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eneral Offices, 23-111 West : Exhibit Rooms, 79 Dear Lake Street. [born Street. Pactories-20-111 West Lake Street, and Carroll and dorne Avenues, and Fullon Street. CHICAGO, · · ILL. Write for Illustrated Catalogues. dly

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Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesemeness. Mere econemical than the ordinary kinds, and sannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lew test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in came. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 166 Wall St.,

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oastantly 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.

Illinois penitentiary, submitted the report of the committee on registration of criminals, with particular reference to the so-called Bertilion system. The existing methods of dealing with field president

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Vote for Harrison and

Morton. General Order Forbids the G A. R. to Take Partisan Ac-

tion in Politics.

Conference Held Looking to an End of the "O" Strike.

Discussion of Prison Labor at a Meeting of the Prison Reform Association

By Telegraph to the NEWS. |

PRISON REFORM ASSOCIATION.

xercises on Sunday Resolution on

Prison Labor. Boston, July 16 .- Yesterday's programme of the annual meeting of the Prison Reform Association included attendance at the services of Trinity Church in the forenoon and the Peoples Church and First Baptist Church in the evening. The annual sermon was preached in the forenoon by Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks and many members of the Association were present. His text was, "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The evening meetings were devoted to short energhes

o short speeches. At the Peoples' Church short dresses were made by Messrs. J. P. Phillips, of Rhode Island, Oscar Mc-Culloch of Ireland, A. G. Bayers of Ohio and others.

criminals are entirely too lax, and sterner forms of repression are neces-sary. The rule should be the more strict the more the imprisonment. When a criminal is shown by repeated convictions to be unfit to be at large, he should be imprisoned for life. The starting point of reform lies in the full acquaintance of the prison officer with the criminal and also with his record. The report compared the system of registration to a commercial agency where the standing of any person in the business community may be ascer-tained in some central office. Statistics of all confirmed criminals should be kept and it would be available for all courts of the country. Thus it would be easy to learn whether a man was a confirmed criminal and he could be punished according to his deserts far more effectively than now.

A discussion by the members present followed the reading of the re-

A change of programme was made at the national prison reform conference to lay in order to discuss the O'Nell bill, word having been received that it would come up in Congress Wednes-

day.

A paper on the labor question was presented by Charles E. Felton, of Chicago. He said if hostile legislation to prison labor continues all the prisons in the country will soon be idle. The power of the agitators is great. They elect members of city and state governments in their interests, hold meetings and are well organized. Public officials, both elected and appointed, try to curry favor with these powerful organizations and even labor bureaus are open to the charge of favoring them but labor must ultimately be a chief factor in the reformation of prisons. Feiton sketched the history of the O'Neil bill and read it. He gave the statistics presented to Congress as a reason for the bill, saying they were highly magnified in the interest of labor. He read the minority report against the bill, charging that its real purpose was to destroy all prison labor. He gave an analysis of statistics showing how only 13 per cent of the amount to be produced by prison labor was really produced, and that 87 per cent was for raw material, free labor and skilled supervision. He argued that the methods proposed by the bill would not protect labor and it was wrong to lock up prisoners in idleness. The destruction of the labor system would prevent the opportunity Public officials, both elected and apsystem would prevent the opportunity of earning a release by good cenduct. The proposed bill is not in the interest of honest workingmen, prison reform

or good government.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, said the O'Neil bill would compel the abandonment of the whole system of leasing convicts in vogue in the South. He predcited that the Southern members of Congress would vote against the bill when they saw that it would compel the support of prisoners in

idleness.

C. R. Brockway, of the New York
State Reformatory, said that in no
country was convict labor more than a
small part of one per cent. of the free
labor. Yates' bill of New York and
O'Neil's bill in Congress are samples
of the legislative tendency to discriminate in faver of a class at the expense
of others. Brockway's proposition
was to hold a conference this fall, representing all the states if possible, to
consider the prison labor question.
Brockway presented a resolution,
which was adopted, providing that the
executive committee of the association
confer with the governors of states confer with the governors of states throughout the Union with a view to calling such conference.

Professor Wayland, of New Haven,
offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That in the judgment of this association productive prison labor is an indepensable factor in the worked prison reform and that any scheme which has a tendency to permit or promote idleness of prisoners will inflict irreparable injury upon prisoners, the workingman and the state.

