DESERET EVENING NEWS.
Monday, September 3, 1890.

SALT LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual Conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held in the Tabernacle on [illegible] at 10 a.m. [illegible] is urgently requested [illegible]

Angus M. Cannon,
James L. Bevans,
Charles W. Penrose,
Counselors to the Stake.

PRESIDENTS

[illegible] will be celebrated [illegible] to occupy the [illegible] Savings [illegible] will be known as [illegible]

[illegible] Town will [illegible] August 1, 1891, [illegible] seventy men [illegible]

[illegible] of the Scottish [illegible] in connection [illegible] Mr. Fernstrom [illegible] hereafter.

[illegible] is soon to be [illegible] Eastern capitalists [illegible] money in that [illegible] by a gentle- [illegible]

[illegible] people gathered [illegible] to witness the [illegible] of Prof. Benham's which [illegible] Tuesday.

[illegible] struck a tree on [illegible] last Saturday [illegible] was broken [illegible] did some dam- [illegible] mine.

[illegible] of the Eleventh [illegible] requested to [illegible] Monday [illegible] at eight o'clock [illegible] committee.

[illegible] High Council [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] p. m. Mem- [illegible] invited in the [illegible] notice and [illegible] accordingly. [illegible] Clerk.

[illegible], whose resi- [illegible] Hunter on [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] through the [illegible] all who as- [illegible] the fire and [illegible] furni- [illegible]

[illegible] works of East- [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] on the Union [illegible] On the yes- [illegible] this is the largest [illegible] received from the [illegible] and it [illegible] the accumulation of [illegible] the Eastern [illegible]

The Wilson Libel Suit.

[illegible] of deposits and [illegible] Judge Brown's [illegible] last Saturday, to [illegible] himself brought [illegible] Wilson for libel, [illegible] to which he denied [illegible] considering the [illegible] that the [illegible] Holmes was [illegible] he did not think [illegible] the man [illegible] of a libel. He thought [illegible] merely threw up [illegible] character and [illegible] for was therefore [illegible]

Fire at Eagle Rock.

The Agricultural Association of [illegible] are intel- [illegible] working up the [illegible] forthcoming fair [illegible] to take place at Eagle [illegible] the evidences of [illegible] the part of the officers [illegible] the justification of a [illegible] gratification [illegible] Johnson. As its [illegible] it is found ex- [illegible] exhibition the fair, and [illegible] to visit it. We ac- [illegible] the courtesy of an invi- [illegible] the display, which [illegible] Thursday.

Police Court.

The following were fined the [illegible] this morning for [illegible] Thomas Scott, Lon [illegible] Henry Harrison, E. S. [illegible] John Moore, Edward [illegible] Charles McCabe, Frank [illegible] Jr., W. McCraw, William [illegible] Wm. Keith, Thos. Stark, [illegible] Richard Allen, Jas. [illegible] Thomas, Geo. Watt [illegible]

[illegible], for committing a nui- [illegible] petty larceny; [illegible] will be tried to- [illegible] for creating an obstruction [illegible]

Sunday School Jubilee.

[illegible] assembled in the [illegible] House at South Cottonwood, [illegible] school of that ward, [illegible] Cottonwood and Taylors- [illegible] a grand jubilee. Two ses- [illegible] held, one at 10 a.m. and [illegible] p.m. At each an [illegible] programme of exercises [illegible] brought to the notice of the [illegible] and showed a quilting there- [illegible] with marked ability. Ad- [illegible] were made by Sabbath [illegible] workers and others. Among [illegible] visitors were the Bishops of the [illegible] named, Elder George God- [illegible], Assistant General Superin- [illegible], Chorister James Alfred, S. R. [illegible], Richard Horne, and Dr. [illegible] Mercer. The singing by the [illegible] choir was very good, the [illegible] being the result of re- [illegible] rehearsals together. It is [illegible] to have strange visits [illegible] the two wards named, holding a [illegible] once some time during [illegible]

Accidentally Killed.

