EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday - June 26, 1886

DR. PARK'S SECOND REPLY.

WE give place to-day to another letter, just received, from Dr. John R. Park, which we ask our readers to digest before perusing this article. The Doctor at first acquits us of intentional injustice, which is kind and proper because we had no intention to do him or any one injury, but only to correct what we considered errors likely to be injurious. But toward the close of the letter the Doctor attempts once more to make a personal matter of our criticism and to denounce it as an "unjust attack." This we again disclaim, and also deny that the Institution which he brings in as in danger from our remarks, is likely to be hurt thereby in any way. Far more injury is likely to occur from the theories projected in the report of his lecture than from what we have said in their refutation.

The explanation now given, that the life which precedes organization is an endowment of the Creator, is for the first time definitely presented as coming from the lecturer. Let the present statement be compared with the report which the lecturer admitted was "in the main correct as such reports go," and the wide difference will be palpable to every intelligent mind. After giving this explanation the Doctor remarks, "What there is of atheistical tendency in these statements, or what objection the most orthodox can have to facts that have been proved by ocular demonstration I fail to see." Just so. But the objections we advanced were not made against "these statements," but against the ideas advanced in the "mainly correct" report of the lecture. Neither were they offered against anything that has been "proved by ocular demonstration." And it is not veryingenuous to defend new statements under pretence of refuting arguments against former and different assertions. We might enlarge on this but we do not wish to be severe.

We are very glad to see the Doctor come out plainly and squarely and attribute "life and all its phenomena and powers to the gift of God." And if our criticism accomplishes nothing more than the eliciting of this avowal it will produce an excellent effect. But at the same time it will cause a feeling of wonder in the minds of the investigating public, how the report of the lecturer and the statements now advanced by the Doctor can be fully harmonized. However we are gratified at his announcement and do not wish to dwell on the other matter except as we are compelled to by the Doctor's remarks.

The numerous hypotheses put forth by Dr. Park as something that "perhaps" we "believe," or "perhaps" we "object to," or "perhaps" we "will say" of "may be" we will "claim," we pass by as puerile in a purported reply to what we have claimed and said and objected to, only remarking that to presume on what we may "perhaps" say, or think or claim, is a queer style of answering something that we have stated and published. Will not the acute reader conclude that such "reasoning" is to be classed with the method of claiming exemption from a charge of atheism for a theory that excludes Deity, because of another theory newly advanced that admits Deity?

The quotation from Agassiz has not the slightest application to our argument, because in our claim of a Creator we did not ignore "the creatures," nor the physical laws by which the Creator manifests His wisdom and power, but while recognizing those things that are seen, we simply insisted upon the recognition of the Power that is unseen, and which was entirely excluded from the report of the lecture that we criticized.

In the Doctor's present endeavor to show that "charges" and "insinuations" have been made against him, he resorts to the same method of diverting attention from the real question, which we have gently touched upon above. He asks the reader, not to compare our remarks with the report to which they applied, but to his "summary" written after our argument was published, and "then to say whether he has been misrepresented." To use his own language "any child who can put his syllables together can readily see" how evasive and unreasonable that is.

We are sorry that the Doctor has become so confused, as he intimates, that he cannot perceive the application of the quotations we made from distinguished scientists. He complains about our citations from Webster and Steele; and sets up a very fine distinction, that is, between the word "organized" as used anatomically and the same word as used physiologically. Is not this very nearly allied to that distinction which is said to be without a difference? But he has claimed all along that his lecture was not delivered "with scientific precision, but in a homely, common sense way." Now in a homely, common sense way is not "unorganized" matter that which is without arrangement, design, or fitness of part to part? And is it good, homely, common sense to say that a creature that lives, moves, feels, contracts, improvises a temporary stomach, seizes and digests food and rejects the refuse, and exhibits the essential qualities of mind is unorganized matter? The Doctor in his first reply calls it "structureless," which in a homely way has the same meaning as the other term. It is amusing to read the Doctor's complaint against us when it is so applicable to himself. He says: "Had you observed these distinctions," etc. If the Doctor had observed them in the lecture, instead of instituting them now, he would not have exposed himself to so much criticism. If he had explained, as he does now, that matter is organized when it performs the functions of life, and that the term is thus used in a physiological sense, he would have made the matter clear and there would probably have been little left for objection, but no such distinction or explanation or hint of it appeared in the report which we criticized.

