EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday March 17, 1886

NO VICTIM FOR THE SACRIFICE.

THE chief topic of conversation for several days has been the trial of President George Q. Cannon, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, set for today in the Third District Court. Opinion has been divided as to the probability of his appearing, also as to the wisest course for him to pursue in view of all the circumstances. A very large number of people have expressed their conviction that if he was once in the hands of those who have manifested such an eager desire to single him out for the law's vengeance, he would be kept, on one pretext or another, until his life would be worn out; and they have openly said they hoped he would not be so foolish as to place himself in the power of his enemies. Others have taken the view that he ought to run all the risks because he was under bonds, and that his non-appearance would be taken advantage of by the enemies of the people to still further inflame the public mind against the "Mormons." And it has been thought by others, that, in the bodily condition of the defendant, it would be imprudent for him to undertake to stand his trial for the present, and that on proper certificates from medical men he would obtain a continuance.

His non-appearance in Court this morning when his name was called settled the dispute and indicated that the defendant intended to wait until he could have a fair trial. The haste to declare his bonds forfeit showed the animus of the Prosecuting Attorney and that he had anticipated the result, and his subsequent remarks as related elsewhere in this paper were tokens of the personal spleen which he indulged in against the defendant, and of the vindictive spirit in which the prosecution was instituted.

We have no knowledge of President Cannon's whereabouts, reasons or intentions. But we can form some idea of what may have influenced him, by reflecting upon the peculiar circumstances of his case. It is well known that every possible effort has been made to fasten upon him a number of charges, with a view to the destruction of his influence among the "Mormon" people. He has been looked upon as the most powerful of the "Mormon" leaders. Not understanding the organization of our Church or the real causes of the faith, unity and devotion of its members, the mistake has been made of taking him for its head and directing mind. And it has been openly declared that if he could be removed out of the way, the "Mormon" Church could be subdued with comparative facility.

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars was set upon his head, although he was only indicted for a simple misdemeanor, and that on such slender evidence that it would not hold for a moment against any one but a "Mormon." When he was arrested, while on his way to perform a mission to which he had been appointed by proper authority, extraordinary and unlawful measures were adopted to make his capture appear like a triumph over some formidable and dangerous malefactor. A body of troops was sent to escort him to this city, and he was placed under military surveillance as a prisoner of war, the United States Marshal surrendering him to the custody of soldiers, who surrounded him with loaded weapons and thrust his friends from his presence.

When brought into court, although maimed and wounded from his accident and sick with a prostrating bodily infirmity, an attempt was made by the Prosecuting Attorney to hurry on his trial in spite of his feeble condition; and when thirty days' time was demanded, the unheard of bail in the sum of $25,000 was required for his appearance, and two other complaints on the same charge having been trumped up against him, he was compelled to give bonds of $10,000 for each to appear before the U. S. Commissioner.

His alleged offense was unlawful cohabitation with his wives, the full penalty for which is a fine of $300 and six months' imprisonment, and his bonds, to answer to this, amounted to the enormous sum of $45,000. Nothing of the kind can be found in the annals of jurisprudence. The witnesses wanted in his case were placed under arrest on the Sabbath day, and bonds required of them in the sum of $2,500 each, which in some instances were raised to $5,000. Desperate attempts were made, by scouring the country for witnesses, to fix upon him a charge of polygamy. This failing in two different cases, another was fabricated, and the intention was clearly displayed to indict him, if possible, no matter how groundless was the allegation.

Boasts were made, freely stated as having come from the Prosecuting Attorney, that President Cannon would be held for the term of his natural life. Also that he would be sent to a distant prison and his condition be made perfectly unbearable. At the time when the extraordinary bonds were demanded for his appearance, the Prosecuting Attorney claimed that the defendant attempted to bribe a Nevada official to allow him to escape, something of which the Attorney had no personal knowledge and which was improper to allege at that time under any circumstances. And it became common talk that the intention of President Cannon's persecutors was, by segregating cohabitation cases, by charges of polygamy, and by getting up a case of attempted bribery in Nevada, to wear him out and ruin him in person, property and influence.

The power to condemn an innocent person to the penitentiary for a protracted term has been exemplified in more than one actual case. We need refer to no other than that of Apostle Lorenzo Snow. Although the evidence for the prosecution was clear and positive that the defendant had only lived with one woman as his wife since the passage of the Edmunds Act, he was convicted under that act in face of the evidence and sentenced to three penalties, aggregating nine hundred dollars' fine and eighteen months' imprisonment, and is now in the penitentiary.

