DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
301 and 304 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

For sale at all the Principal Furniture Stores throughout the Territory. d122

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POLISHED OR BLUED.

Have been sold by Z. C. M. I. for over 10 years. They are the Best Nails made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other.

Made by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
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For sale by Z. C. M. I. and branch stores. d3n

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—IS—
THE CHIEF
For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

Southern White Lead
COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Strictly Pure White Lead,

The Southern White Lead is manufactured entirely from the best refined Pig Leads, and is ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and as the name of the Company is placed only upon STRICTLY PURE, parties buying White Lead branded "Southern Company" are absolutely sure of obtaining A PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

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TO RENT!
We make a specialty of
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ALDER'S MUSIC PALACE,
15 & 17 W. First South Street.

DR. BOSANKO
is his new discovery for Consumption, succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all to be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and does not sicken. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and Pains in the Chest, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is sold at 50 cents by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. d4n 6n

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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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Manufacturers & Jobbers,
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Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE, HARD WOOD
MANTELS.
Represented by
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SALT LAKE CITY.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old, Reliable Concentrated Lye for MAKING SOFT SOAP. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. have been manufacturing this brand, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

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ESTABLISHED 1862.
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED
COFFINS AND CASKETS.
Full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.
Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Factory and Warerooms No. 243 E., First South Street.
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 70.
Sexton's Office in same building.

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UTAH'S LEADING
UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER.

I carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of
COFFINS, CASKETS,
AND
Undertaker's Goods in Utah,
Wholesale and Retail, at
IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES!
Lower than were ever offered in Utah.
LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.
Office and Warerooms Never Closed.
21 & 23 S. West Temple St.
P. O. Box 904. Telephone 351.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Conflicting Reports Regarding The Factional Fight In Kansas.

The Treasury Department Hears of $30,000,000 Worth of Lost Property.

General Harrison Makes a Speech on Statehood for Dakota.

Developments Resulting From the Congressional Investigation of Immigation.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Whisky Trust — Government Property Discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The agreement grew out of the fact that there had been a very large over-production of whisky. In order to protect the owners of this whisky from the effects of over-production, an agreement to suspend operations from July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888, was entered into. This agreement, witness desired to say, was not in the nature of a trust. There was no consolidation of property nor merging of interests.

Witness was asked by Buchanan—Excluding the internal revenue tax, what is the cost of a gallon of whisky laid down in bonded warehouse?

Witness—That depends on a great many factors, which vary considerably; but assuming that corn sells for 50 cents, rye 80 cents and malt 80 cents a bushel, a gallon of standard bourbon whisky, with interest on the plant, would cost, say 30 cents, and excluding interest on the plant, 23 cents to 27 cents.

Buchanan—What would be the effect of requiring the tax to be paid when the whisky is produced—that is, abolish the bonded period?

Witness—It would substantially destroy the manufacture of fine whiskies, because of the increased cost of whiskies when they were fit for use, growing out of the fact that every gallon that evaporated would be a tax-paid gallon, and because of the heavy expense of carrying whisky for several years, insurance, etc. The amount of money required in that business would be so great that no distiller could do much unless he was a millionaire. Such a law would lead to combinations, and rich combinations would absorb all.

W. H. Thomas, of Louisville, testified that one of the reasons of the export of whisky to Europe was that he and others believed Kentucky whisky better than foreign compound liquors, and thought they might make a market for it in Europe. Ninety per cent of the whisky exported was owned by wholesale dealers, and he believed if they were all united they could build up a big trade in Europe. He was not in favor of the repeal of the tax on liquor, for the reason that every farmer with a stream of water near his farm would go into the business and ruin the distilleries by over production. With no whisky tax he believed there would be ten times the amount consumed.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY HIDDEN.