Adopted.

Fall line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS

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Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bedies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

Baird of Virginia, said that the O'Neil bill contained two monstrous propositions—that convicts be compelled to live in idleness, shall become shysical and moral wrecks, and that the poor people of the country, who pay most of the taxes.

developments in the trial of the dynamiters and the hope of more startling disclosures brought a large crowd today to Judge Gresham's court room where Commissioner Hoyne is hearing

Alex. Smith of the Aurora Brother-hood of engineers, who turned in-fermer, was the first witness called. He unhesitatingly confirmed the outline of the case as given the first day of the trial by District Attorney Wins for the prosecution. Smith was retired before the beginning of the afternoon session, after having been subjected to a cross examination of great length by the defendant's counsel. They failed to get him to contradict himself but did establish the fact that he knew nothing about the dynamite found on the train when Broderick, Bowles and Wilson were arrested. The cross examination of Smith was fluished this afternoon and adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Murdered at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 16 .- Captain Tyson, of the National Line steamer Erin, from London, which arrived here today, reports that on July 5th a seaman named Kelly, aged 36, murdered two of his shipmates, John Barry and John Clapman, while they were asleep in their bunks. He stabbed them both to the heart with a sheathkuife, killing them instantly. The cause assigned for the crime is that Kelly had a slight quarrel with one of the murdered men the evening before. Both bodies were buried at sea on the 9th inst. The steamship Erin, from London, came into port today with the murderer in irons, Patrick Kelley, who had stabbed to death sailors John Harris ashore under arrest.

Murder Caused by Whisky. DANVILLE, Va., July 16 .- On Sunday last a party of men gathered at Axton, Henry County, and made merry with whisky and hard cider. Lee Eanes tried to drive his mule over Hannibal Ohio and others.

At the First Baptist Church the speakers were Messrs. W. J. Batt of the Concord Reformatory, R. Brinkerhoff and M. W. Reed of Colorado and J. L. Milligan of Pennsylvania. The last named spoke at the Concord Reformatory this afternoon. The gathering is the largest in the history of the association.

Turner. Turner struck the mule with a club. Eanes alighted and hot words followed. Gus Eanes took Lee's part, and E. Davis stepped up and declared be would defend Turner. Gus Eanes told Davis he was not afraid of him, when Davis drew a pistol and shot him dead. He then turned and shot Lee Eanes, inflicting a mortal wound. the association.

The evening session opened with an address by N. H. Brooker, of South Carolina.

Lee Eanes, indicting a mortal would.

After the shooting he fled to the woods, brandishing his pistol and knife. The Eanes boys have many rel-R. W. McClaughray, warden of the atives in the country and much excite-

> A Worthless Check. NEW YORK, July 16 .- M. S. Litt field, president of the Jacksonville & Tallahasee Railroad, was arraigned in the police court today, charged with passing a worthless \$50 check, signed by H. S. Beardsley, payable to Little-field's order. He paid the money and was discharged.

> > In the Commons.

LONDON, July 16 .- In the Commons tonight replying to certain interrogatories Smith, government leader, said any suggestion that the government had received from the attorney-gen-eral or any communication which had come to his knowledge as counsel in the O'Donnell-Times case was with-out the slightest foundation. Sexton asked whether the attorney-general was not consulted in preparing

the motion or framing the bill as drawn and if there had been no necessity to Consult the attorney-general.

Parnell expressed dissatisfaction with the explanation, and for the purpose of obtaining a full debate moved adjournment. The speaker said this was clearly out

The speaker said this was clearly out of order and refused to hear argument. Gladstone asked if a vote on a motion for leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a committee would be in order tonight.

Smith hoped it would, but said if it was he would oppose it, and it could not be taken. He certainly would not occupy the time of the House at any length discussing this measure.

Parnell—Does the Right Honorable gentleman (Smith) mean to say we are not allowed to debate this bill, but must accept, like sheep, the judgment must accept, like sheep, the judgment of a jury butcher? Smith replied once more that if there was opposition it would probably hinder a vote being taken to-night, whereupon the Parnellite mem-bers left the House to consult. Parnell said outside that the position rarnell said outside that the position assumed by the government was intolerable and unheard of. He must examine every possible bearing of the bill before he would permit it to proceed in the House. The government had offered him, as an alleged criminal, a tribunal of their own choosing, but had sought to debar him from de-

but had sought to debar him from de-bating their position.