[illegible] reached Logan about 10 [illegible] Monday morning to the [illegible] that Norman McKenzie had [illegible] killed his wife and [illegible] Friday night. Later state- [illegible] to the effect that the boy [illegible] that the wife is still alive [illegible] serious condition. The [illegible] between four and [illegible] from Paradise and Mr. [illegible] had gone out to shoot [illegible]. The gun went off acci- [illegible] and killed the boy outright [illegible] entering the wife. In- [illegible] accounts. The boy was [illegible] Albert child and [illegible] Oliver and husband is [illegible] with grief. Dr. [illegible] went to attend the in- [illegible].—*Journal.*

A telegram to the *Herald* [illegible] evening version of the [illegible]

Logan, Utah, Aug. 30.—At mid- [illegible] night near Paradise, [illegible] county, Samuel McKenzie [illegible] was going to his sheep camp [illegible] accompanied by hearing coyotes. [illegible] were loaded with buckshot [illegible] small balls. While sitting on [illegible] he was discharged. [illegible] did not notice the direc- [illegible] of the discharge, but reloaded [illegible] and went on out after the [illegible]. When he returned he found [illegible] lying in the tent with his [illegible] shot through the head with two balls in her [illegible]. Mr. McKenzie's head was [illegible] pieces. Dr. Shaw [illegible] was summoned and says the [illegible] must have been dead [illegible] hour. McKenzie is [illegible]

DYER'S ACCOUNTS.

Under Investigation Before Special Commissioner Stone.

At ten o'clock this morning there met in the Third District Court room, Col. Stone, appointed by the Territorial Supreme Court to sit as a special commissioner to examine the accounts of F. H. Dyer as receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Mr. Dyer and his attorneys P. L. Williams and J. W. Judd; United States Attorney C. S. Varian, who represented the government, Messrs. F. S. Richards and Le Grande Young, representing the Church; Bishop John R. Winder, who had been subpœnaed as a witness; F. E. and Charles McGurrin stenographers; the clerk of the Territorial Supreme Court; a number of spectators and reporters.

Col. Stone took the oath of office before the clerk, when the latter related, and the two stenographers were next sworn. The commissioner then dictated to the stenographers the introductory portion of the record.

Mr. Williams, addressing the court, said he understood that specifications were to have been filed in behalf of the government, before the taking of testimony, directing attention to those portions of Mr. Dyer's accounts which were objected to.

Commissioner Stone said it had been expected by him that this would be done, but he thought testimony might be proceeded with, and the specifications filed during the progress of the investigation.

Mr. Williams then moved formally that the specifications be required to be filed before commencing to take testimony, and that the latter be confined to matters referred to in the specifications.

Mr. Varian objected to the motion, claiming that this investigation was for the purpose of examining into the whole of Mr. Dyer's accounts as far as might be found necessary. He said he would not at this time prepare specifications.

Mr. Williams made a further argument in support of his motion, insisting that it would be perfectly consistent with the order of the Territorial Supreme Court instituting the investigation, and with the usual practice in such cases, to require such portions of Mr. Dyer's accounts as were objected to or questioned, to be specified before taking testimony. Such would be an orderly and methodical procedure.

Commissioner Stone said the order under which he was acting required him to investigate the whole of Mr. Dyer's accounts and doings during the whole period of his receivership. If the specifications had been filed it would have facilitated matter but he did not think he had the authority to order it done.

Mr. Varian offered in evidence the record of the proceedings that had been had before Judge Harkness and Judge Sprague, while they were acting as special examiners in this case.

Mr. Williams objected to the introduction of such portions of that record as were not competent and relevant to issues now pending. He could not specify them in detail. His objection was sustained.

John R. Winder sworn, and examined by Mr. Varian: I was residing in this city when the Edmunds-Tucker law was passed, held no ecclesiastical position at that time except the office of a Seventy; could not state the exact number of Stakes at that time; generally a Stake corresponded in area with a county; tithing was collected in the different Stakes and was deposited at local offices; some Stakes had tithing offices and some had not; in some the tithing offices were ward concerns; could not state in whom the titles to the various tithing offices in the various Stakes vested prior to the incorporation of the Stakes and wards; there are five temples completed and one in course of erection; I am partially posted as to the uses for which these structures are designed; the Church in the past has believed in the practice of plural marriages; I understand that plural marriages have in the past been performed in temples, but cannot speak from personal knowledge.

Mr. Varian here read from the testimony given by Angus M. Cannon before Judge Sprague, in which Cannon described the uses for which Temples were designed, and asked the witness if he understood Mr. Cannon's testimony to be true. The witness answered affirmatively.

Mr. Varian read further from the record of Mr. Cannon's testimony, which related to the ordinances and work performed in Temples, and asked the witness if it was true. The latter said he could not speak from personal knowledge, as he had never been through a Temple. He further testified: There was formerly on the Temple Block a building known as the Endowment House, but it has been torn down; the Tabernacle and Assembly Hall are used exclusively for public worship; the Endowment House was used for purposes similar to those of temples, such as giving endowments; marriages were also performed there; I do not know personally that, during the prosecutions under the Edmunds law, in 1884-5, plural marriages were proven to have occurred in that building; it was generally understood that such marriages were, in former years, performed there.

