

Raymond, at Albaugh's, has done a good business. Everybody is receiving or calling, and this practice will likely continue till the session closes.

WALTON WOLD.

HOLY HOLLISTER

ADMINISTERS A MIXTURE OF PREMATURITY CONGRATULATION, HYPOCRISY AND SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS TO THE DONATORS OF THE FIFTY CENT CORRUPTION FUND.

The following is a copy of a circular letter issued for the purpose of stiffening the backs of the members of the Loyal League:

UTAH LOYAL LEAGUE,
Office of the Executive Committee,
Salt Lake City, Jan. 13, 1887.

Dear Sir: The Ex. Com. of the Loyal League desire to exchange congratulations with all the officers and members of the League upon the passage by the House of Representatives of the Tucker-Edmunds bill, not in any sense as a personal triumph but as a triumph, so far, of liberal principles. The bill has some contingencies to meet, but there is little doubt that it will become law. In that case, local government will be devolved on the Liberals and this will subject us to a very weighty responsibility. So far our record is without a stain. Let it be our determined labor from this on, to keep it so; otherwise, if we should fall into the evil ways of the old carpet-bag governments in the South, we should in a short time go down in irredeemable ruin, and the Mormon power would rise again, stronger and more potent for evil than ever. This will be the hope of the Mormon leaders. We must disappoint that hope. To keep our ranks closed up and filled up, and our forces ever growing, must now be our endeavor. The Loyal League happily meets the necessity for a rallying point. It is not an oppressive or a despotic organization. It sits lightly upon its membership as any organization at all worthy of the name could sit. Let every member of the League consider himself a committee of one, not only to bring in candidates for membership, but to keep the ends of the League high and disinterested, to guard and preserve its honor. Our work is even now but fairly begun. To Americanize Utah will be the work of a generation. The law stripping the disloyal of power merely opens the way for other agencies. We are laboring not only for ourselves and our children, but for those who consider us their enemies. If we are true to ourselves, the passing years will soon bring the time when the misguided adherents of a retrogressive polity will hail us as always their clear-seeing, far-sighted, disinterested friends, and as soon as the impression gets abroad that the day of Mormon power is past we shall have an influx of our kind of people into Utah that will transform it not only into a political, but in a business sense. The enactment of the Tucker bill announces a new era for Utah. It depends almost solely on us what it is to be.

Fraternally, (The Executive Committee by) O. J. Hollister, Chief Secretary.

OGDEN OCCURRENCES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

For about two weeks past the "Liberal" party, finding themselves in strait places, and their number of legal voters much smaller than they at first boasted they were, have been whistling long and loud to keep their own spirits up, and trying to keep other people's spirits down. Dreading their defeat on

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,

they have been sending notices broadcast to members of the People's party to appear and show cause why their names should not be stricken from the registration list. The gauntlet being thus thrown down the challenged ones took it up, and in most cases have shown good cause why they should help to elect the People's ticket on the 14th day of the present month. A few have been stricken off, but only a few. The managers, however, of the People's party here have issued several hundred invitations to "Liberals" to come and establish their right to cast their votes at the ensuing election for city officers. Some of these will certainly be unable to respond in time, for they are scattered over a vast area of country, east, west, north and south. From Ogden to Idaho or Montana, north; to Denver and Leadville east; Nevada west; Salt Lake City, etc., south, and some at distances far more remote. But they are all "good men and true" to the "Loyal League," and doubtless will endeavor to be on hand on election day.

The hungry office-hunters now find themselves

CHECKMATED

in their high-handed games, and are much chagrined in consequence, still their inventive genius is at work to devise more means to overthrow the People's party, if possible. They have, it is declared, captured every livery stable team, job wagon and other vehicle they can get up to date to be used at the election. But the People's party's conveyances will far outnumber all that those chaps can raise and will not cost them anything. The contest will

be fierce, and the "Liberals" are determined to die hard, as die they will, if the people only do their duty.

THE CONVENTION.

At two o'clock p. m. to-day, the People's party began to assemble at the Tabernacle. Soon the house was pretty well filled, and in due course the assembly was called to order by the chairman, Hon. L. W. Shurtliff. After the opening exercises, he stated that the object of the meeting was to nominate officers to be elected for the city government on the 14th instant. It was decided that the vote should be by "show of hands." There was quite a number of ladies in the congregation, and it was stated that they, as well as all others present, had the right to nominate any person for office they felt disposed to. The work was then begun in earnest. Many candidates were proposed, their merits, qualifications and claims were eloquently descanted on by their friends, but of course they could not all be elected. The deliberations of the convention resulted as follows:

THE TICKET.