After midnight Smith formally moved that the House permit the in-troduction of the bill. roduction of the bill.

Parnell opposed the motion: A more monstrous proposition never had been made by a minister occupying such a position. If the letters are genuing, he (Parnell) is not an "honorable," but a dishonorable member. Parnell knew no reason why he should trust the government and accept the bill without knowing the names of the jury of judges selected by Smith. He would not say tonight whether he accepted or rejected it. If he finds, on examining the details of the bills, that they fail to insure a fair inquiry, he will claim his right to enforce his judgment of the House.

After some further debate, on motion of Smith, the bill was read for the first time.

A Fire in California. MERCED, Cal., July 16. - Advices from Bear Valley, Mariposa County, a town of about four hundred inhabi-tants, says that a fire broke out in Ozo Sunday morning and destreyed almost

the entire town. The government store and a few private dwellings still re-main. Loss about \$20,000. Remains Removed UTICA, N. Y., July 16 .- The remains

held this afternoon at the commence of the little and the president perkins, vice-President Deseley, General Machanian arer Stone, Wit- Detter and J. W. By. The other side was represented by President Perkins, vice-President Deseley, General Machanian arer Stone, Wit- Detter and J. W. By. The other side was represented the was represented the state of the committee of the state of the committee, abject dispose of the committee of the commi

"This is only one out of many telegrams of a similar nature," said the chairman, "which have reached here today. This one is addressed to Chairman Gould, of the Rock Island Grievance Committee, and shows which way the wind is blowing. He also said that a general meeting of chairmen of Grievance Committees of nearly every line running out of Chi.

"This is only one out of many telemoval of duty on foreign weel. The permoval of the wool manufacturers in their principal raw material.

Jackson of Pennsylvania bore testimony that the wool manufacturers of Philadelphia were uncompromisingly opposed to free weel.

Kerr of Iowa, called attention to the fact nearly every line running out of Chi-cago would be held here this week, at which action will be taken regarding

the wholesale arrests and prosecu-tions which have occurred in Chicago during the past ten days."
"What does the writer of this dispatch mean when he speaks of ex-treme measures?" was ther asked.
"That remains to be seen. It may mean a boycott of the Burlington, which would eventually terminate in a strike. The meeting will decide that question."

"Do you think there will be a strike?" "Well, the men on the Grand Trunk, Rock Island and Northwestern, among ofhers, are very sore over these arrests, and will certainly speak in no uncertain tone when the time comes. They do not believe in dynamite, neither do they believe in persecu-

"Yes, and they will do it if necessary.
The support of Arthur is only for its moral and financial effect. If any of the systems conclude to strike and Arthur refuses to sanction the move we receive no support from the Broth-erhood. But at the same time the chairman of any system can declare a strike on that system provided the Brotherhood so employed so desire."

Teachers' Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The city is filling up with delegates to the educational convention. All preparations are nearly completed. The galleries of Mechanics' Pavilion, where the convention will be held, are reserved entirely for exhibits of public and other schools from all parts of the country. A grand welcoming concert will be given tomorrow evening, and on Wedgiven tomorrow evening, and on Wednesday at 9 o'clock the convention opens. At today's meeting of the educational council Pundita Ramabai made an address upon the advancement of Indian women. The report of the committee on elementary education on "Waste in education," was discussed at length, as was also a paper by Prof. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, on the business side of school education. The close relation of the people to the existing systems was considered, and the method of the school board administration for large cities.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.-The House joint resolution electing Colonel Harris of Ohio, General Martin of Kansas, and General Hartranft of Pennsylvania, managers of the National Soldiers' Home to fill vacancies was reported from the committee and pose of creeting a monument to General George Rogers Clark in the city of Louis-ville, was reported and after some debate

George Rogers Clark in the city of Louisville, was reported and after some debate passed.