Mr. Varian — Were you committed with a certain transaction by which Salt Lake Stake was turned over to the Temple fund certain property amounting to thirty odd thousand dollars. The witness answered affirmatively and stated the substance of the transaction.

To Mr. Williams—In the spring of 1887 I was a Seventy; later I was a High Priest; in May, 1887, I became a Bishop and Counselor to the presiding Bishop.

To Le Grand Young—I cannot speak from my personal knowledge of other uses than those I have named to which the Endowment House was, and Temples now are, put; one of their uses is baptism for the living and dead; I do not know of any plural marriages having been performed in any of these buildings since 1887; do not know that it is intended to use the temples for such a purpose; there is a religious ordinance of marriage performed in the Church; it is not necessarily a polygamous marriage; I could not definitely state all of the uses a Temple is designed for.

Le Grande Young—Don't you know as a matter of public notoriety, that there have been no plural marriages since March 3, 1887?

Witness—Such is my understanding.

Mr. Young—Do you not understand, as a member of the "Mormon" Church, that an order has been issued, forbidding such marriages?

Witness—I so understand.

To Mr. Varian—President Taylor died in July, 1887; do not remember Mr. Cannon's testimony regarding the giving of recommends for plural marriages.

Mr. Varian read a portion of the testimony of Mr. Cannon, to the effect that, in former years, recommends for plural marriages had been countersigned by him, and asked if that practice was in accordance with the witness' understanding of what was done.

Witness—Yes, at the time referred to by Mr. Cannon; but I understand that since the time to which he referred instructions were given, forbidding the celebration of plural marriages.

In answer to Commissioner Stone, the witness testified concerning the time when the Temples at St. George, Logan and Manti were built, and of their uses; he did not know of his own knowledge that they had been used for celebrating plural marriages.

To Mr. Varian—Do you not remember that it was proven that Rudger Clawson was married in the Logan Temple to a plural wife?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. Varian.—As a matter of Church history, don't you know that the Temple at St. George was used for years for celebrating plural marriages?

Witness—Of my personal knowledge I do not know that it was so used.

F. H. Dyer was sworn and testified—I was marshal when I was appointed receiver, in November, 1887; was in some degree familiar with the history, tenets and practices of the Mormon Church when I was appointed receiver as marshal I had learned of these things in connection with prosecutions.

Mr. Varian—Were you not advised that Temples were used for plural marriages?

Le Grande Young objected to the question. The commissioner said it related to the uses of Temples, as to whether they were confined entirely to religious purposes, and was admissible.

Witness—I understood that plural marriages were performed in the Endowment House; I understood it to be a temporary substitute for a Temple; I supposed the Tabernacle, Assembly Hall and ward meeting houses were used for public worship but not for celebrating plural marriages.

Mr. Varian—Did you not understand the object of the law to be to deprive the Mormon Church of its property, that polygamy might thereby be abolished?

Witness—I understood the object in so far to deprive the Church of speculative property which it could use for the propagation of its doctrines abroad.

The witness, in answer to questions, stated what property he understood was designed to be escheated.

Mr. Varian—Did not you understand as a practical fact polygamy was still practiced?

Witness—I believed it was, but could get no proof of it; in four or five cases in which defendants were convicted of polygamy we never proved where the ceremony was performed; I was present when Mr. Cannon gave his testimony, but do not recollect its purport; had leased the Temple Block before he testified.

The witness explained the reasons why he leased the Temple block to the Church. In answer to Mr. Varian's questions, witness said the court did not exempt the Temple Block on his representations.

Mr. Varian—Did you not consider it your duty to report to the court that the Temple Block contained the Endowment House and unconsecrated Temple?

Witness—That was a matter of public notoriety with which the court was as familiar as I was; I considered it sufficient to report on the Temple Block as a whole, as its contents were well known; never agreed with the Church authorities that the Temple Block was exempt and should be excluded; if I reported that the Temple Block was used exclusively for religious purposes, it was because I was so informed.

Mr. Varian questioned the witness concerning the statement of facts agreed upon in October, 1888, for the purpose of obtaining a decree. The witness said he understood it had been prepared by the United States Attorney and that it was not his duty to correct any errors it might have contained.

Mr. Varian—Why did you not report to the court that the Endowment House, situated on the Temple Block, was used for celebrating plural marriages?

Witness—Because it had been abandoned and was not being used for any purpose.

Mr. Varian—Why did you not report that the Temple, when finished, would probably be used for that purpose?

Witness—Because I did not know what it would be used for.

Mr. Varian questioned the witness as to why he had not seized the Logan and St. George Temples and the witness said he was advised by his counsel not to seize them, for the reason that the titles to them did not vest in the Church, and the disposition of the Salt Lake Temple, when determined upon, would settle that of the others, even if the Church should be found to own them.