As to the *Amœba*, the Doctor will find on closer investigation that he is a little mistaken concerning those creatures, and that they are organized both in an anatomical and physiological sense. But this is not of so much consequence as the notion that all organized beings can be traced for their origin to self cell-producing unorganized matter. That is what misleads, and that was the basis of our objections, for that precludes any necessity for an Organizer.

The spontaneous generation idea, which we understand the Doctor now to disclaim, was conveyed to the ordinary reader by the statement that unorganized protoplasm put forth a blister, which formed into a cell, and that cells self-multiplied arranged themselves into all forms of life. Our objection to that remains, and will remain without further light, which we have no reason to believe will be forthcoming. And how the lecturer's description of protoplasm as "unorganized," can be as well supported by our quotations, "as he claims, is something we have not been able to discover."

It seems that, after all, the Doctor has had to remark that he finds it difficult to say "what was wrong and what not" in our treatment of the question, but he simply charges the article with "misrepresentations concerning the lecture which a comparison now will make apparent." A comparison of our article with the report of the lecture, both of which went to the public together, will show that this charge is utterly groundless, and the comparison wanted now is with what he has written since the lecture, which the most ordinary mind can see would not affect the question of misrepresenting the lecture in the smallest degree.

The Doctor's error now is in trying to keep up this discussion in that kind of spirit. We are willing to give him all the opportunity he can reasonably ask to explain his true position, but we are not willing to allow him to attribute improper motives to us or attempt to place us in a false position without reply. We are glad to know that he agrees with us in recognizing a Supreme Being as the Author and Ruler of all things, for, to promote the acknowledgement of our Eternal Father in this position was the true aim and object of our efforts on this importan subject.

"THE END IS NOT YET."

THE cases of the Auditor and Treasurer are important to the people of Utah. Those who are endeavoring to wrest from the people the right to elect their own officers to transact their own financial affairs, pretend that they cannot understand why the people should be so obstinate in contending for a couple of offices the salaries of which is so small. This shows the mercenary standpoint from which they view the question.

There is a principle involved in the controversy which justifies the greatest persistence and determination in testing it to the utmost possible degree. It is the right of the people to manage those local affairs which do not in any way affect the General Government. It is the resistance of popular right against absolutism, autocracy and tyranny. The ruling of the Utah courts sustains the latter against the former, and the question being a Federal one ought to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Many mistakes have been made in regard to the proper method to pursue in order to take the case up, the Supreme Court of the Territory having refused the appeal. It is said that it can be taken up on a writ of error, obtained by application to a Justice of the highest court as in the Snow case. Both statements are erroneous. The writ was not obtained in that way in the Snow cases, and there is this difference in the two positions: The Auditor's and Treasurer's cases were not tried before a jury, while the Snow cases were so tried.

If it is claimed that that would make no difference, we cite the case of Hecht vs. Boughton (S. C. 15 Otto 235) in error from the Supreme Court of Wyoming, in which the case was dismissed by the Supreme Court of the United States because it was brought up on a writ of error, when it could only be brought up on appeal, the case not having been tried by a jury. Section Two of the Act of April 1874 provides,

"That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over the judgments and decrees of said territorial courts in cases of trial by jury shall be exercised by writ of error, and in all other cases by appeal, according to such rules and regulations as to form and modes of proceeding as the said Supreme Court have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe."

The Court ruled, Chief Justice Waite giving the decision, that the statute was conclusive of the motion to dismiss. The rule of Congress was inflexible, and, cases tried by jury should come on writ of error, and all others by appeal.

As to what can be done, since the lower Court has denied an appeal, we have not space to-day to explain. But we have no doubt that everything possible will be done to make a complete test of these cases. It is a little premature for the plotters against the people's rights to shout "victory," and for anyone to predict how soon the appointees whom the people do *not* want will take possession of the offices. We repeat our advice to "wait awhile and see," for the end is not yet.

ANOTHER FACE ON THE MATTER.

THERE have been some very foolish and invidious press remarks made in regard to the case of a certain notorious keeper of a disreputable house in this city, and the manner in which it was conducted. The morning *Growler* and the evening *Squeak* both vented their wrath against the assistant prosecuting attorney for the city, and exhibited their sympathy for the prosecuted prostitutes. It was claimed that the arguments of their attorney McBride were so powerful and unexpected that the court was nonplussed and the city assistant attorney could make no argument.

