.

The following committee reports were submitted:

Cobb, of Indiana, from the committee on public lands, to lorfelt the Atlantic & Pacific lands, to lorfelt the Atlantic & Pacific lands, to forfelt the Atlantic & Pacific lands, and currency, providing for the issue of circulating notes The motion to recommit with in-

viding for the issue of circulating note to the National Banking Association Placed on the House calendar.

By Miller of Texas, from the same committee (adversely). To make the ridually responsible for the debts of the bank. Laid on the table.

By Hatch of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture. To enlarge the gowers and duties of the Department of Agriculture. Referred to the com-mittee of the whole.

By McRae of Arkansas, from the committee on public lands—To protect the homestead setzlers within the rail-

way limits. Placed on the House calendar.

By Springer of Illinois, from the committee on Territories. To annex a portion of the Territory of Idaho to Washington Territory. Placed ou the House calendar. House calendar.

By James of New York, from the committee on labor—To prohibit any officer of the government from hiring and contracting out dilabor prisoners. Placed on the House calendar. I have the morning hour the House resumed, in the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Crish of Georgia in the chair), the consideration of the bill to abolish certain fees official services of American years.

certain fees official services of American yessels.

Pending action the committee rose and the House again resolved itself into a committee (Mr. Hammond of Georgia in the chair) on the bill relating to the fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits.

Mr. Mills of Texas offered an amendment providing that all taxes imposed by this act shall be paid in standard silver coin, and using this amendment as a text, he addressed the Committee ever prices were falling, money would go out of circulation. There was no

ever prices were falling, money would go out of circulation. There was no such curse in existence as the contraction of the volume of currency. When this contraction was brought about there would come sorrow to the bosoms of the people, tears to their cheeks and hunger, want and starvation. That was what the advocates of scarce money were asking Congress to do, and to do so in the interests of the aboring men. In conclusion, Mr. Mills said: "This scourge which is sought to be visited on the people of the United States comes from the cold marble and phlegmatic avarice which seeks to impale the whole country on a bed of suffering in order to gratify its lust for gold. In this hour, fraught with peril to the whole country, I appeal to the unpurchased representatives of the American people. Let us stand up and call the battle on, and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to its full value." [Loud applause,]

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, briefly discussed the provisions of the pending bill and opposed it as being disadvantageous to the distilling interests of Ohio.

Without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

out action the committee and the House adjourned.

AMBRICAN.

Washington, 3.—In the Senate to-day Senator Cameron, from the com-mittee on naval affairs, reported favor-ably his bill authorizing the President to appoint from civil life an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a salary of General James R. Weaver, of lows. General James R. Weaver, of Iowa, and Hon. Sidney Clarke, ex-member of Congress from Kanass, addressed the committee on Territories to-day in behalf of the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Gen. Weaver stated that the lands are now in the illegal possession of foreign and other cattle syndicates. No Indiana had occupied them for 20 years, and it was not now the policy of the government to settle any more Indians in the Territory Every consideration of good government and fair dealing with the Indians and the people demand, he said, that this unoccupied land should be opened to settlement under well-guarded provisions of the bill. Mr. Clark argued that the only remedy for the disgraceful state of affairs now existing in the Territory was in Congress, and he urged the

of affairs now existing in the Territory was in Congress, and he urged the committee to come to the relief of the people as against the rule of illegal mouropolies and syndicates.

The Civil Service Commissioners to dey had an informal conference with the House committee on reform in the Civil Service. In reply to Mr. Blanchard of Louisians, the Commissioners said they thought it would require an amendment to the Civil Service law to allow the Commission, is making an appointment, to take into consideration the number of employees already in office from the values ous States. They did not consider such an amendment wise, however, as it would tend to render the whole Civil Service asseem unpopular with the North and West because under it the South would get nearly all the offices North and West because under it the South would get nearly all the offices and thus open up a sectional question. Under the law the south is now getting its share of the offices, and would in time have its proportion of the offices. The Commissioners did not think it wise to do anything which would make the law unpopular in the North where its strength now principally lies.

lies.