Recess till 2 p.m.

SUICIDE.

John Erickson Shoots Himself Through the Head.

At five minutes past seven last evening, John Erickson, one of the proprietors of the National Beer Hall, on Main Street, fatally shot himself through the head with a 45-Colt pistol. Just before committing the dreadful deed he seemed very anxious to be left alone, and for that reason dispatched his bartender, Mr. Peter Johnson, to the City Hall to secure the release of a man arrested a short time previous for drunkenness.

In the afternoon in conversation with a friend, he was discussing the suicide of young Goss, whose stiff was just at the back of Erickson's saloon. During the conversation he exhibited a pistol, remarking that "a thing of that kind would soon end a man's troubles a great deal easier than poison." He also complained about feeling very sad, at not being able to renew the lease on the store he occupied, which was about to expire.

We also learn that his family troubles have caused him a great deal of worry and sorrow, Mrs. Erickson not being of sound mind, leaving three children to be cared for.

Erickson was heard to remark during the day, that "it was nothing but work and trouble for a man as long as he lived" and as his lease was about run out nothing was left for him but to work at his trade, that of sign painting and decorating, at which he was an adept, but for which he was becoming incompetent by failing eye-sight, which greatly discouraged him. He expired at five minutes past seven this morning, twelve hours after the shooting. An inquest was being held this afternoon.

The Struble Bill.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Congressman Struble, the chairman of the House Territories Committee, still retains a lingering hope that he may yet secure action upon his anti-Mormon bill. He is not certain but merely hopeful that Speaker Reed will give his committee a day for the consideration of some of its measures. If the Speaker shall do this, the Mormon bill, which lies nearest to Mr. Struble's heart, will be the first taken up. There is little if any probability that Mr. Struble's wish will be gratified. Speaker Reed autocratically decides what measures shall and what shall not come up. There is nothing in the territories committee that he is especially interested in and if there were he dislikes Mr. Struble so intensely that he would not permit him to enjoy the personal triumph in getting it through. No one knows that better than the Iowa representative, and it is for this reason that he is not over sanguine of having his committee called.

Senator Edmunds tells me that he will push the anti-Mormon legislation next session if the opportunity offers, but this is a very remote probability. The next session will be too limited to satisfactorily dispose of the force bill, the appropriation bills and a few others of prime importance to justify Congress in passing Utah legislation, in which not a half-dozen members feel a direct interest. The indications are that the Mormon bills, like the force bill and the Salt Lake public building, are dead for this Congress at least.—*Herald.*

PROTESTS ALL IN.

Last Session of the Board of Equalization.

On Saturday night was held the closing session of the city council as a board of equalization. There was a large attendance of protesting taxpayers, who objected to Clute's valuations.

The following communications were filed:

To the Board of Equalization of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen.—I respectfully desire to protest on my assessment as per statement below, viz:

10x15 rods, lot 6, block 40, plat A, which is assessed at $32,000. I am assessed on the same piece by the county $24,000.

Also 10x11 rods, lot 8, block 40, plat A, which is assessed by the city at $28,050. The county assessed the same at $20,000.

5x5 rods, lot 6, block 51, plat A, assessed at $23,800; county assessed same at $20,000.

Block 4, plat A, city assessment, $45,000; county assessed the same $34,000.

You will see by the above figures that I am assessed by the city $46,900 more than the county, which is unwarranted. The entire amount of my assessment I believe ought to be cut down, but I only protest on the above pieces of property, which are exceedingly excessive by both county and city, and unequal with others, as I have already signed a petition asking the honorable mayor and council to cut down the rate per cent. I now reiterate the same, which, if done, might obviate the necessity of reducing the valuations.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH R. WALKER.

To the Hon. Mayor and Board of Equalization for the City of Salt Lake:

Gentlemen—As the representative of the heirs of Emaline Walker, deceased, I have been notified by the city assessor that lot 3, block 49, plat A, is assessed for city purposes of taxation at the enormous value of $25,000. I beg to say that the same property was assessed in 1887 at $2000, in 1888 at $8000, in 1889 at $12,000. This year it is at $28,000, as follows: realty, $22,000, improvements, $3000. The county assessment is $21,000, which, even, I consider excessive. I respectfully protest against this inflated assessment as enormous and extravagant for the following reasons: First—The property is not and never was worth the sum assessed, especially for taxation purposes. Second—The house is an old house and much deteriorated, and constantly needing repairs. Third—I am only marginally receiving $60 per month rental, which is equivalent to $7200 at 8 per cent interest. So you can see at how much I value it. Half of the rent will nearly be swallowed in taxes. I also respectfully protest against the excessive assessment and taxation on my realty on Second South Street, being part of lot 1, block 9, plat A, being about sixty-nine feet front, really $40,000, improvements $20,000; also for the foregoing reasons I beg to say that the properties aforesaid are not intrinsically worth more this year than in former years, indeed the improvements are less valuable, having deteriorated; and as for the unnatural, unreasonable and forced inflation of values through the action of speculative adventurers and real estate professional boomers, I submit that it should not be entertained, to oppress old permanent settlers, and to prevent honest investors seeking homes in this country.