When juries are selected for the purpose of convicting; when the law is rendered so as to catch every accused person, common rumor being received as proof; when the dictum of the Prosecuting Attorney is echoed by the Judge as a ruling; when the whole forces of the courts are directed to secure conviction; when the determination to make a special case against the defendant is known; when the statement, attributed to the Prosecuting officer, is heard, that indictments would be found enough to send the prisoner up for thirty years and he would be dead before the time was out; when indictment is known to be equivalent to conviction; is it any wonder that the object of these special proceedings should hesitate about placing himself in the hands of those who seek his destruction?

The sentiment expressed by many persons here has been shared by eminent and thoughtful men in the East, that if George Q. Cannon ever placed himself in the power of his persecutors, he would be very unwise, for they would never permit him to regain his liberty. And we are not deaf to the threat, made in this city, by individuals who have the will to do what they declared, that if either of the Presidency was secured he should not escape with his life.

The justification for President Cannon's course is in the special and peculiar circumstances of his case. Weighed against his life, or his prolonged incarceration with the design of wearing out his life, the money value of his bonds is not to be counted as a feather in the scales. Hundreds of poor people during the past few weeks have expressed their willingness to help raise the money to liquidate them. And let those who think that he ought to have come forward in accordance with those bonds, ask themselves, what benefit would have resulted from his surrender, either to him or to the people? Does any one imagine that he would have been fairly tried for the offense with which he was charged? Has there been any indication of fairness in his case from the beginning? Does not the whole course of the prosecution show a determination to run him down as the one special object of hatred and vengeance? Have we not had enough evidence of the "honor" of our enemies? Does not the blood of Joseph and Hyrum stain the soil of Illinois as proof of the trust to be placed in the pledged word of anti-"Mormon officials? Are not the scars on the body of President Taylor indisputable tokens of the good faith of Government dignitaries? Who wants to see repeated the acts of Carthage jail?

Our experience should teach us an ever memorable lesson. The darts of our foes are always aimed towards the head. Justice, law, mercy and truth are cast to the winds when the emissaries of Satan, fired by bigotry, inspired by malice and bent on revenge, rush forward to destroy our leaders and trample upon our rights. They have marked George Q. Cannon for their prey. Let every good man and woman rejoice that at present they have not succeeded. All who are acquainted with the man know that he is no coward. He is both morally and physically courageous. He is as ready as any of his brethren to brave and endure all things when necessary. His friends will be sure that he is not acting without the best of advice. And they know that when he is satisfied he is right he will not fall to go-a-head, no matter what may be the consequences. The rage of his adversaries that he is not in their grasp is evidence that he ought not to be in their clutches and many a heart will beat with gratitude to-night, when the news is received that President George Q. Cannon is not in the hands of his implacable and unprincipled foes.

A fair trial for a "Mormon" is not to be expected under present conditions. Until packed juries, prejudiced judges, spiteful attorneys, and special arrangements for the conviction of the innocent and the multiplication of penalties upon persons only technically guilty, are things of the past in Utah, our fervent prayer will be that President George Q. Cannon may be safe from contact with the minions of the law whose hearts are closed against the pleadings of justice.

"CUR" EH?

WE emphatically inform Mr. W. H. Dickson that President George Q. Cannon is no "cur," and that he has courage such as the Prosecuting Attorney never conceived of, as he may yet discover. Also that the rage of Mr. Dickson because his victim has not walked forward to be sacrificed, does not justify the language he is reported to have used concerning the gentleman to-day.

If places were changed by the two individuals, it would be found that Mr. Cannon would not be "cur" enough to bark and yelp over a respected gentleman who had fallen into his power. That he would not be "cur" enough to try and force to immediate trial an invalid, bruised and maimed, and seriously sick. That he would not be "cur" enough to shut a lady up in a room with a debauched and beastly deputy, armed with a gun, to be insulted and berated at his mercy. That he would not be "cur" enough to force a respectable woman into a room with fifteen other jeering, tobacco-smoking males, and try to make her tell them how often her husband slept in the same bed with her. That he would not be "cur" enough to force a fourteen years old girl to disclose her *thoughts* and *ideas* about her own mother. That he would not be "cur" enough to twist and strain and stretch the law, in order to break up happy families and to let vile and filthy and bestial libertines go free.