For Mayor—David Eccles.
Aldermen—A. T. Wright, Jos. A. West, John Reeve, Thomas D. Dec.
Councilmen—Chas. C. Brown, Joseph Jackson, Joseph Clark, George Smula and John A. Boyle, at large.
City Recorder—Thomas J. Stevens.
Treasurer—Hyrum S. Young.
Assessor and Collector—Z. Gallantyne.
Marshal—Thos. H. Ballantyne.

The votes for these gentlemen were all made unanimous, and the people resolved to go solid to the polls, and vote for them there. During the convention a telegram was received and read announcing the decision of the Supreme Court in the Snow case, reversing the ruling of the court below. This announcement was received with manifest appreciation and gratitude by all.

Appropriate remarks were made by several speakers and at 4:45 the assembly was dismissed with benediction by the chairman.

THE DECISION

In the Snow case has caused comment, disappointment and some alarm among the league, but to all fair-minded men in this community it is the cause for congratulation. To-night the "Liberals" held their nominating convention in the Opera House. By 7:30 the hall was crowded and quite a sprinkling of the fair sex was present. The meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Col. John E. Hudson, and after the preliminaries, Judge P. H. Emerson was elected permanent chairman, and W. B. Helfrich secretary. The chairman said that this was the most important convention ever held in Ogden if not in the Territory. He reminded the audience that this was not

A PRIESTHOOD MEETING,

but it was a convention of the "loyal citizens" of Ogden, who had met to nominate officers who would be elected at the coming election to fill the positions in the city government. Never before, the speaker said, had so large a number of loyal citizens assembled for such a purpose in this hall. The roll was then called; the delegates, fifty in number, responded, and, after other preliminaries, the nominations were proceeded with, with the following result:

For Mayor—F. J. Kiesel.
Aldermen—Chas. Blackwell, W. N. Shilling, John Keck, A. J. Stone.
Councilmen—E. T. Hulaniski, H. L. Griffin, Ad. Kuhn, P. T. Thorsted, W. H. Turner, at large.
Recorder—J. W. McNutt.
Assessor and Collector—Wm. Farrell.
Treasurer—O. E. Hill.
Marshal—Wm. H. Clark.

There were many nominees for each office, but for the Marshal there were seven. The contest was close, and it was not until the sixth ballot that a majority of all the votes—20—was reached with the above result. At half-past ten the convention broke up with a loud "hip, hip, hurrah!" for the faint hope they had for the success of their venture.

On Sunday night there came near being

A PANIC

In the Second Ward meeting house. The alarm of fire was sounded soon after 8 o'clock, and on hearing it quite a number of the people arose from their seats and made for the doors in affright. By the efforts of the Bishop and others they became reassured and resumed their places again. The fire was on the Bench. It consumed the barn and a quantity of hay belonging to A. J. Kershaw. He told me to-day the damage would amount to from \$500 to \$600. The origin of the blaze he did not know.

The chief business of the court to-day was issuing an order for three dozen grand jurors and two dozen petit jurors for the court at Provo, February 21st and 23rd. A civil case or two was heard, but they are of no special interest to the general reader.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE

HEBER CITY, Feb. 6, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

We have just got through with a very interesting conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion. We had with us Apostles Grant and Taylor, who made some very pointed remarks on the necessity of becoming more united as a people. They spoke more specially on keeping the last day. Apostle Grant mentioned the large attendance at the fast meet-

ings in the different wards of Salt Lake City last Thursday, especially the Thirteenth Ward, being the most interesting meeting for the last thirty years. Apostle Taylor followed with some good advice to the young, on public amusements, the manners, behavior, introduction and ball-room etiquette in general; said no drunkard should be allowed in the ball-room, etc.

Priesthood meeting convened at 7 o'clock p. m. Saturday, with the largest attendance of the Priesthood known in the Stake. Sunday morning the hall was crowded to overflowing, all the standing room occupied, and at the close of the morning service, as one lot of persons went out, others came in to occupy the coveted good seats. By 3 o'clock p. m. there was a sea of living faces before us, and it looked impossible to crowd another person inside, with perhaps 100 standing outside, showing the necessity of the early completion of our Stake house. After sacrament was administered Apostle Taylor occupied most of the time, counseling and advising the Saints to live nearer unto God and keep more fully His commandments, dwelling very strongly on the word of wisdom, Apostle Grant closing with a few words of counsel and advice on general principles, thus ending the most interesting conference ever held here.