In response to a Senate resolution calling upon him for evidence in the Treasury Department relating to property of the United States and to which the United States has a valid claim which is held in adverse possession, the Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to the Senate the reports of the Solicitor of the Treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue on the subject. The most interesting of the documents returned is a letter from Mr. Littlepage, lately employed as agent of the treasury to assist in the prevention and detection of frauds upon the customs revenue. In a letter dated November 11th, 1887, he says he sent to his home in King William County to examine his old Confederate papers made and received while in Europe under order of the then Confederate States government, to obtain accurate data. He says he found that in the winter of 1864 he was ordered to the Confederate ship, *The Texas* (alias *The Pompeiro*). This vessel was built at Glasgow, as a sloop-of-war, and was to have received her armament and equipment while lying off the coast of England by another vessel. Capt. Henry Sinclair, of the Confederate States navy, superintended the construction of the vessel, her cost being $1,400,000, all of which was fully paid by the Confederate government. The vessel, he says, started to sea, but having been reported as a Confederate cruiser, was seized. Captain Sinclair, rather than carry her through the courts, secured her release by guaranteeing that she should not go into the hands of the Confederacy, and they should be entitled to have her. He then chartered her, and a few months later after the Confederacy collapsed, she was sailing under the same charter. He adds: "This vessel was fully paid for by the Confederate government and should belong to the United States. She is still valuable and is now trading between Edinburgh and Copenhagen." He further adds; "There are other Clyde-built steamers constructed by the Confederate government similarly disposed of by their agents or captains which should now belong to the United States. There were also two powerful rams built by Baird & Co. on the Mersey, ostensibly for the Chinese government, but inspected and tested by Confederate officers. They were, he says, seized by the British authorities and were finally disposed of by the Confederate agents in charge and are now in the British navy, having recently been seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda, flying the British flag. Littlepage also speaks of a certain powerful Clyde built steamer and rams built for the Confederate government, and also states that parties who lately visited the *Captain Sinclair* say that its linen, crockery, cutlery, etc., bore the letters "C. S. A.," which are supposed to have come from the *Texas*. He adds that the two new Clyde-built steamers *City of Petersburg* and *The Old Dominion*, which were built for the Confederate government, and paid for by it, now running between Liverpool and Dublin.

Littlepage files an itemized statement of Confederate property unrecovered by the United States government, amounting to $30,000,000, most of which is in English banks. He estimates there are $6,000,000 worth in the United States, not including the value of many millions of dollars' worth of cotton belonging to the Confederate government, shipped from Brownsville, Matamoras and Galveston, since the war.

A YOUTH KILLED.

O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, received intelligence today that his only son, aged 16, was killed this morning in an accident on their farm in Virginia.

INTER STATE COMMERCE.

Although the House committee on commerce has already made a report to the House on the Senate bill to amend the inter-state commerce act, the subject was reopened this morning for the purpose of enabling Representative O'Neill of Pennsylvania to offer an additional amendment providing that after ninety days from the passage of the act it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to engage in the transportation of passengers or property between the several states and territories of the United States, or between any place in the United States and a foreign country over a route which includes as part thereof a railway or water route outside the United States, without having first procured a license.

This is the amendment which was intended to counteract the effects of the inter state commerce law on the Canadian routes.

After a long discussion the amendment was rejected by a vote of 6 to 4.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House committee on military affairs has decided to recommend nonconcurrence in the senate amendments to the army appropriation bill. The committee is disposed to accept the Hawley amendment (the fortification bill) which is similar in scope to the bill reported by the committee to the House some time ago, but as it is feared that considerable opposition would be entertained in the House if a motion were made to concur in this particular amendment, the committee decide that the matter would be better arranged in conference.

Swift Justice.

WAHPETON, Dakota, July 27.—The body of L. S. Elmer, who so cruelly murdered pretty Mary Kaebel, hangs suspended from the bridge over the Bois de Sioux. A masked mob of 100 determined men overpowered Sheriff Miller and the deputy before daylight this morning, broke through the jail cages and took the murderer out. The mob was well organized and headed by resolute men of Wahpeton and Breckenridge. The sheriff offered all the physical resistance that his 200 pounds afforded, but did not attempt to shoot or fight because the mob were all his friends. He said the life of the murderer was not worth the life of a friend. After the hanging the mob quickly dispersed and the hundreds of men and women who witnessed the lynching went home satisfied. Elmer said he did not know why he killed the girl and was sorry. When asked if he wished to pray he said "No."