The Secretary of the Interior to day entered a rule on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, returnable on March 3d next, to show cause why so much of the orders of withdrawal dated April 23d, 1873, and November 23d, 1884, for public land on the alleged road of the Atlantic & Pacific Company from San Bnenaventura, on the Pacific Company does not wish to be considered as itself suggesting or advocating any specific measures which he restored.

Something over four and a half million acres are said to be involved.

that will doubtless be proposed, nothing can be more important than that the government should have as clear an estimate as possible of the real value of the property upon which its debt rests, of the load which its debtor carries and of its ability to bear it.

The following statement exhibits the entire mileage system, including all of its finished branches on Sept. 30, 1885, and its liabilities in bonds and stock in the hands of the public, and its fiesting debt. In the bonded debt is included \$15,140,000 United States, subsidy bonds issued in aid of the Duion Pacific and Central branch, and \$16, 564,334, balance of interest on the same, less the sinking fund in the hands of the government;

DEST AND STOCK PER MILE:

Branch U. P. Sys lines. US debt \$ 70,213,000 \$ 9,263,000 \$ 30,99 Total. | \$104,893,000 \$ 12,603,000 \$ 45,546,000

But against this indebtedness the company has other assets that the land itself, consisting principally of land and land assets and stocks and bonds, its branch lines and other corporations. To arrive now at what an average mile of system is worth in carning power and whatannual charge is imposed upon it by the above oblis imposed upon it by the above obli-cations, we will take the business for the twelve mouths ending September 10, 1885, and show the earnings of the whole system and the disposition made of them. Whole system 5,110 miles. iross earnings..... ...\$28,664,168 ... 17,747,000 xbenses and taxes......

....\$10,917;169 754,857 ..\$11,671,52 597,535 Total fixed charges\$8,231,634

The debt and earning power of the Union Pacific system per, mile for 5,140 miles is as follows:

...\$ 2,194

The directors speak of the value of the branch line system and say that without it the main line would to-day be a bankrupt property. They consider it to be of the utmost importance to the road, and to the Government as its creditor, that the Union l'acific should be as free as any of its competitors to build or acquire branch lines or valuable connections by any such ends, otherwise it would be a fatal disadvantage in competition for territory and fining business, and the development of the country tributary to it must languish. As matters now stand, the debt of the road is growing larger from year to year, and the time of its maturity is not far distant. The nacertain attitude and intentions of the Government are calculated to impair the credit of the company and not only hamper it in its effects to secure its present and future business on a safe foundation, but even in ease of a serious linancial crisis to threatents grave disaster. This is so clear and so simple that no argument seems necessary to enforce it. The Government is the principal creditor of the company and has power to precipitate it into bankruptcy should it choose to exercise it. To let matters alone is practically to exercise power, for every year that the settlement is postponed the present company is weakened. The course of the Government should be that which any practical business man would do with a private debtor in a similar situation. It is for Congress to apply those principals to the case of the Union Pacific road.

It is for Congress to apply those principles to the case of the Union Pacific road.

The report speaks of the provisions of the two bills reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee last session, and after discussing the various plans proposed for adjusting the annual payments to be made by the company, the Board commends the plan of equalized payments which has been adopted by the Senate Judiciary Committee in framing the eighty-year bill reported at this session.

The report continues: It has been suggested that the Government should reserve the right to take up the underlying first mortgage bonds of the company when they fail due and acquire a lien which their bonds have on the property. The arrangement would seem to be desirable on both sides. It would make the lien of the Government can borrow money at 3 per cent, it would reduce the fixed charges uponithe property about \$1,000,000 per annum below the present requirements. This saving would soon retire the whole is saving would soon retire the whole

in the use of its credit. The Government cannot undertake to manage the company in whole, and should not assume any partial responsibility, but may feel entire confidence that it is in no danger of losing the debt. As has been shown above, the entire issue of bonds and the floating debt upon the whole system is but about \$25,000 per mile. Should it become accessary for the Government to foreclose and take

been left to itself it would have been in a position to meet all its obligations to the government at their maturity in its own way, which was to build up a large system expable of raising the amount accessary by a blanket mort-

mount necessary by a binnet mortgage.