Much to their disgust, no doubt, the case results in the defendants' pleading guilty and the assessment of fines in each case, which have been paid. The points elevated as something extraordinary and irrefutable which were to result in victory for the accused women were so inappropriate that two questions from the young attorney, Mr. Moyle, elicited replies from the vaunted "Judge" McBride, that demolished his elaborate "argument" and left no need for the young attorney to offer any reply.

The subtleties and cunning and shifts and subterfuges to which the prostitutes' attorney so often resorts, are no evidence of legal acumen or subjects worthy of praise. They have no real legal weight if accompanied by ever so much sophistry, and the simple force of facts and truth are irresistible when brought into competition. The victory on this occasion is on the right side.

ANOTHER REJOINDER FROM DR. PARK.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 26, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

In your Thursday's issue of the EVENING NEWS I find another article from your pen on the the subject of the lectures delivered by me recently before the Teachers' Institute of this county, and in reply to my letter published in the NEWS of Wednesday. I ask the privilege of a full reply to the statements you have made directly and indirectly concerning these lectures. I have no charge to make of intentional injustice on your part in publishing these statements, yet they certainly place me, and through me the Institution with which I am connected, in a false position before the public. And more to correct the inevitable prejudice that these statements will produce in the minds of your readers, against the Institution in whose halls the lectures referred to were given, than to defend myself, am I induced to make this reply. That the subject matter of the objectionable lecture, for there is only one of the series in question, may be fully understood by the public, I will, as briefly as possible, give in substance all that was said in its delivery. During the lecture of the previous day, Monday, I had considered some of the general phenomena of mind and matter, classifying those of the mind into three divisions, as those of the intellect, the sensibilities, and the will. This led on Tuesday, to a question regarding the nature of mind itself. It was said we know nothing of the essence of mind; that our only knowledge of it, is confined to a knowledge of its properties as they are manifested through matter. To show the connection of mind and matter in their simplest relations, I referred to protoplasm in which are expressed all the essential properties of life, and then explained some of the principal steps in the process of structural development from the incipient nucleus to the formation of bone, muscle and capillaries, as seen under the microscope. From this point, I hastily reached the condition of the fully developed man as the highest type of physical organization.

I then referred specially to the organs of sense, describing some of the prominent features in the structure of the eye and ear. The bearing of this knowledge upon the study of mind was shown by explaining the functions of the five sense-organs as the only mediums of communication between the mind and the outside world. So far nothing but facts had been stated, open to ocular demonstration, and familiar to every scientist and physician. I also described protoplasm and that individual or isolated form of it called *amœba*, as unorganized matter, using the term *unorganized* in its anatomical sense. And this condition of protoplasm and that of the lower forms of *amœba* are also clearly shown by the microscope, so that none but demonstrable facts were advanced. Though not justified by any material proof, I took occasion to state in the light of scripture and reason, that we could safely infer that this life found in protoplasm, together with its power of manifestation and development which follow it its appearance, is an endowment from the Creator, and that such a conclusion clearly disproved the molecular or cell theory of life, inasmuch as life thus found precedes organization it must rather be the cause of such organization than the result of it.

This is the gist of the whole lecture, and contains "the head and front of my offending." What there is of atheistical tendency in these statements, or what objection the most orthodox can have to facts that have been proved by ocular demonstration, I fail to see. The only statement contained in the lecture, not admitting of such visible proof is the one, which I believe Scripture and reason support, that attributes life and all its phenomena and powers to the gift of God. But you say you believe this. Perhaps you object to protoplasm as the recipient or receptacle of this life. But visible demonstration proves it to be there. Perhaps you will say this life in protoplasm is not human life. But the human body is largely composed of protoplasm—it permeates every tissue and is not only the physical basis of life there, but has the same general characteristics of life in protoplasm elsewhere. Wherever life is found, there protoplasm is found, and when it is removed from a part, that part is dead. Structural organization seems to be only a convenient medium through which to express the power that lies couched in the protoplasm within it. Perhaps you will say that the organization of the body is complete before it is endowed with life. This is proven incorrect by the history of fœtal life. I can perceive nothing inconsistent with experience, reason or revelation in the belief that life is infused into protoplasm, and that protoplasm is the physical basis of life. It may be that you claim that every act of life, or at least that all action in the growth and development of the body, is the expression of a direct and personal effort on the part of the Creator. If this be true, it does not affect the consistency of the plan of mind and body development, I have explained. This is what Agassiz, the Christian scientist, says: "He who considers only the manifestations of intelligence and of creative will, without taking into account the means by which they are executed, and the physical laws by virtue of which all beings preserve their characteristics, will be very likely to confound the Creator with the creature."