I therefore respectfully ask your honorable board to reduce the unjust assessment to its reasonable, intrinsic cash value, and to protect us from excessive taxation by assessment through incompetent or relentless officials.

Very respectfully yours,
DAVID F. WALKER.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Equalization:

Sirs—We respectfully desire to protest on the assessments against the property of the estate of S. S. Walker, deceased. We are assessed as per statement below:

Lots 1, 2, block 40, plat A— We are assessed by the county on same	$11,500 3,500
Part lots 1 and 8, block 60, plat A— We are assessed by the county on same	80,200 78,000
Lot 7, block 32, plat A— We are assessed by the county on same	19,000 12,000
Part lots 7, 8, 1 and 2, block 49 plat A— We are assessed by the county on same	82,700 59,000
Total of excess over county valuation	$29,000

We also respectfully call your attention to block 6, plat A, assessed at $20,000, which is 300 per cent higher than the surrounding and adjoining property. We would also respectfully ask that the tax on part of lots 1 and 8, block 60, plat A (Opera House) be remitted, as warrant of the fire which occurred on the night of July 3, 1889.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH R. WALKER,
MATTHEW H. WALKER,
Executors of the estate of S. S. Walker, deceased.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen—I hereby respectfully protest against the exorbitant valuation placed upon my residence by the city assessor and ask your honorable body to reduce it within the bounds of reason and the lines of the law. It is placed at $9000, nearly seven times as much as the valuation of last year. The improvements alone are placed at the figure of the full valuation on the whole property in former years, which is far more than they are actually worth. The county assessor raised the valuation excessively, placing it at $3500. I was alarmed at these figures and consider them vastly too high, although property, of course, has advanced in value. But the city assessment reaches the height of absurdity and makes the tax oppressive.

I respectfully submit that half this valuation is ample for the property and ask such relief as is in your power to grant. Very respectfully,
L. E. PERRONE.

To the Honorable Board of Equalization of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen.—Your assessment against this bank is too high. While the $242,000 put down as personal property is an extravagant figure, we will accept it, but the $40,000 and $45,000 is certainly included in that, making the total of assessments $282,000. Please make this correction and oblige.

Yours very respectfully,
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.
B. H. SCHETTLER.

To the honorable Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City, sitting as a board of equalization.

Gentlemen.—The undersigned represents that she is the owner of 5x7 rods of lot 10, block 2, plat F, which has been assessed by the city assessor on a valuation of $7,150, and that she also owns a half interest in 4x10 rods of lot 5, block 67, plat A, which the city assessor has valued at $12,500, both of which are excessive and unjust. The former piece was valued last year at $900, and this year has been assessed by the county assessor at $5,700. The 4x10 in plat A was assessed last year at $3,000, and is valued this year at the rate of $8,400 by the county assessor, while the city assessor made it worth, apparently, $100 per front foot, which is a higher figure than it would ever have brought even during the boom, and therefore asks that the valuation on both of these pieces of ground be reduced to a just an equitable amount according to the sense of your honorable body.

Very respectfully,
PHILLIS FERGUSON.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City, Sitting as a Board of Equalization:

GENTLEMEN—For the first time in my life I am constrained to complain of the high valuation of property and the large amount of tax imposed by reason thereof. My real property consists of the east half of lot 1, 10x10 rods, and the south half of lot 8, 5x20 rods, in block 95, plat —. The valuation of this property, with the improvements for territorial, county and school tax purposes is $24,500 which I think is a fair valuation as a basis for taxation, while this same property is valued for city tax purposes at $46,300. With this latter valuation I find fault, as it is too high by at least $24,000. I have never before complained of assessed valuation of my property, recognizing the obligation and duty of the citizen to contribute to the support of the government, the basis of contribution being the fair valuation of property. I therefore ask a reduction in the valuation of the above described property to at least the valuation made for territorial, county and school purposes as above stated. This property is residence property and returns only 6 per cent on the actual cost.

Yours respectfully,
A. MUSER.