The Senate then went into an open executive session on the fisheries bit and was addressed by Pugh in favor of its ratification. It was manifest the republican majority was wilfully avoiding its constitutional and sworn duty in placing the Senate before the country in a disreputable attitude, for no other purpose than supposed political and partisan consideration. How could such a party be trusted with the custody of political power? The hope that England would suffer no injury, derives no benefit from anything in the treaty, so that the Irish votes the republicans were fishing for, would find nothing in the rejection of the creaty that would mortify or punish England. England had nothing to lose, but everything to gain by American non-intercourse with C-nada. The people of Canada were natural friends of the people of the United States, and could be made so in practice by commercial intercourse. So it would be the best policy of the United States to be liberal, lenient and forbearing with that neighboring people. The reason for the opposition to the treaty, he said, was found in the fifteenth article, which it was feared would give the American market to Canadian fishermen. Had it not been for the menace of free fish, found in the fifteenth article, no outburst of indignation against the sacrifices and surrenders made in the pending treaty would have been heard. In conclusion, he said the President had discharged his duty with due care to the rights of American fishermen and free from any partisan consideration.

tion against the sacrifices and surrenders made in the pending treaty would have been heard. In conclusion, he said the President had discharged his duty with due care to the rights of American fishermen and free from any partisan consideration. It was for the people to decide whether the President or the Senate was most to blame for keeping up the disturbing condition which was full of ruinous consequences.

Chandler addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty, which, he said, was a dishonor to the nation. Chandler quoted from the speech of Sir Charles Tupper, delivered before the Canadian Parliament which, he said, libelled the republican party. Never before in the history of the country had the emissaries of a foreign government openly engaged in negotiations with one political party, and the Senate ought to find a way to tell them that. While American party strifes were bitter enough, they must not be made the basis of political negotiations. Chandler declared that Joseph Chamberlain came here anxious to negotiate a treaty, even at the expense of conceding all the American Government claimed, but from the vanityaandanxiety of Bayard to be known as the negotiator of the "Bayard-Chamberlain treay," his desire to protect the rights of American fishermen and the national honor was overcome and Chamberlain suddenly andtunexpectedly obtained an easy victory. But there must have been in the surrender more than the vanity and decreptitude of Bayard, and it was impossible to resist the conclusion that a combine had been formed between the leaders of the democratic party to sacrifice the interests of New England fishermen and the insurance of the surrender more than the vanity and decreptude of Bayard, and it was impossible to resist the conclusion that a combine had been formed between the leaders of the democratic party to sacrifice the intercests of New England fishermen and the more on the threshold by the rejection of this miserable treaty. Chandler declared the Monroe doctrine had been formally and deliber

nestic policy except one, and that one was o recommend Congress to join him in his illiance with Great Britain to strike down Discussion Looking to an End of the Strike.

Chicago, July 16.—A conference was held this afternoon at the office of the Burlington road, at which the road was presented by President Perkins, Vice-President Deasley, General Manager Stone, Wirt Dexter and J. W.

Alliance with Great Britain to strike down the American tariff system. How long was the protection of American interests at heme and the defense of the national honor to be intrusted to hands like these?

Teller obtained the floor and the treaty went over till tomorrow.

The Senate bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law was then taken up and advocated by Blair. Without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

wool manufacturers are opposed to the re-moval of duty on foreign weel. The per-manent success of the wool manufacturing

phia were uncompromisingly opposed to free wool.

Kerr of Iowa, called attention to the fact that the reduction of the duty on wool in 1883 had resulted in an increase of revenue to the extent of \$11,000,000, and he therefore favored a return to the tariff of 1867.

Anderson of Iowa, said that the self-constituted champions of American labor by declaring that the bill was an assault upon declaring that the bill was an assault upon American industry were presenting a false issue to the country.

Williams of Ohio, protested against the ruthless disregard of the interests of the farmers of Ohio and the great northwest, of Texas and the broad prairies of the southwest, in placing weed on the free list. Kelley of Pennsylvania, here arose and with considerable warmth repelled with equal personality the attack made upon him Saturday by Scott of Eric.

equal personality the attack made upon him Saturday by Scott, of Eric.

After a brief argument by Breckingdge, of Kenkucky, in favor of the free wood clause, Wilkins, of Ohio, moved to strike wool from the free list.