In your issue of Thursday reviewing my letter of the day before, you say, I failed to cite a single error in your criticism. I will acknowledge that the article from my standpoint was a difficult one to answer. The charges and insinuations it contained, though meant for my lecture, were not applicable to it. I could not see the "grave errors" you charged; the sentiment "pointing directly in the line of the modern evolution heresy in its extremest form," anything "discarding the idea of a Creator, Organizer, Designer;" nor anything "advocating the theory of spontaneous generation." These charges, as I said, may be applicable to the theories of Darwin and Huxley, but they were not appropriate to my lecture and I could do nothing more than deny their application to my case. I will ask every one who has read my summary of the objectionable lecture I delivered, to read again the first four paragraphs of the editorial in the NEWS of Tuesday last, and then say whether or not I have been misrepresented, or my lecture been treated with fairness. You may say my name was not mentioned, nor the lecture alluded to in these paragraphs. But any child who can put his syllables together can put the paragraphs of this article together and readily see they are all of one piece. No one can doubt that they were not intended to prejudice, and prepare the mind of the reader to adopt and believe without question the statements which followed, and to look for something that was full of atheism and evolution.

In the paragraphs of the first article, which follow the quotation from the *Herald*, there is such a confusion of terms, and the use of so many quotations that do not seem pertinent, that I must confess some difficulty in choosing a point from which to criticise them.

This seems the more strange since the same article in which such doubtful meanings occur, an entire paragraph is devoted to censuring the slightest misuse of a single term in the lecture, or rather in the report of it.

The terms organic and organized, inorganic and unorganized, organism and organization are used without definite distinction. You take Steele's and Webster's definition of organic matter and then apply the term to organized matter. In my lecture I used the term organize and so explained its anatomical sense which has a definite meaning. When the process of differentiation begins, that is the setting apart of a portion of matter for a special purpose, the substance in which this change takes place is said to be organized in an anatomical sense. But matter is said to be organized also when it performs the functions of life. The term organization is thus used in a physiological sense. Had you observed this distinction in the terms, a distinction recognized by science, your statements so far would have been clear, and your quotations pertinent. My description of protoplasm as unorganized can be as well supported by your own quotations as if I had said it was organized in a physiological sense. Again, you say that the *Amœba* has organs of a very low type. I do not deny that such organs exist in some forms of the animal; in fact, I discribed differentation as beginning in the *Amœba* and that would convert them into the higher types of the animal. But in my lecture I said *Amœba* of the lowest type, which certainly has no organs. Your quotation from Tyndall does not describe primitive protoplasm, as you intend it should; it is the cell he speaks of, the first product of differentation or anatomical organization.

All your quotations will as well support my description of protoplasm, as if I had used the term organize in its physiological sense. With this confusion of terms, therefore, it would have been impossible for me to say what was wrong and what not in the treatment of your topics.

The errors I charged the article with are misrepresentations concerning the lecture, which a comparison now will make apparent.

I have perhaps extended this letter to sufficient length, though more ought to be said than has been said against what I believe to be an unjust attack. I regret that I have been forced into this attitude of defense, for I have been oblitged to say some things that I should rather not have said, and had the matter been a personal one alone, I should have made no reply.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN R. PARK.

AN attempt was made to shoot C. O. Zigenfuss, editor of the Butte *Miner*, the other day. The editor was a more active man, physically, than Mr. Miller, his assailant, and managed, by a close scratch, to save himself.

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AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

Death of Senator David Davis.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., 26.—David Davis died at 6 o'clock this morning. He sank into a comatose state twelve hours before the end and passed painlessly away surrounded by his family.