When we think of the doings of creatures who curse and berate good and noble men, the mud on whose boots they are not worthy to brush off, we conclude that "cur" is so vastly too honorable a name to bestow upon them, that the mangiest canine would be libelled by its application to such unworthy bipeds.

Mr. Dickson desires to be considered pretty much of a gentleman. No one with any approach to a claim to that title would use the language that reliable witnesses quote as his, in relation to a gentleman with whom many of the proudest men of this nation have been delighted to associate.

REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR MURRAY.

THE news of the request from the President, through the Secretary of the Interior for the resignation, of Governor Eli H. Murray, will not cause many tears to flow in Utah. We are sorry for Murray, but we congratulate the Territory on being relieved from an Executive who has never been in harmony with the people. The gentleman's mistake was in suffering himself to become the tool of conspirators who want to enrich themselves at the expense of the citizens who redeemed this region from sterility and desolation. If he had made himself the Governor of the whole people and had sought their interest, he might have had a prosperous career and achieved honorable fame as the leader of a noble Territory into the freedom of Statehood. As it is, he will soon die out of public memory and his acts of obstruction will alone remain to mark the place where he stood in the way of progress and of right. We do not trample upon a fallen foe. We hope the gentleman will find congenial society elsewhere. He is a freehearted and hospitable Southerner, with many generous impulses and social qualities, and in other scenes may gain more pleasure, honor and success than he has obtained in Utah. It is reported that other changes will follow the Governor's removal, and we trust that they will all tend to improve the condition of affairs in this Territory.

A POINT FOR TREASON.

WHEN the Court concluded his moral lecture to A. H. Cannon, in the Third District Court room to-day, Mr. R. N. Baskin called to the reporter, saying—"I want a certified copy of that young man's speech. Give it in full and see that it is certified to properly." Under ordinary circumstances there would be nothing remarkable in this, because what takes place in a court is public property and any person can have a transcript thereof by paying the fees therefor; but this case transcends "ordinary circumstances;" by reason of the fact that Mr. Baskin has just been chosen by the "re-united Liberals" to represent them in Washington during the remainder of the present session of Congress. What does such representation mean? Is it something in furtherance of the financial interests of the people in general or the particular portion he represents? Is it to obtain such legislation as will enhance the welfare of everybody or anybody? Is it to provide better and safer means of transportation? Is it in order that the administrative power, so long misdirected in this Territory, may be set aright through proper presentations of the case? Oh, no. Quite otherwise. It is to facilitate and hasten hostile legislation against the majority of our population; to strengthen the hands of officials already too strong in the direction in which they are acting; to enable courts to still further bind and gag any victims of their hatred; to permit, if possible, a free speech and a free press to exist at the behest of the select few only—and for these purposes, with the hope of making his position more plausible, did Mr. Baskin want a copy of that speech. Strictly speaking, it was not a speech, but a few plain words addressed to the court, giving the reasons why the defendant should not receive the sentence of misdirected law; he acknowledged the supremacy of governmental institutions, but claimed the right to exercise his own judgment and will as to matters appealing to the innate conscience; that, in fine, he believed God superior to man, and when a conflict came he chose to array himself in the ranks of the former. The Court took a different view, the laws of the land being all, in his judgment, that held society together. The "Mormons" must be like the "rest of us," or civilization will totter to its base. Mr. Baskin, of course, takes the same view; he will find enough people who believe man superior to all else, finite or infinite, to obtain a hearing; with that class he will doubtless prevail; and all he can make out of that "certified copy" is just such meretricious praise as comes from a people who admit no divinity and conceive themselves to be supreme. A fine state of affairs, truly, when a man's belief in God is a cause of reproach and a means of obtaining legislation from the greatest and freest government on earth!

When Joseph Smith was on trial before Austin A. King, in Richmond, Missouri, and the Prophet acknowledged his belief in that passage in the seventh chapter of the book of Daniel pertaining to the establishment of God's kingdom on the earth, the Court wanted a note made of it, as it was "a strong point for treason;" whereupon, Joseph's attorney responded—"Why, Judge, do you want to make the Bible treason?" History repeats itself; and we will further repeat it by bringing up the immortal utterance of Patrick Henry—"If it be treason, make the most of it."

A Peoa correspondent writes to inquire to what State is due the honor of being the birthplace of Senator George F. Edmunds, of anti-"Mormon" fame. We trust it will not produce a prejudice against the Green Mountain State when we announce that it was the particular part of this mundane sphere in which his eyes first beheld the light of day, for that State has also been the birthplace of some of the noblest men who ever graced this earth, prominent among whom were Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. Mr. Edmunds was born at Richmond, Vermont, Feb. 1, 1828.