Italian Immigrants.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The committee who are investigating immigration visited the slums of the city under the protection of detectives last night. Congressman Morrow, of California, one of the members of the committee, said the sights among the Italians in Mulberry Street were as terrible as the worst part of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco.

Francis Zaphone, an Italian muleteer, said he had come to this country in May on a ticket which one of Tocci's agents had sent to his native village with instructions to get a man. Witness told about the wages he could earn in his own country, and thought his wages there would average about a franc a day. Out of this he had to pay house rent and the living of his family. He might occasionally get a present of a bottle of wine. He had a wife and two children in Italy. Witness had thirty francs when he arrived, but has been unable to get work since. He had been taken care of by the benevolent societies. His family was starving. He told Congressman Guenther he was willing to work for him for 75 cents a day. If he had $1 a day right along he would spend 25 cents a day for board and lodgings.

"You could live well on that?" asked Congressman Guenther.

"Well, not very well; but pretty well; would be satisfied," he answered. He declared he would be only too glad to go back. He was satisfied there with what he was making. He had hoped that when he came out here that he could make enough money in a couple of years to go home and live.

Other emigrants testified in the same general way. One told how he came to this country with a large party of emigrants who did not have to pay passage money, but signed an agreement to pay the agent here the amount out of the first money earned here. This man had earned $27 since he came here in April, and of that he had paid the agent $24. He still owes the agent $35. He is very anxious to go back to Italy. The agent soliciting emigration in his native town promised to secure all work here at $1.50 a day and upwards, but did not do so.

In Parliament.

LONDON, July 27.—The local government bill this evening passed its third reading in the Commons and its first reading in the Lords.

In the Commons Morley has laid on the table the amendment to the Parnell commission to insure precedence for inquiry into and report upon the Parnell letters.

O'Donnell's letters to the *Times* causes protests that Sir Richard Webster's unproved allegations, being assumed as the basis for legislation, are an innovation pending an appeal.

That Kansas Fight.

LIBERAL, Kansas, July 27.—J. Gerard, deputy sheriff of Stevens County, gives the following account of the affair:

A warrant had been issued to Short, constable and city marshal of Woodsdale, for the arrest of Samuel Robinson. Robinson had gone to the neutral strip and Short and two others went after him. Sheriff Cross hearing that Short and his posse had been corralled in the strip, started with four men to their relief, but could not find them and started up the trail and went into camp. While asleep a Hugotown party surprised and disarmed them and made them stand up in line and shot them, killing four and wounding one. The four supposed to be killed were Sheriff Cross, R. Hubbard, C. W. Eaton and R. Wilcox. H. Tony was wounded. The latest report is that seven men have been killed. So far reports are very contradictory, but no doubt the Stevens County people are in a terrible state of excitement, and more shooting is expected.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., July 27.—Two young men arrived here this evening from Stevens County, who claim to have seen part of the fight between the sheriff and the Hugotown men. They scout the idea of wholesale killing, however, and say they think no one was killed, although some may be seriously wounded.

The Presidential Party.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Cleveland and her mother and Richard Watson Gilders and his sister, Miss Jeanette Gilders, arrived in Marion this morning on a special train from Fall River. They were expected to arrive on the regular, two hours later, and as a consequence the station was deserted. The party went at once to Gilder's summer home, where the ladies will remain a short time.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mr. Cleveland spent a quiet night at the villa of Postmaster-General Dickinson at Bath Beach, and with others of Mr. Stickney's guests boarded the *Susquehanna* at 7:00 this morning. The vessel at once proceeded to Fire Island.

MARION, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Cleveland received no callers after her arrival today, owing to the inclement weather. It is expected, however, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom will attend the entertainment which A. W. Nickerson has prepared on the other side of the bay tomorrow night.

Indians and Whisky.

BRAINERD, Minn., July 27.—Two Indians from out of town came here yesterday, and procuring whisky, started to return, when they met a halfbreed teamster and set upon him with knives and bludgeons and nearly killed him. Other Indians interfered, and a bloody fight ensued. The sheriff has gone out to make arrests. Agent Sheeham blames the people of Brainerd for selling liquor to the Indians.