During the early part of last evening he appeared to be failing and it was felt certain that he could not live through the night. At eleven o'clock he revived somewhat and was given milk and stimulants in small quantities. Their effect was for the worse, however, for he at once relapsed into a comatose condition and his pulse became very feeble. During the succeeding three hours he failed gradually, his respiration growing noticeable weaker until the end came. The cause of Davis' death was Bright's disease of the kidneys, aggravated by a weakened condition of the system dating from the time when he became afflicted with carbuncles. His last hours were calm and peaceful.

Balmaceda Elected.

VALPARAISO, *via* Galveston, 26.—The elections for president of the Republic passed off quietly yesterday. It is claimed that the clericals and radicals abstained from voting, and that the popular candidate, Senor Balmaceda, is elected.

A Lively Time in Chili—51 Persons Killed.

PANAMA, 26.—Advices from Chili show that 51 persons in all were killed in election riots. Reports were cabled to the United States, on the first day that 11 persons were killed and several wounded. On June 15th 40 more were killed at Santiago, and the hospitals are filled with the wounded.

Discharging Knights of Labor.

STONEHAM, Mass., 26.—Fifteen of the shoe firms here are discharging men daily; the bosses telling the men that work is so dull that they will not need them for five or six months to come. Most of the men who have been discharged are members of the Knights of Labor and were prominent in the late strike.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Chamberlain Escapes by the Back Door.

LONDON, 26.—Richard Chamberlain, M.P. attempted to address the electors of West Islington last night but was not allowed to speak. He was met with cries of "traitor" and the platform was stoned. Chamberlain and his friends escaped through a back door.

John Morley, speaking at Newcastle last night, said the defection of Bright was the most painful incident of the electoral campaign. While he would ever revere Bright as one of the freest of English statesmen, he must say that the gentleman's defection would not abate one jot or tittle of the policy adopted by one intellectually as great as, and in political grasp and foresight greater than Bright.

DEATHS.

HATCHMAN.—In the Twenty-first Ward, Salt Lake City, June 26, 1886, Elenor Hatchman, aged 65 years; born in Bethnel Green, London, England; baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, April 24, 1850; emigrated to Utah in 1864.

Funeral at the residence of Thos. Moss 76 K street, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. Friends invited.

IMPEY.—On June 25th, 1886, at the residence of his son-in-law, in the Second Ward, of bilious colic, Samuel Impey, aged 70 years and 29 days.

At the time of his death the deceased was in full fellowship in the Church; was on in England, he acted for many years as president of the Studham and Kinsworth branch; his life was one of usefulness.

Funeral service will take place in the Second Ward meeting house on Sunday, at 10 a. m. Friends are kindly invited. (Territorial papers and *Millennial Star* please copy.

MILLER.—At the residence of her son William, in Coalville, Summit County, Utah, June 23d, 1886, Rebecca Van Zante Miller, relict of the late Eleazer Miller.

Deceased was born in Albany County, New York, October 20th, 1797, consequently was in the 89th year of her age.

She embraced the Gospel in the year 1831, and has shared with the Saints in all the persecutions they have endured from that time. She died firm in the faith of the gospel.

Her remains were brought to the city cemetery for interment alongside her husband, who died April 12th, 1876, at the ripe age of 81 years. Brother Eleazer Miller, it will be remembered, was the man who baptized President Brigham Young, on the 14th day of April, 1832, and confirmed him at the water's edge, and ordained him to the office of an Elder that same night.—[COM.

ANDERSEN.—John Henry, son of Bishop Oluf B. and Henrietta Andersen, of teething and brain fever, June 16, aged 2 years and 4 days, at North Morgan Ward, Morgan County.

Scandinavien Stjerne please copy.

GRAND CELEBRATION
—OF—
INDEPENDENCE DAY
AT OGDEN.

The Sixth Ward Silver Band will run an EXCURSION over the

D. & R. G. W. Ry.,
Monday, JULY 5th, '86,

To which the citizens of Salt Lake and surrounding counties are respectfully invited.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, $1.75.

Train will leave at 8:30 a. m.

Tickets for sale at Z. C. M. I., Savage's, Dwyer's, Calder's, Roberts & Nelden's, and from the members of the Band.

16th WARD BRASS BAND!
— GRAND —
Excursion to Ogden,
OVER UTAH CENTRAL R. R.,
MONDAY, JULY 5th.

Go and see the Grand Celebration and Procession, the Races, with Dancing in the Afternoon, Fireworks in the Evening, Picnicing at the Park, etc., etc.