C. K. Gilchrist appeared in behalf of the Union National Bank to protest against the capital stock of that institution, $400,000, being assessed in full. Mr. Gilchrist said he wished to protest against this because national banks had been taxed on the full amount of their capital, while private banks escaped with only a portion of their capital being taxed. To prove the truth of his assertions, Mr. Gilchrist read the following sworn statement of the capital of banking institutions and the amount taxed.

	Capital.	Amount taxed.
Deseret National Bank	$ 250,000	$ 250,000
Union National Bank	200,000	
Utah National Bank	150,000	None.
Zion's Savings Bank	200,000	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	300,000	[illegible]
Utah Commercial Company	200,000	[illegible]
State Bank of Utah	200,000	[illegible]
Union National	400,000	400,000
Co-operative Bank	200,000	[illegible]
Bank of Salt Lake	100,000	25,000
E. R. Jones & Co.	100,000	None.

Mr. Gilchrist said he realized that Clute was getting it in the neck on all hands, and he had no desire to make a groundless claim, but it was manifestly unjust to tax national banks on all their capital and not follow the same policy with banker banks.

Mr. Clute interrupted and claimed that the statement read by the attorney were not sworn.

The latter replied that he was not there to waste time arguing with the assessor. His statement was before the board. Mr. Gilchrist also called attention to the written protests of Walker's and insisted that valuations were excessive and should be reduced.

Caroline S. Hyde objected to be taxed on $400 for improvements when she had none.

G. M. Cannon, representing Angus M. Cannon, stated that the assessor had made some errors in assessing his property which he asked to be corrected. Clute's valuation on Mr. Cannon's property in block 8, plat A, $22,400 was excessive, as he had bargained the entire lot for $20,000.

John H. Bunnel, jr., owned a lot in block 104, plat A, which Clute valued at $6000, while the county placed it at $4000. He claimed that the city valuation was at least $2000 too high.

Wm. H. Perks objected to Clute's valuation of $11,700 on his lot in block 17, plat F, which was on a side hill. The valuation in 1889 was $5500. The county valuation this year was $6500, which he considered extremely high. He asked a reduction in Clute's assessment, as he could only view it as excessive and unwarrantable.

Mrs. Henry Perks thought Clute's valuation of her lot on Centre Street $1100 excessive to the tune of about $1400.

J. S. Tingey objected to Clute's valuation on his 14 on North Temple Street of $7000. The county valuation on the same was $5000.

C. H. Felt, in behalf of the estate of N. H. Felt, considered the valuation of $12,000 on parts of lots 7 and 8 in block 94, plat A, excessive. It was more than it could be sold for, and was several hundred per cent above last year's valuation.

Mrs. M. J. Shell, protested against the assessor's valuation of her land at the corner of North Temple and First West streets.

Mrs. Lucy J. Thurston objected to Clute's valuation on her Main Street property of $30,400.

Mrs. L. S. Stevens thought the assessor's valuation of $17,000 on her property on Fourth South Street excessive.

Joseph Bull considered the assessment on his lot in the Seventeenth Ward, excessive. His taxes last year were $10, as against $44 this year.

Joseph L. Parks protested against the assessor's valuation of his property in block 7, plat B, of $7,400. He thought Clute was off about $2000.

C. H. Hyde stated that Clute had valued his improvements at $800, when they were not worth $100.

John Meyer, of the Tenth Ward, said that Clute's valuation of $2,150 on his little home was excessive.

Ellen E. Allen, of the Twenty-first Ward, was assessed on real estate valued by Clute at $1,380. Clute was too high.

Real Estate Agent Lawson thought Clute's valuation of $16,300 on his lot in the Eighth Ward was outrageously high.

T. C. Paiten stated that Clute's valuation on his property was $12,000 higher than the county valuation.

S. A. Cooper's lot in the Seventh Ward was valued by Clute at $5,200. The county made it $3,000, and he thought that high enough.

Thomas Bowen thought Clute was off his base when he valued his lot in the Nineteenth Ward at $7000.

E. G. Holding protested against the assessor's valuation of $5000 on his lot in the Fifteenth Ward.

S. D. Daly objected to the valuation of $27.50 on his lot as excessive.

G. E. Howe's lot was valued at $4550, which was considerably more than it was worth.

Jane M. Young represented that Clute's valuation of her property in the Seventeenth Ward was $25,500, as against $16,000 by the county. She considered the county valuation high enough.

E. E. Clark's lot was valued at $18,000, which was more than its fair cash value.

H. H. Brough called attention to the fact that Clute valued his property in the Sixteenth Ward at $5,100, while the county assessor fixed it at $3,600.

Mary J. S. Auer, of the Tenth Ward, objected to Clute's valuation on her lot of $6,000.

Emma C. Fenton's property was valued by Clute at $8,710, which she considered excessive.