That Stolen Package.

PORTLAND, Ogd., July 27.—Benjamin J. King, driver, and Frank Anderson, night clerk of the Pacific Express Co., were arrested for stealing the $10,000 package destined for Astoria. They took the package from the box before it left the office and buried it in a lot near Anderson's house. Anderson confessed.

Desperate Outlaws.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Advices from Gainesville, Texas, state that United States Marshal Carr passed through that place this morning en route to Fort Smith, Ark., where he was taking six of the most desperate outlaws of the Indian Territory, where they were captured recently. Among the number was George Thorn, charged with robbing a train near Muskegee a few days ago at which time a Texas cattleman was killed. He has confessed assisting in the robbery. Thorn's career is well known in St. Louis, it being a bold and adventurous one. He has served a term in the California penitentiary and escaped from the same on the second sentence (which was for life) after serving five years. The crime for which he was sentenced was one of the boldest stage robberies in the history of the west and was committed at San Quentin, Cal. A wealthy banker named Cummings engaged a stage-coach for the purpose of transporting $8000 worth of gold bullion through the country. Thorn and a pal named Kehoe, also of St. Louis, waylaid the coachman and secured the bullion and murdered Cummings for objecting. Kehoe was captured and hanged for the crime. Thorn got off with a life sentence when captured, and made his escape December 1, 1887. He is wanted in many places for crimes committed.

The Indictments.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Four Bohemian citizens endeavored to bail out Rudolph Sevic, the anarchist, but found the bond on the five indictments against him and his fellow conspirators amounted to $15,000 for each man. This they could not schedule enough for, and Sevic remains in jail. One of the indictments against the men is for manufacturing, procuring, buying, making and selling dynamite bombs for making, etc., dynamite with intent to take the life of Judge Joseph E. Gary; one for the same intent to take the life of Judge Grinnell; another for the same intent to take the life of John Bonfield, inspector of police; one including the names of all three, and mentioning the "lives of certain persons to the jurors unknown."

Harrison and Dakota.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—A thousand Hoosiers, principally form the northern portions of the State, paid their respects to General Harrison today. In the course of his remarks General Harrison referred to the legislative apportionment, and the application of Washington and Dakota Territories for statehood.

He said the apportionment of our State for legislature and congressional purposes is known to be unfair. It was intended to discriminate against the republicans. I hope the time has now arrived when the sense of justice which possesses our people will teach men of all parties that party success is not, to be gained at the expense of injustice to any of our citizens. When the republicans shall secure the power of making the apportionment I believe the experiment of seeking party advancement by public injustice will not be repeated. There are other questions affecting the suffrage. There are in the northwest several Territories organized under public law with defined boundaries filled up with brave, enterprising and intelligent young men from all the States. Several of these territories have been for years possessed of population, wealth and all the requisites for admission as states. In South Dakota there are nearly a half million of people. For years they have been knocking for admission to the sisterhood of states. The territory has more people, more miles of railroad, more postoffices, more churches, more banks and more wealth than any territory ever possessed when admitted to the Union. Our people are called upon to take part in a presidential election, and the intelligent and patriotic people of Dakota are deprived of any participation. They are deprived of their appropriate influence in the electoral college only because the prevailing sentiment is republican. If we appropriately express sympathy with the cause of Irish home rule, shall we not also demand home rule for Washington and Dakota? The day when men can be disfranchised or shorn of their political power for opinion's sake must have an end in this country.

The General then stepped from the platform and shook hands with them.

Peculiar Political Puzzle.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The 812 inspectors of election of the united labor party who were appointed in this city for the last election, November 7th, were to hold office for one year. This year the election comes off on November 6th, and these inspectors will still be in office. Not having polled the necessary vote at the last election, the united labor party is not entitled to inspectors this year, and what to do with the inspectors of the party is puzzling the police board. It is stated today that there will probably be a lively litigation over the matter.

TRAVELING IN MOROCCO.

CROSSING THE SHOU RIVER—ARAB STUPIDITY. PRAYING AND CURSING.