The present and future must now be
dealt with, and some early action is
necessary. And, as some action is
necessary, it is most desirable that it
may be at ence comprehensive and
final. For this reason the government
directors confidently recommend early
action, and that it should be based upon the principles of the Hoar bill,
the period being aned at sighty
years. Under the continued operation of the Thurman bill some further
legislation would still be absolutely
necessary before the maturity of the
debt. This would treep the company
and its affairs in Congress for twelve
years longer, and under any bill requiring payment contingent upon the
net earnings, difficulties and destion
will continually arise between the
company and the department. Under
the principles of the Hoar bill the matter may be settled at once and forever
and no longer trouble either Consessor
or the courts. The company would

The report is signed by E. P. Alex-ander, J. W. Savage, M. A. Hanna, F. R. Coudert and Franklin MacVeagh. HARRISBUNG, Pa., 3.—The snow is 18 inches deep on the level and has drifted trom six to ten feet. The mercury is

degrees below zero. FOREIGNY

Panis, 3.—Baron Artaud Haussman, prested yesterday for attempting to nurder Montausen, has been pro-

nonneed insane. A FRIENDLY VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CURSE OF CARPET-BAG RULE EXPRESSES HIS SYMPATHY FOR THE "MORMONS" AND HIS INDIGNATION AT THE INFLICTION IMPOSED UPON THEM

FAIR PLAY

given to every citizen of the United States. I have lately been reading the history of your people, how they have been driven from piliar to post and mobbed by lawless citizens of this great, free by lawless citizens of this great, free land, where religious liberty is the foundation of all our institutions. It is astonishing to me that the spirit of religious persecution that has darkened the pages of history, could be revived right here among the American people, where it was once killed and buried; but it is more astonishing to see, of late, this persecution carried on under the color of law.

What right have the people of the United States to interfere with your religious belief? Haven't you as much right to your way of worshiping God as any other citizens of the United States? That religion which cannot tolerate any other religion is worse than infidelity, in my mind.

Paul says: "If ye have not charity yeare a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." To persecute anyone because he thinks differently from me, is unscriptural and un-American, and I should be ashamed to call any one a fellow-citizen who would do such a thing.

we grant that they have the right to do this. Does that give them a right to disfranchise 12,000 people without a trial? Does that excuse them for preventing "Mormons" who do not practice polygamy from sitting on a jury. I think a man can get more justice from the devil's court, than from a jury of his enemies. The way they are packing juries in Utah is outrageous and makes a true American cidzen blush for shame.

We, in the South, know just about We, in the South, know just about how much justice can be expected from enemies. We've tried it; we've been under crrpet-bag rule, and know the meaning of carpet-bagger. We couldn't think of a worse plague to conidn't think of a worse plague to heap on a community than to turn loose upon them a lot of hungry, worn-out conscienceless politicians. Their policy is not how to administer the law impartially, but how to evade it successfully in feathering their own nests, realizing, like their arch-inspirer, the devil, that their time is short.

short.

Does the animus to put down plural marriage excuse the national legislature for passing laws to make a

of the Church property under cover of law; to rob the women of the right of suffrage granted them by federal authority and enjoyed by them, to the immense advantage of local self-government, for a dozen years; to make the first and legal wife a competent witness against her husband? Shame on such a law!

But what right have they to interfere with polygamy? It was once an establish of religion, and the very book they profess to revere teaches and upholds

with polygamy? It was once an establish of religion, and the very book they profess to revere teaches and upholds, it; and the very men whose names they pronounce with the greatest reverence are the most conspicuous examples of its practice. It will not do to say that it is not an establishment of religion; neither is it valid to argue that it is offensive to the nostrils of civilization, in order to excuse such judicial outrages. According to the same argument, convents and manneries can be proceeded against, and many other establishments of so-called Christianity.

Besides, the fact will up that your people had the greatest outrages perpetrated upon them before this principle was practiced. How anyone can escape the conviction that your people are undergoing a religious crusade, it is difficult for me to comprehent; and were the facts impartially laid before this nation, I cannot but believe that there would be enough of that spark of genuine religious liberty to kindle a flame of righteous indignation that would consume the hydra-headed ghost of intolerance that has dered to rise in this enlightened age of the nineteenth century.

are of the mineteenth century:

I am not a "Mormon," but I am a
lover of liberty and equal rights to all

Butte has a hardened courtesan who employs her two little children—a boy of six and a girl of four years—to splicit custom for her. connection with the raid on the houses of ill-repute for the securing of the "pimps" that a certain prominent sporting man shortly afterwards accosted the chief of police on Main street with the remark: "Were you looking for me, Chief? I understand that you were, and come in a hurry." at the same time opening his cost and displaying a bare breast, showing that in his hurry to escape from the officers he had not taken the necessary time to complete his toilet.