FARE, - $1.75.
CHILDREN UNDER 12, 90cts.

Train leaves Salt Lake at 8 a. m. Returning, leaves Ogden at 6 p.m., with privilege of returning at 12 p. m. on the D. & R. G. W. Railway.

Tickets for sale at Savage's, Coalter & Sneigrove's and Teasdel's Store.

Tickets can be had on the morning of July 5th at the Utah Central Depot.

st wd st

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One roan HORSE, branded B S on left thigh, star in forehead, four white feet, about 10 years old.

It not claimed and taken away within ten days from date hereof, they will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, at the Brighton estray pound, on Wednesday, July 7th, 1886, at 10 a. m.

THEO. McKEAN, JR.
District Foundkeeper.

Brighton, June 26, 1886.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One light red STEER, 6 or 7 years old, white under belly, bush of tail white, roan head, scar in hollow of body on left side, under half crop in left ear, looks as though there had been slits in right ear and frozen off, making no under half crop; no brands visible.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, on July 1st, at one o'clock p. m., at my corral.

SAMUEL J. FOLLOCK,
District Foundkeeper.

Kanarra, June 22, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JUNE 25 & 26.

THE FINEST, GREATEST AND BEST OF ALL.

BARLOW, WILSON & RANKIN'S
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Mammoth Minstrels,

Headed by those representative Comedians,
GEORGE WILSON & CARL RANKIN,
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The indescribable team,
TIERNEY AND WAYNE.
The most successful and popular burlesque ever presented on
THE MIKADO,
With original music, costumes and cast, that is the hit everywhere, entitled,
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Cash paid for good, sound Quakingasp Wood, at the Paper Mill. Must not be less than Five inches in diameter.
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NOTICE!

Sale of Delinquent Stock in the Brighton and North Point Irrigation Company.

Principal Place of Business, Brighton Meeting House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

ON THE SECOND (2ND) DAY OF July, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described Shares of Stock will be sold to pay delinquent assessments, and expenses of said sale, which was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, on March 17th, 1886, by the Directors of said Incorporation, and this sale is authorized according to law statute:

Name.	No. of Shares.	Am't of Shares.	Am't. $ cts.
Stanley Taylor, part of	No. 11	2	80
James Jack,	" 27	29	11 60
H. B. Clawson,	" 29	22	8 80
D. Bockholt,	" 41	18	7 20
Wm. Hunter,	" 62	1	40
W. W. Taylor estate	" 63	48	19 20
Isaac Hamter,	" 77	14	5 60

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South Bend Chilled Plows,
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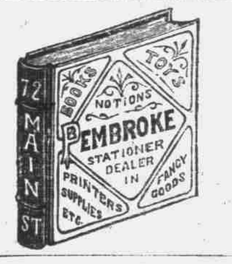

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Men's, Boys' and Children's.
Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
BARTON & CO.,
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GO TO THE
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MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
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FISH STORY.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES HAS COMmenced! Receiving my Fish direct every day direct from the fisheries. I can and do sell cheaper than any dealer in town.
Delivered at your doors fresh every morning. Trout, White Fish, Salmon.
DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES!
Freeman in the van with Low Prices.
J. H. FREEMAN,
DEALER IN FRESH FISH,
d No. 324 S. Eighth East St.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of George Wareing, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executrix of the last will of George Wareing, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executrix at the office of Le Grande Young, Attorney, 39 S. East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, June 5th, 1886.
MARY WAREING,
Executrix of the last will of George Wareing, deceased.
d 1m

NOTICE
MILLINERY
THE MISSES' MARTIN,
Late with the firm of Simon Bros., wish to inform their many friends that they will carry on the
MILLINERY WORK,
— AT —
Their Residence, in the rear of S. P. Teasdel's Store,
MAIN STREET.
dlm

Running & Trotting
AND ALL PURPOSE
STALLIONS!

AT HALF-WAY HOUSE, THREE MILES south of Salt Lake, I have three Stallions and one Jack.