For ages this spot has been the crossing place of all the carsvans which came from the desert, and yet all the means of getting over is upon an abominable cross between a raft and a floatboat, with sides built high to keep fractious animals from jumping out during the passage, as any animal of sense would be tempted to do. I should say the sides of these rafts were three feet high, and there is not now nor has there ever been any sort of plank or gangway upon which the animals could walk aboard. The men commenced to pray before they got in sight of the boats, and by the time they arrived alongside there was nothing to be heard above a tearful howl for Mooley Indress and Allah to come down from their high place and give the mules a boost into the boat.

The river, the praying and boats got the mules into a proper state of fright even before the time came to embark them, and the men had to change from prayers to oaths, which seemed to have a better effect. The mules were unpacked, led to the boats and invited to jump in, which, of course, on the slippery bank of the river, was impossible. Then all hands would stop coaxing and swear a while, interlarding each remark with a shower of blows on the animal, until exhausted, after which they would turn upon each other, shake their fists, call bad names, and finally quiet down and go to praying again, until seeking a change, two of them would go down, lift the forelegs of the mule into the boat, and then twist his tail until he kicked, when at the moment his heels were high in the air they would give him such a shove that he either would fall into the boat or into the mud on the bank, when they would have to start all over again.

It took just two hours to load ten mules into the boat, where they stood huddled together, with bruised legs and evil glances, watching for the moment to come when they could get even with the man who got them into the scrape. Then came the fun of crossing, and as I contemplated the crowd of animals, looking as if at a moment's notice they might commence to kick and plunge at each other, I edged toward the bow and centered my affections on a pack saddle which contained charcoal, for the others had Mooley Indress to give them a life preserver if necessary, while I felt more drawn to something tangible, and so seated myself on the charcoal with a firm clutch at the ropes. There was something charming and at the same time interestingly exciting about the trip across, for of course the current was too swift to admit of landing anywhere but where chance took us, as the sweeps in the boat were too clumsy to do more than keep headway on the raft. When we got almost across, the men would see some spot on the bank where they wished to land, and implore Mooley Indress to land them there, and as soon as they saw they would be carried by, commence to curse him in a most outrageous manner, and turn their attentions to Allah. I forget whether it was Allah or Indress who finally landed us, but in the course of time we grounded on the other bank, almost a mile below where we started.

How a Lawyer Nonsuited a Creditor.

There was a certain lawyer in Westchester county some time ago—a man well-to do in the world, and, what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a most terrible rage:

"Look here, squire," said he, "that 'ere blasted shoemaker down to Pigeon Cove has gone and sued me for the money for a pair of boots I owe him."

"Did the boots suit you?"

"Oh, yes—I've got them on now—furst rate boots."

"Fair price?"

"'Course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, 'cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I kin."

"It will cost you something."

"I don't keer a cuss for that. How much money do you want to begin with!"

"O, $10 will do."

"Is that all? Well here's an X; so go ahead," and the cheat went out, very well satisfied with the beginning.

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why, said he, "I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I know'd he was able to pay—and I was 'termined to make him. That's the long and short of it."

"Well," said the lawyer, "he's always been a good customer to you and I think you acted too hastily. There is a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings—but I think you had better take this $5 and call it square."

"Certain, 'squire, if you say so, an' darned glad to get it," was the answer.

So the lawyer forked over one V and kept the other.

In a few days his client came along and asked him how he got along with his case.

"Rapidly!" said the lawyer; "we've non-suited him, and he'll never trouble you."

"Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the client; "I'd rather a gin $50 than have him got the money for them boots."

Trade of Professional Director.

There is a lucrative, if not very extensive trade in this city that I have never seen described in print. This is the trade of the professional director. All stock corporations are governed by boards of directors, as everybody knows. These directors serve without fixed salaries, but by no means without compensation. An allowance in cash is made to each director for his attendance at a board meeting, the amount varying according to the company he serves and coming out of the expense fund. In some cases a more or less elaborate lunch is thrown in. All railroads, banks, steamship and trust companies observe the rule of paying a director something for his service. The only requirement is that the meeting shall be a business one. If there is no quorum there is no fee. But it is a peculiarity of board meetings, that it very rarely happens that a quorum does not assemble. The directors, with that fine eye to business that characterizes the average financier, are pretty certain to see to it that they earn their fees, especially as the meetings are generally short ones and held quite conveniently to the down town offices, so that no considerable amount of time is wasted in attending them.—*New York News.*