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THE DESERTE NEWS CO.

WANTEDI

Good, Clean Cotton Bags

at Deseret Paper Mill.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be oversoft in my family indicates. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the severely sufficient of the severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the severely sufficient, for Coughs and Colds, and have always kept it in my house since that time. I consider it the best remedy that can be had for these complaints."

Dr. J. E. Robertson, Chayton, N. C., writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in my family sufficient, for unmaker of year, and have no hostation in recommending it. It is an admirable proparation, and well-qualified to do all that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Germand were cured by it in a few days. It is sufficient, and the period of the peri

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves tritation of the hings or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It affices at the foundation of all Fulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sum ours for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texasa, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Postoral in my family for twenty years, for throat and ling diseases, I consider it a wessierful remedy."

Do., (Analytica) Chen For sale by all Druggistis.

Total of the state BUCKLE &

COHN BROS.

SEMI-ANNUAL Clearance Sale!

AT AN ACTUAL LOSS!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. about 200 Ladies' Garments, consisting of the Various Styles so fashionable this season, which we are offering LESS THAN COST!

. WEVALSO HAVE ABOUT O Misses' and Children's Newmarkets and Havelocks. WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS COST ! GO LADIES" WINTER SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST

We are clearing out a lot of ELEGART PATTERN

SILES AND VELVETS Have never been offered so low as the prices we are quoting dies : Clothe, Homespuns, and Every Variety of Winter Dress Goods AT COST

ADJES UNDERWEAR We are offering three distinct lines of Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, at ne following Reduction of Prices: Our \$1.25 quality, reduced to \$1.00; ur \$2.00 quality, reduced to \$1.60; our full, regular \$3.00 quality, reduced \$2.00. ET WE BEAN TO CLEAR GUT THESE LINES. usual we are ofering GREAT BARGAINS in our Muslin Undear

Our 4 Sustan Embroidered Back Kid Glove at \$1.00, and

WANTED.

may lear S.C.E.B. & D.A.R.G. Bepote, to Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twen- P. O. Box 1049. We are now prepared to promptly supply public with key and Bottled Beer of

> try Depot Mile, Main 10, Tolophane, 170. A. PISHER BREWING CO. THE ONLY RELIABLE IOLESALE BUTTER WARKE

IN THE CITY IS AT NO. 212 W. 2d South St. FOURTEENTH WARD STORE. BUNEAU BULLOON NEW COAL YARD a opened, where all kinds of the Coal can be lound at coal depart re

PROMPT WM. B. WILKINSON,

MRS. DUDLEY'S HANNEVER FAILED TO BEFECT

ALSO, CURES MEASIES. REE OF LIFE, The Great Blood Purifier. Spinger PRICE, \$1.25 per BOTTLE. or For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and loudies, Pills & Co.

TOUR TAX SALE. WHEREAS THE TERRITORIAL, School and Cosaty Taxes assessed against and upon the property of James 8. Afeinary, for the year A. D., 1885, amorating to one dollar and twenty coats, (\$1.36) remain anguid.

Therefore, I, Nathamed V. Jones, College ter of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the antibority vested in me by the provisions of An Act to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, antilled "An Act to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," Approved February Edd. 1876, and of the amendments therefo, have levied upon the following named property, to wit.

All of Blocks one hundred and trenty:

All of Blocks one hundred and trenty:

three (120 plat "D" Salt Lake City survey and will sell the same of somuch thereof as thay be necessary to pay the taxes and costs, at public auction, at the front door of the County Count House, Salt Lake City, on the 20th day of February, 1885, at 12 m.

NATHANIEL V. JONES.

NATHANTEL V. JONES, Cotlector for Salt Lake County. County Collector's Office, No.15, Ocunty, Journary 50th, 15-2