The first stallion is LOGAN, with pedigree as follows: Ch. h., foaled in 1872, bred by S. H. Jones, Springfield, Illinois; by Marion, son of Lexington, out of Miriam, by imported Glencoe; dam Fannie Boston, by Boston, Jr.; 2nd dam by Grey Eagle, 3rd dam by Tariff, 4th dam by Skylock, 5th dam by imp. Rendolph, 6th dam by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy by Diomed. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 3, p. 173. He is a chestnut, full 15¾ hands high, of immense substance and power. His racing career began as a two-year-old, won first money at St. Joe, beating a field of five, and at St. Louis ran second for a purse of $250. He did not go on the circuits as a three-year-old, but won several private races. As a four-year-old he was campaigned through Illinois and Indiana, and defeated the best horses of that season. At Chicago, Ill., he defeated, in a mile heat race, 3 in 5, Zole, Whipsaw and Harkaway, taking the five heats to decide, Logan taking the last three heats, and making the last quarter in the fifth mile in 33 seconds. He beat the Casino mare a mile dash at Ottawa, Ill., in 1:43, his best time. He is a brother of Vanguard, winner of the St. Louis Derby, 1884, and brother to Joshua, who ran a half mile in 48¾, three-fourth mile in 1:15, in St. Louis, Kansas City, 1885. His best time: Half mile, 48¾; three-fourth mile, 1:16; mile, 1:43.

The next is ROB ROY, b. h., foaled 1874, bred by A. J. Russells, Minnesota; by Taylor's Rob Roy, son of Reindeer Messenger, who was a thoroughbred son of imported Messenger, dam Susan, by Silver Tail; 2nd dam, Susan, by Vernal, Black Hawk; 3rd dam, Long Island, Black Hawk. Has a trotting record of 2?.

The next horse is a Black Morgan and Messenger, 16¼ hands high, weighs 1350 in good condition; good trotting action.

Also, a Tennessee JACK, from imported Diomed sire.

Call at the stable to look at horses and for terms. L. B. KETCHUM.
Salt Lake, June 6, 1886. dlm s24

Z. C. M. I.
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OFFER AND ARE SELLING THE MOST
COMPLETE LINE IN THE CITY
— IN —
Staple Dry Goods,
Lawns, Swiss, Mulls and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Buttons and Trimmings.
Dress Goods, Silks, Satins and Surahs,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WOOL, FUR and STRAW HATS.
LADIES' & MISSES' STRAW HATS, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.
BOOTS and SHOES.
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Curtains, Shades and Wall Paper.
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.
Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Queensware, China & Glassware.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BROTHER.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!
Great Reduction in Prices

Elegant Summer Silks at	-		$0.50,	worth	$0.75
"	"	" - -	0.65,	"	0.85
"	"	" -	0.75,	"	1.00
Colored Silks, Latest Shades at			0.75,	"	1.00
"	"	" "	0.90,	"	1.25
"	"	" "	1.25,	"	1.65

Black Gros Grain Silks, Best Makes, at 90c., $1.15, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.67½, $1.75, $1.90, and upwards, worth 25 per cent. more.

Brocades Changeants at $2.25 and $2.75, worth 25 per cent. more.

Black and Colored Satin Rhadames, Surahs, Two-toned Brocades, etc., at Lower Prices than ever before offered in this city.

ROSARY BEAD TRIMMED ROBES,
Reduced from $25.00 to $17.50.

Proportionate reductions in White and Colored Wash Robes, French and American Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, etc.

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL THE BALANCE OF OUR
LADIES' WRAPS
Of this Season's Importation, if Low Prices will do it.

Note the following bona fide reductions:

$ 9.50 to $ 7.00	$20.00 to $15.00.
12.00 " 9.00	22.50 " 17.50.
15.00 " 11.00	27.50 " 20.00.
17.50 " 12.50	32.50 " 25.00.
Etc.	Etc.

An elegant lot of Ladies' Mohair and Linen Ulsters Just Received.

Boys' Waists at 20c., 30c., 40c., 50c. and upwards—Choice in Style and Perfect in Fit.

1001 OTHER BARGAINS
TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Wholesale and Retail Buyers will find Ours the Best House West of Chicago for General Assortment and Honorable Treatment. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.

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TEASDEL'S
Liverpool Salt
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DAIRIES AND BUTTER MAKERS.
Dried Plums, Peaches & Apricots.
HOME-MADE
Cheese, Butter and Eggs.
SALT LAKE, KAYSWARD & SANPETE BRANDS OF
FLOUR.
Provisions and Groceries
FOR FARMER AND FAMILY TRADE,
— BEST AT —
S. P. TEASDEL'S.