HAPPINESS AND CONTENTMENT
Cannot go hand in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken life and make it a burden as Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Indigestion, and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by
Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

WE CAN AND DO
Guarantee Acker's Blood Elixir for it has been fully demonstrated to the people of this country that it is superior to all other preparations for blood diseases. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions and Pimples. It purifies the whole system and thoroughly builds up the constitution.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

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

The 'Exposition Universelle de 1 art Culinare' awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

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

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If same Ad. is inserted simultaneously in Daily and Semi-Weekly, ten per cent. discount from regular rate allowed. If in all three editions at same time, fifteen per cent. discount allowed.

NOTICES IN SPECIAL COLUMN (In same type as body of paper) in Daily, 10 cents per line, first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion, or $1.00 per line per month. In Semi-Weekly, 25 cents per line, first insertion, and 15 cents per line each subsequent insertion, or $1.00 per month. In Weekly, 35 cents per line, first insertion, 20 cents per line each subsequent insertion or 75 cents per line per month.

Professional cards in Daily 7½ cents per line, first insertion and 4 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Proportionate rates for SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY.

Advertisements under regular headings of WANTED, FOR SALE, etc., in Daily 5 cents per line, first insertion, and 2½ cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Proportionate rates for SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY. No Ad. accepted for less than 25 cents.

PERSONALS, at solicitation of parties interested, and not valued as news, 20 cents per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, 20 cents per line to.

Notices of Sociables, Festivals, Parties, Concerts, etc., for which admission fee is to be charged, 10 cents per line.

Simple DEATH NOTICES gratis; comments thereon or sketch of life, 10 cents per line.

MARRIAGE NOTICE, $1.00.

NOTICE OF BIRTH, 50 cents.

Address: THE DESERET NEWS CO., Salt Lake City.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF the lately-enacted Territorial law, providing for a marriage license being issued by the Clerk of the Probate Court of the county in which the intended bride resides before a marriage can be legally performed, there has been issued from the press at this office a supply of licenses of approved form which Probate Clerks will do well to avail themselves of. The law also requires that the person performing the ceremony return with the license, within thirty days after the marriage, a certificate over his own signature and countersigned by two or more witnesses present at the ceremony stating the date and place of the marriage. These certificates, suitable for either a civil officer or an Elder of the Church to use, can be had at this office in any quantity, and Probate Clerks ought to keep some of them on hand also, so that if necessary they could supply the person applying for a marriage license with a certificate also, to provide against the possibility of the person who is to officiate in performing the ceremony not having one to furnish them with.

Used by he United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great versities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.
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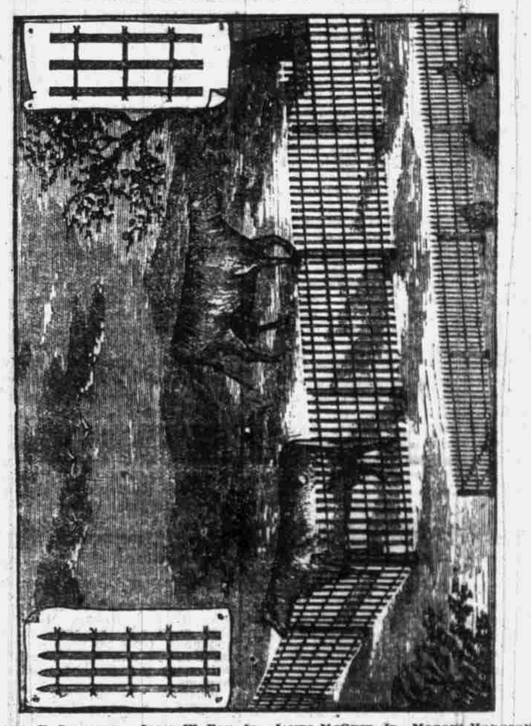

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HAVE DECIDED TO
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL
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UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,
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