The health of the people is good in general, there being very little sickness in the county. Everything is moving along in the usual style. Business is very dull, the reason being that the people have very little to trade with through the crops being light last year. I find a decrease of 20,000 bushels of grain in the county, caused by the dry season.

Respectfully,
JOHN CROOK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARRESTING A BACHELOR FOR UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

MINK CREEK, Idaho,
February 5, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

A few days ago our quiet little town was greatly surprised by the sudden appearance of two deputy marshals, Murdock and Sagers (an alleged horse-thief or better known as "Saloon Bummer.") They came and made a few inquiries about the road to Gentle Valley, which they knew was impassable at this time of the year, as Sagers had lived there some time ago. They then inquired if they could obtain horse feed and dinner, being told where they could get both; they finally concluded that they would go up to Keller's, which they did. On reaching there they asked to have their team taken care of and dinner for themselves. While the lady was preparing dinner they watched the family closely, and seemed to be very restless and uneasy. Finally one of them went out and began questioning a little boy about his pa. The boy told him his pa was away, but he did not seem to believe him. He then went into the house and told the lady they were deputy marshals and wanted to search the house. She told them all right, but said she had no one hidden. She showed them up stairs and down, but they could find no one. They were not satisfied with this, and began searching the kitchen, hunting in the oven cupboard, drawers, etc., much to the amusement of the children. They saw a little boy come up out of a hole in the floor, where he had been getting potatoes. They thought that would be a good place to hide, so one got his pistol ready, thinking that there might be a rat or something of the kind down there, as they are quite numerous here. Failing to find the object of their search indoors, they began to search stacks barns, etc.; finally they saw a man feeding stock, and went out and arrested him on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. This man proved to be one William Keller, a son of the man they wanted, and an old bachelor! They took him to Oxford, but could not get any suitable answers from him, so they took him to Blackfoot and he gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000, when the Commissioner promised to telegraph and have him brought to Battle Creek, the nearest station.

Respectfully,
R.

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

HEAPED UPON A NOTED ENGLISHMAN FOR HIS OPEN HONESTY.

WM. ED. ROBSON, M. D., L. R. C. I., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London Family Doctor:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the

cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidney and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent, much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment—which is very limited—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is today a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, acute, chronic, Bright's Disease, congestion of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders."

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled class and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him."

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods had failed, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the Family Doctor. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the Family Doctor."

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally deprive him from again practicing his profession, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and noble depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a free trial and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. O. MOOT, 1st Pearl St., N. Y.

NOW—THE TIME TO SPECULATE.

ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets on our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker,
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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers;—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about seventy-five words. Address with copy of advertisement and check, or send 30 cents for a book of 176 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Catharine Dykes, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Catharine Dykes, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers to exhibit them within the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of Jas. H. Moyle, 49 Main Street, Hooper & Eldredge Buildings, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory.

Dated at Salt Lake City, January 23, 1887.

MARTHA BARROW,
Administratrix of the Estate of Catharine Dykes.
w&t

Soldiers, Attention!

ALL SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO PENSION, INCREASE, COMMUTATION, RESTORATION, or to Arrears of Pay and Bounty, Correction of Muster, Removal of Charge of Desertion or to a duplicate Discharge, can have their CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, by addressing the undersigned.

Special Attention will be given to CLAIMS OF WIDOWS AND MOTHERS AND REJECTED CLAIMS with merit, and especially when new evidence can be furnished. Specialty made of INCREASE.

BOUNTY LAND DUE TO SOLDIERS of the Old Wars and Three Months' Extra Pay, and PAY FOR HORSES turned over to the Government during the last war, can still be collected.

The Address and Service of Old Mexican Soldiers Wanted.

The undersigned has had 14 years' experience in GOVERNMENT CLAIMS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. Address

BEVA A. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
619 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
d&w

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, Deceased.

Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE Petition of John P. Isaac, Administrator of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court; that all the debts have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing said final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Theophilus Williams, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 14th day of February, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Theophilus Williams, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively prior to said 14th day of February, 1887.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated January 6th, 1887.

Territory of Utah,
County of Salt Lake, ss.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and petition for distribution in the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1887.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.
w&t