A Washington special to the Chicago *News*, according to a dispatch received to-day, states that Governor Murray's resignation was called for by the President himself, who yesterday directed the Secretary of Interior to demand it. It is understood that the President intends to make a number of changes in the administration in Utah. It is probable that the remaining members of the Utah Commission will be changed.

Our government can arrest a Mormon who, to escape persecution, goes from Utah into Nevada, but it dares not reach out for any of the 57 thieving bank presidents, cashiers and directors now spending in Canada the money they stole from their victims in the United States.—*Brick Pomeroy's Democrat.*

Thieving bank presidents have to be brought back and prosecuted by law, but with the prejudice which prevails towards "Mormons," any outrage, however unlawful, may be inflicted upon them, without anyone in authority or the public at large interfering to prevent.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session, at 7 o'clock last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

A petition from Henry W. Lawrence and others drew attention to the leaky condition of the flumes along the Ninth South Street Canal and asked that they be replaced. Referred to the watermaster.

A committee representing the residents and taxpayers of the First and Tenth Wards presented a petition drawing attention to the insufferable nuisance they had long sustained from the refuse of the Salt Lake Brewery and the presence of its reeking cesspools. They asked that the company be made to lay waste pipes from the brewery to the Jordan, or that some other steps be taken to afford them the relief they had been so long soliciting. Referred to the committee on quarantine.

Richard Brimley, in behalf of the taxpayers of the southwest corner of the Fifth Ward, on Eighth South, and especially the two blocks between Second and Fourth West streets, again drew attention to their grievances at the hands of the "Rock Railroad" company, and said notwithstanding the petition to the former council, and the instructions given to the Marshal, they were "down here still in the mud." He hoped the Council would not say as a President of the United States once said to Joseph Smith, "Your cause is just, but we can do nothing for you." It was impossible to travel by team in and out of the tax-payers' property, and they again solicited relief.

Mr. J. F. Wells moved that the Marshal and Supervisor of Streets at once proceed to gravel the street, and that the cost be charged to the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railway. Several members asked how the city could recover, as the road was mortgaged to its very spikes.

Mr. Wells replied that the franchise could hardly be mortgaged. The conditions on which it was granted were that if any of its provisions were not complied with, it was forfeited, and the city might take possession of the road bed. He thought this should now be at once done.

After some discussion, the Council ordered that the work should be done at once, and the question of recovering costs was referred to the Mayor and City Attorney.

Mr. Tucker of the Eighteenth Ward asked that the Nineteenth Ward ditch running through his lot be rendered secure. Referred to the committee on irrigation.

Wm. Thorn requested that permission be given Jabez Adlard to peddle fruit free of license. Referred to the committee on license.

Mrs. Isaac Hunt, widow, was granted a free license to run a job wagon.

Wm. Wootton asked a free license to sell butter, milk, eggs, etc. Referred to the committee on license.

H. D. Kline was granted an auctioneer's license for a term of three months.

The supervisor of streets drew the attention of the Council to the recent laws on highways, and asked whether it would not be necessary to remodel the ordinances relative to poll taxes, in conformity therewith. Referred to the committee on municipal laws, with the city attorney associated.

The Auditor's quarterly report was read, showing as follows: On hand at beginning of quarter, $22,242.63; receipts, $34,088.78. Total, $56,331.41. Disbursements, $39,284.22; balance on hand March 1st, $17,047.19. Referred to the committee on finance.

Martha Sheimerdine, acting poundkeeper, presented a report of the estray pound for the past three months. Filed.

The committee on license reported adversely on the petition of Frank May, asking a rebate on his liquor license. Adopted.

The same committee recommended that H. W. Morse, Jr's., unexpired license be transferred to McLaughlin & Timmins, in accordance with his prayer. Adopted.

The committee on waterworks reported that they had examined and found correct the report of the watermaster for the past quarter. The committee on police reported similarly of the February report of the police justice.

The committee on claims reported adversely in relation to the petition of John Tingey and Jos. Bull, administrators of the estate of Horace Gibbs, asking a rebate of $50 taxes. Adopted.