N. V. Jones thought the city assessor was temporarily insane, when he valued his property at $35,000. The county valuation on the same property was $18,000.

Loretta Penrose of the Ninth Ward protested against the excessive valuation of her city property.

B. H. Schettler's property on South Temple Street was valued at $17,000. He considered this exorbitant.

D. H. Calder telegraphed from Ogden to enter his protest against Clute's valuation on his Eighteenth Ward property.

William Keyser thought the valuation on his Eighth Ward property, $10,400 was too high.

Margaret Sharp protested against the value of her lot in the Nineteenth Ward being inflated to $5,100.

The representatives of the estate of Hannah Morris protested against their property being valued at $9000.

The county assessor valued it at $4800.

S. C. Dallis, of the Seventeenth Ward, owned a lot which Clute valued at $2500. The county valued it at $1700, and he objected to the city appraisement.

W. H. Foster thought Clute's valuation of $45,000 on his property was excessive.

The representatives of the estate of James Rawlings thought that Clute's valuation of $3800 on their property was more than it was worth.

The property of the estate of Henry Arnold, in the Nineteenth Ward, was valued by Clute at $3200, as against $3800 by the county.

John N. Pike, of the same ward, called attention to the fact that while Clute assessed his property at $12,700, the county assessor fixed it at $9850.

Bessie Tolhurst, of the same ward, objected to Clute's valuation of $3800 on her lot.

Helen M. Whitney, of the Eighteenth ward, protested against her property being valued at $14,200.

Studebaker Bros. represented that the assessor had valued their personal property at $55,000, when it should be $40,000.

R. R. Anderson, of the Eighteenth ward, stated that Clute had valued his property at higher figures than dry bench property had ever sold for. The land in question was rocky and steep and a portion of it was taken up by a public ditch.

A large number of requests for remittances of taxes on account of poverty were filed and the evening's business was brought to a close.

Mayor Scott stated that as he understood it, the time for hearing protests had expired and when the board met again it would be to act upon the petitions submitted. One member suggested that the board meet to-morrow night, but this was objected to. It was finally decided to meet on Wednesday evening and the board then adjourned.

During its session the board has received 610 protests, and millions of dollars were represented by the protestants.

Labor Day.

Quite a number of Salt Lake's labor unions, with very pretty and appropriate banners, formed in procession on Main Street, between First and Second South streets, at 7:30, this morning. Held & Johnson's and the "Liberal" brass bands paraded with them. They marched down Second South Street to the D. & R. G. depot, where they took train for Ogden at 8 o'clock. The Junction City being chosen as a suitable place for the celebration, the Ogden unions arranged a splendid programme, to conclude with a grand ball in the evening.

Eighteenth Ward Seminary.

This morning the Eighteenth Ward Latter-day Saints Seminary opened with flattering prospects. The children flocked to the building this morning "like doves to their windows," and every seat was taken, as follows: Primary department, 67; preparatory, 66; intermediate, 84; total, 217. Twenty-six applicants—14 for the preparatory, and 12 for the primary—had to be turned away, as the capacity of the school was not sufficient to accommodate them. This is a matter of regret.

Church Sheep Bids.

On Saturday last Receiver Lawrence opened the bids that had been handed in for the Church sheep. All were rejected except that of the Bennions, who offered $2.05 per head for the 5000 held in their possession. This bid was accepted. Further bids will be received up to noon on Wednesday, September 3. Better offers than the rejected bids had been made to the receiver verbally.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARPET REMNANTS
From 1 to 25 yards in a piece, all grades, will be sold at half price. Must be closed out in one week. Call and get a bargain at H. DINWOODEY'S in Calder's Music Palace.

Wanted one tin Beveler,
JOHNSON, PRATT & CO.

Dr. Jas. E. Anderson,
The CELEBRATED SPECIALIST and ORTHOPEDIC SURGEON, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is now at the St. James Hotel, Salt Lake City, and will remain until September 1st, only. The doctor has had a large business in Utah for many years, and will be glad to see former patients and afflicted parties who desire to consult him in regard to his New Methods of Treatment.

All forms of Chronic and Surgical Diseases and deformities successfully treated. Special attention given to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. All afflicted should call early during the Doctor's stay in city. d3m

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM, MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

On and after Sept. 1st, 1890, Garfield Beach Station will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Garfield Beach.	Leave Garfield.	Arrive at Salt Lake.
9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
10:45 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:45 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
2:45 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
5:15 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
7:45 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

†Daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Monday and Tuesday.

Tickets for Sale in Wasatch Building, 261 Main Street, and at Depot. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents.