On a division, the vote stood 95 to 122 and the announcement was received with applause on the democratic side.

Sowden of Pennsylvania, and Wilkins and Foran of Ohio, were the only democrats voting in the affirmative, while Anderson of Iowa voted in the negative.

Butterworth of Ohio wished to effect an "Will this meeting have the power rrangement by which an aye and nay vot aight be taken, but Mills declined to com

> Tellers were then ordered, and Wilkins motion was defeated by a vote of 162 to 129.
> Mills offered an amendment striking out ad valorem on carpets and carpeting out the clause imposing a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on carpets and carpeting, and inserting a clause imposing a duty of 6 cents per square yard on jute and hemp carpeting, of 20 per cent ad valorem on floor matting and floor mats exclusively of vegetable sub-

> peted 56 to 95.
>
> On motion of Mills of Texas, the date on which the free woel clause shall go into effect was fixed as October 1, 1889, and the date for the taking effect of the woolen schedule was fixed as Japuary 1, 1889. This disposar of the woolen schedule schedule was fixed as Jabuary 1, 1833. This disposes of the woolen schedule.
>
> Dingley of Maine, moved to scrike out the paragraph Exing a duty of 12 per cent on printing paper. Lost.
>
> Mills moved that the paragraph concerning cardicioth be amended so as to increase the duty from 15 to 30 per cent. per square foot, and in case of such cloth made from tempered steel wire, from 25 to 40 cents per square foot. Adopted.
> Other amendments offered by Mills and adopted were the striking out of the India rubber fabric paragraph, fixing the duty on kaolin at \$1 per ton for crude and \$2 for China clay or wrought kaolin, and placing the duty on rough marble in blocks at 40

cents per cubic foot.

This completed the consideration of the essentially tariff features of the bill except in regard to such features as have been passed over informally, and the administrapassed over informally, and the administrative portion of the measure was taken up.
Buchanan, of New York, offered an amendment providing that no goods, the product in whole, or in material part, of convict labor shall be imported for the purpose of sale or trade. Rejected.

On motion of Breckinridge, of Arkansas, an amendment was adopted excluding from the provisions of the section which provided that ad valorem duties shall include the value of cartons, cases, boxes, etc., in which the merchandise is imported such boxes, sacks or coverings, such as are newhich the merchandise is imported such boxes, sacks or coverings, such as are necessary coverings for machinery.

On metion of Mills an amendment was adopted fixing October 1, 1883 as the date upon which the repeal of taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff shall go into effect.

Wise, of Virginia moved to include in the repeal of the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes.

Johnson, of North Carolina, moved to amend Wise's motion by providing for a repeal of all internal taxes on spirits distilled from grain or fruit of any kind. Lost—27 to 135.

When the vote was announced, Johnson asked in an astonished tone of voice, which caused much laughter, "What has become of the republican party? I thought it was going to vote with me."

Yost, of Louisiana offered an amendment similar in effect to that of Wise. Rejected—64 to 85. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment a clishing the lax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other Pending a vote the committee rose.

The Speaker announced the sub-committee to investigate and report on contract labor—Messrs. Ford, Gates, Spinola, Guenther and Morrow.

The House then adjourned.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Herse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, nad it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and \$1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drag Store.

(6) A Sound Legal Opinion.

Bon't Experiment. You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throst, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

[6] You cannot afford to waste time in

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For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden.

HENRY TRIBE, Manager Wholesale Depo It was this point that the suggestion of Mr. Mit.

It was this point that the suggestion of Mr. Mit.

It was this point that the suggestion of Mr. Mit.

Adams of Illunois spoke in favor of changing to January 1, 1889, the time when the free wool schedule would go into effect.

Allen of Massachusetts sent to the clerk's deak and had read a letter from Mr. Whit.

In man, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, stating that the

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

The Furniture Slightly Damaged by water at the recent fire in

P.W. MADSEN'S STORE

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canised Iron Cornice, Guttering, Etc.

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BABY CARRIAGES, ETC.

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CARPETS Coffee in the World. SHOES AND SLIPPERS, CLOTHING

> AND Furnishings.

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For same quality of goods as ANY BUSINESS HOUSE IN UTAH.