The committee on elections, with the Mayor associated, to whom had been referred the question of making nominations for the various city officers, reported the following:

Auditor—H. M. Wells.
City Attorney—F. S. Richards.
Supervisor of Streets—Charles Livingston.
Captain of Police and Jailor—Alfred Solomon.
Market Master and Inspector of Provisions—Wm. Salmon.
Watermaster and Assistant Superintendent of Public Works—John R. Winder.
Assessor of Water Rates—Jos. W. Burt.
Sexton—Jos. E. Taylor.
Surveyor—Jesse W. Fox, Jr.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department and Superintendent of Waterworks—Geo. M. Ottinger.
Inspector of Buildings—Geo. Romney.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Nathan Davis.
Poundkeeper and Weighmaster—M. Shelmerdine.
Quarantine Physician—Dr. S. B. Young.

Each name was submitted separately and the election was unanimous.

The committee on finance, to whom had been referred the question of salaries of officers for the coming two years, recommended that the amounts be fixed as follows, per annum:

Mayor	$2,500
City Council ($250 to each member)	3,000
Recorder and Auditor	2,200
Treasurer	1,800
City Attorney (including assistant)	2,500
Marshal, Captain of Police and Jailor	1,800
Quarantine Physician	900
Police Justice	2,000
Police Clerk	1,000
Watermaster, and assisting the Mayor in superintending parks and public squares	1,800
Supervisor of Streets	1,500
Chief of Fire Department and Superintendent of Waterworks	1,200
License Collector	1,500
Assessor of Water Rates	900
Market Master and Inspector of Provisions	250
Police Force	16,000
Watchman at City Hall	960
Janitor and Assistant Jailor	960
Clerk in Recorder's Office	1,020
Engineer and Janitor, Fire Department	1,095
Four Firemen, at $50 per month each	2,400
Forty Call Men at $30 per annum each	1,200
Weighmaster	500
Clerk in Assessor's Office	900
Total	$49,705

The amount was appropriated, to be drawn monthly, as it becomes due.

E. T. Sprague, attorney for Samuel George Read, recited the circumstances of Mr. Read's falling down the steps of the Palace Hotel, some months ago, and the injuries he had since been suffering under. He thought that the accident would not have happened had it not been for the negligence of the city in allowing the opening down which he fell to be so poorly protected, and he now presented as a compromise a claim for $2,500—thinking it would be better for the city to stand a moderate sum now than to have a larger one obtained through other means—a law suit. Referred to the committee on claims, with the city attorney associated.

The following amounts were appropriated:

To M. Shelmerdine, for feeding one sw horse	$ 10
To the contingent fund of the street supervisor	$1,000

On motion, the names of the Mayor and Watermaster were added to the committee on irrigation, for the purpose of considering the dry benchers' petition.

The Council then adjourned for one week.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Was the "Oregon" Blown Up by Dynamite.

NEW YORK, 17.—The failure to find any trace of the schooner which was reported to have collided with the *Oregon* is not regarded by many people here as strange. It is the very general impression of people in a position to know that there was no collision, but that the accident was the result of an entirely different cause than that given by the very reticent officers of the lost steamer. The testimony of all the passengers is to the effect that just before the sinking there was a terrible noise resembling the noise following the discharge of a piece of artillery, and that a very large portion of the end of the steamer where the schooner was said to have struck, was knocked out. The mysterious manner of the officers of the *Oregon* and the extreme reticence of the passengers together with the reported explosive noise and the great damage done to the steamer have given rise to a rumor that the disaster was caused by a torpedo or dynamite concealed in the vessel, and placed there to do much deadlier work than the sinking of the vessel. The *Herald* has an editorial this morning on the mystery and has had a number of interviews with marine men, which support the dynamite theory.

St. Patrick's Day Parades.

NEW YORK, 17.—Ten thousand Irishmen paraded the streets to-day in honor of St. Patrick.

Pittsburg, Pa., 17.—In the parade this afternoon of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in honor of St. Patrick, an orange and green banner was carried as a symbol of the Unity of Ireland. Fully 1,500 men were in line, and the best of order was maintained.

Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, 17.—Lazard Freres have ordered $450,000 and Brown Bros. & Co., $750,000 in gold bars for shipment.

The Skating Rink or Death.

BUFFALO, 17.—Laura Miller, aged 19 years, hanged herself in the attic of her parents' house last night because she was forbidden to go to the roller skating rink.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Delivered of a Daughter.

LONDON, 17.—Princess Louise Marguerite, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and wife of the Duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter to-day.

UTAH INVENTION.

The Horse's Friend Sulky Plow. The cheapest, strongest, and lightest draft Sulky Plow in the market. It is endorsed by the best farmers in the country. Call and see it at Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores, and at 131 to 135 S. Third West St.