S. W. ECCLES,
G. P. A., Salt Lake.

Buy your drugs of "the boys," Johnson, Pratt & Co., 46 Main st.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

EVERYBODY is notified of the approaching BIG BARGAIN SALE at the People's Equitable Co-op, at prices never before given, commencing on Wednesday morning next, and continuing till the following MONDAY EVENING ONLY!

Look out for the announcement of this startling SLAUGHTER SALE in Saturday's and Tuesday's NEWS. Everything positively as represented.

Superintendent Langton has returned from European Markets with own importations. No middlemen's prices. Don't forget the days.

W. Peterson, the butcher, will be at No. 50 E. First South, after July 1, 1890. d tf

Notice to Our Patrons

Not having any Telephone, our customers will please leave orders at Margetts' Bro's. Book Store, or at Phillip Margetts' Wine Depot for Margetts' Ale and Porter, also for Malt and Hops.

ESTATE OF R. B. MARGETTS.

The Great Remedy

Which people in a run down state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla conclusively proves that the medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the wasted parts, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

President Brigham Young's Letters.

It is my intention to compile all my father's letters for publication, and I will be greatly obliged to all those who have such letters if they will kindly forward them to James A. Little, care *Juvenile Instructor* Office, Salt Lake City, that they may be correctly copied. All such letters will be most carefully handled and returned safely to the owners. Respectfully,
JOHN W. YOUNG.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

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

No. 29 SOUTH, WEST TEMPLE STREET.

Is where we are now doing business. We have a full line of HOME MADE WOOLEN GOODS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, and make Gents' Suits to order from our celebrated Cass mere. Shall be pleased to see old and new patrons.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., AGENTS, PROVO and DESERET WOOLEN MILLS, Opposite Grant Bro's Co. Stables.

H. DINWOODEY
IS READY
FOR BUSINESS AGAIN,

And will be pleased to have the public generally and all his old customers call and see him at Calder's Music Palace, (the Calder Estate having kindly allowed him to use part of their store), where he has opened out a New and Beautiful Stock of Carpets and Parlor Furniture. All orders will receive most careful attention. He still has the 6 5 employes with him ready to execute any order.

Give him a Call.

Dr. J. Thomas, Dentist.
Herald Block, corner west and 1st South st., S. L. City. Vitalized air administered. d

Mathew Armstrong, of Crofton, Ky., now in his seventieth year, says he has been troubled with diarrhoea every summer as far back as he can recollect. He has in his time used many medicines, but none equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy is prompt in its effects, can always be depended upon and when reduced with water, is pleasant to take. Children do not object to taking it. For sale by, Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Ballard's Horehound Syrup for Whooping Cough.

There is no remedy in the world which will give such prompt relief in Whooping Cough as Ballard's *Horehound Syrup*. It will positively cure it. If you will try it your children will not keep you awake all night coughing. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the most cooling and soothing remedy for consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Asthma, in the world. It is free from opium. It builds up new tissue, strengthens the Lungs, and is an incomparable remedy, made of the best and purest materials. If your Lungs are weak and you have a tickling in your throat, you need it. Z. C. M. I. Agent.

Go to SPENCER, BYWATER & Co., opposite City Hall, for Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Stoves and Tinware, etc.

Ladies!

The best Thread for Hand or Machine use is Clark's "Mile End." White thread wound on Clark spools For sale by S. KELLNER, New Dry Goods Store, 256 and 258 S. Main Street. tu & s sat

WANTED.

A STOUT, RELIABLE, ACTIVE BOY, to deliver meat. Apply to F. J. MAY, 144 First South Street. d tfc

A MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY TO live on a farm and take care of stock. Apply to J. S. SMITH Sandy. d2 tf

A FEW GOOD, NEW MILCH COWS for sale. Address, P. O. Box [illegible] Salt Lake City. d2

A GOOD, SMART ACTIVE BOY, 16 or 17 years old, to learn the tinner's business. Apply at 40 S. Main, Third Floor.

BOARD, LODGING AND ROOMS FOR students of the University. Persons desiring to board with or rent rooms to students should apply to Stephen A. Nebeker, Secretary of the University of Deseret. d6f

L. WOLFF MFG. CO.
FINE - BATHROOM - OUTFITS.
Sanitary Specialties.—Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Slephon Sinks, Lavatory Tubs. All the latest designs and most modern devices. Catalogues of which are Cheerfully Furnished to all interested.
GENERAL OFFICES: 40 West Lake St.
EXHIBIT DEPARTMENT: 78 Dearborn St.
FACTORIES: 137 West Lake St.
Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

HOLDERS OF REBATE CHECKS
ISSUED BY THE
PEOPLE'S EQ. CO-OP..

Are hereby notified to surrender the