SALT LAKE FOUNDRY & M'ING CO.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS.—At Logan, February 25th, 1886, John Edwards; born at Langoledmore Parish, Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1817; migrated to America in 1847, and settled in Minersville Pennsylvania, where he was baptized in 1848. He came to Utah in 1853 and located at Brigham City, whence he removed to Logan. He leaves a wife, 8 children, 29 grandchildren and 3 great grandchildren.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS OF INCESSANT LAUGHTER.

Tuesday & Wednesday, Mar. 16 & 17.

The eminent Comedians and great local favorites,

Harrison & Gourlay

LOUIS HARRISON. JOHN GOURLAY.

AND THE LARGEST AND

MOST EXCELLENT COMEDY COMPANY

Now before the Public, presenting, TUESDAY EVEN'G, their world renowned Laughing Success

SKIPPED BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON,

The Play that has made all America Laugh.

WEDNESDAY EVE.,

The Latest and Greatest Humorous Creation,

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE!

THE FUNNIEST PLAY EVER CONCEIVED.

Box Office open Monday at 10 a.m.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Thursday, March 18, '86.

Mme. MINNIE HAUK,
Mlle. DOTTI.

CARMEN!

Mme. MALVINA CAVALAZZI

Will appear in the Divertissement, supported by the Corps de Ballet,

FULL ORCHESTRA, CHORUS AND BALLET

Numbering One Hundred.

Director of Music and Conductor, Sig. Arditi.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Reserved Seats in Parquette	$2.00
Reserved Seats in First Circle	1.50

GENERAL ADMISSION.

Parquette and First Circle	$1.00
Second and Third Circles	.50

The sale of seats will open at Moore, Allen & Co's Drug Store, East Temple Street, on Friday, March 12th, and continue daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

LOST.

A WALLET CONTAINING FORTY-Two Dollars in Tithing Office due bills. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the General Tithing Office.

OLD GLASS WANTED.

THE SALT LAKE GLASS WORKS will pay $5.00 per ton for clean old bottle and window glass, delivered at their factory, two blocks west of Warm Spring Bath House. d&s

FOR SALE.

A HALF-BREED NORMAN STALLION Twenty-three months old, weighs 1,100 pounds.

J. H. MIDGLEY,
d 1m 515 E. Third South Street.

WANTED!

Good, Clean Cotton Rags, at Deseret Paper Mill.

REMOVED TO 116 MAIN ST.

SORENSON & CARLQUIST,

Call the attention of the public to their varied assortment of

BED ROOM SETS, UPHOLSTERY,

Folding Chairs, New Grades,

AT BED ROCK PRICES.

Call and see them and make your purchases, and you will feel satisfied ever afterwards. Goods guaranteed as represented.

116 Main Street.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE BEST ROUTE AND

SHORT LINE

BETWEEN

Omaha, Council Bluffs AND Chicago.

The only line to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixon, Chicago, Milwaukee, and all points East. To the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California it offers superior advantages not possible by any other line.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art and ingenuity can create; its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PARLOR DRAWING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which can not be found elsewhere.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all Eastern lines.

For Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the East, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

"NORTH-WESTERN"

If you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Manager. R. S. HAIR, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON
Gen'l Agent, Room 8, Windsor Block, Denver

WM. BABCOCK
General Western Agent, Omaha, Neb

BANKS.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President,
FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest.,
JOHN SHARP,
WM. W. RITER,
J. A. GROSSBECK,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier,
JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier.
} DIRECTORS

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

WANTED.

A QUANTITY OF CANADIAN POPLAR and Ash trees. Enquire at the Utah and Nevada Railway Office.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MY WIFE Eliza Oliver has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, and I will not be responsible for any bills she may contract.

R. OLIVER,
Sugar House.

March 12, 1886. d3t

LAMB AND GREEN PEAS

Will soon be in order

AND THOSE DESIRING CHOICE CUTS OF

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Etc.,

Should call at the

American Meat Market.

WILLARD BIRCUMSHAW.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I.,
SALT LAKE CITY,
March 8, 1886.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be closed on March 15th, and reopened on April 5th next.

THOS. G. WEBBER,
Sec'y and Treas.

CHERRY TREES.

I HAVE 50 VARIETIES OF THE CHOICEST Cherry Trees, which I offer at reasonable figures.

Also the finest varieties of the Pear, Peach, Plum and Apricot.

Also the most desirable varieties of small fruits.

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