EVENING NEWS.
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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, · February 8, 1888.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION,

Salt Lake City, Monday, Feb. 13, 1888.

For Mayor:
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.

For Aldermen:

First Municipal Ward,	WM. W. RITER.
Second	"	" THOS. G. WEBBER.
Third	"	" WM. S. McCORNICK.
Fourth	"	" JAMES SHARP.
Fifth	"	" GEORGE D. PYPER.

For Councilors:
LE GRAND YOUNG,
JOHN CLARK,
A. W. CARLSON,
THOS. E. JEREMY, JR.,
JOHN FEWSON SMITH,
SAMUEL P. TEASDEL,
JOHN E. DOOLY,
M. B. SOWLES,
BOLIVAR ROBERTS.

For Recorder:
HEBER M. WELLS.

For Treasurer:
ORSON F. WHITNEY.

For Marshal:
ALFRED SOLOMON.

For Assessor and Collector:
MOSES W. TAYLOR.

THE BAIL BILL VETOED.

WHAT has been known as the bail bill, passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor for his official signature, appears in this issue. Annexed to it is the veto message of that functionary. That he should have declined to sign a bill so just and fair is not to his credit. It simply gives to appellant defendants who have not been guilty of murder, rape or other infamous crime, and who are charged with offenses for which the punishment does not exceed five years, the right to bail pending final adjudication. In the more aggravated cases named and referred to, the question of admission to bail is left to the discretion of the judiciary.

The chief point in favor of this bill is that it simply renders operative a direct provision of the Constitution, which prohibits the demanding of excessive bail. What can be more excessive in this regard than to deny bail altogether? Yet this measure simply provides that, under a certain limit, such an unconstitutional action would be impossible.

It is not a question as to whether as an actual fact any court or courts in this Territory would, unless legally inhibited, sit squarely down upon a constitutional right of a defendant whose case has not been finally determined. The point is that no such contingency should be practicable or even possible under the law. The present law is objectionable on the ground that the judicial discretion on this vital subject is too wide, and the amendatory statute which the Governor refused to approve, is therefore highly necessary.

The reasoning of the veto message is unhappy. The Governor inserts what he claims to be an expression of the friends of the measure. He attributes to that class the statement that "an imported judiciary hostile to the people of Utah have used the discretionary power entrusted to them as an engine of injustice, oppression and inhumanity." He does not state by whom this expression was used. If it or anything akin to it was enunciated during the debates on the bill in either house, we fail to remember it. We would be pretty safe in stating that it was never used in the discussions. In fact, the bill was so manifestly fair that it provoked but little discussion of any kind. In the House it was passed by an almost unanimous vote, there being but one negative, while in the Council there were two.

Instead of considering the justice of the measure, and the unanimity with which it was passed by the Legislature, the Governor appears to pay particular attention, as a basis for his action, to the presumed immaculate condition of the judiciary, whose purity has not been assailed in connection with this bill. When there is a question as to whether the constitutional rights of any class of people shall be defined and preserved by law, or left to the discretion of any class of officials, judicial or otherwise, the decision should fall in favor of the former.

The argument that under the law as it stands, "the innocent are less likely to be punished than the guilty to escape" is out of harmony with American jurisprudence. The genius of the institutions of this country is that there shall be *no likelihood* of the innocent being punished. According to the Governor's own showing such likelihood does exist, his chief reason for perpetuating the liability to so great a wrong being that it is not so great as the escape of the guilty. The gentleman is evidently not in unison with the sentiment prevailing in all civilized countries, to the effect that "it is better that ten guilty men should go free than that one who is innocent should be punished."

We unhesitatingly reverse the Governor's ground and hold that under the existing loose statute the innocent are more liable to punishment than the guilty are to escape. The former are under the risk, by a wrong exercise of judicial discretion to be held in imprisonment to their great detriment while the courts have not yet decided as to their guilt or innocence. If the final judgment be to the effect that they have not been guilty of the charges under which they had been placed, then they have been subjected to a grievous and irreparable wrong. Persons who are guilty are held under bonds that are provided to secure their punishment after final adjudication, and the chances of escape are meagre compared with the probability of innocent people being punished by the errors of courts which no sensible person will claim to be immaculate. The refusal of bail may in many instances entirely defeat the object of appeal by the administration of the full penalty of the law for the offense charged pending final determination.

The veto of the bail bill rests upon a flimsy basis.

A MANIFEST ABSURDITY.

THE record made by Mr. Allen, a Liberal member of the House, up to Monday last, entitled him to be regarded as an intelligent gentleman, and an earnest worker in the business of legislation. But in the course of his speech in support of his amendment to the reform school bill, by which the power to appoint the directors of the proposed institution was sought to be conferred upon the Governor, he presented a proposition of a character so remarkable, and so far beyond the limits of ordinary candor and the usual views of intelligent men relative to the subject, that any effort to attempt a serious refutation of it will be difficult to make. The gentleman deliberately asserted that the people of the Territories are the property of the United States. When Mr. Thurman interrupted him and asked if he intended that assertion to be literally construed, he replied in the affirmative, adding, by way of emphasis and illustration, that he, as an individual was willing to "wear the brand" of the government. The context of Mr. Allen's remarks conveyed the impression that, in his view, the inhabitants of the Territories were absolutely at the disposal of Congress, that it was merely by the grace of that body that they enjoyed any degree of political freedom, and that the guaranties of the Constitution had no application to them.

Mr. Allen's doctrine, would, were it true, render patriotism impossible among the inhabitants of the Territories. It makes them chattels, without a country to love, being themselves owned by the country under whose flag they live. It annuls the Proclamation of Emancipation, makes a falsehood of the Declaration of Independence, and holds a principle which an African despot might blush to own as a part of his belief. "The people are the *property* of the government," is an assertion which signalizes the Assembly of Utah as being the only representative legislative body known to history in which such a declaration was ever made.

The logic of titles teaches that everything owned by a chattel is the property of him who owns the chattel; hence, if Mr. Allen's doctrine is true, all of the wealth existing in the Territories is the property of the government. The patents issued to settlers on the public lands in a Territory are delusions and snares. The farms, homes, mines and property of all kinds in the Territories are only part of the national treasury surplus. We repeat, that to point out absurdities resulting from Mr. Allen's doctrine gives to the discussion of the subject such an air of absurdity as makes it almost impossible to preserve to it an appearance of seriousness.

The Territorial system is based less upon that clause in the Constitution which gives Congress authority to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," than upon a so-called doctrine of temporary necessity. Such is the holding of some of the most eminent American jurists, who maintain that the framers of the Constitution failed to foresee and hence to provide for the spread of population upon the the great western domain of the country; and that a duty was thus placed upon Congress to make temporary provision for the government and protection of the settlers.

But the people who leave the States and settle in the Territories do not, by such an act, become "the property of the government." They do not of right lose any attribute or privilege of citizenship. The quality of sovereignty attaching to them as citizens in the States remains with them when they emigrate to the Territories, and the most that can be said, with any show of reason, against the exercise of that sovereignty by the people of the Territories, is that they have placed themselves in a position where it is temporarily impracticable for them to do so. But this objection loses all its force as soon as society in them has become so far organized as to admit of local self-government.

Mr. Allen's address in support of his amendment was, for the most part, as logical as it could well have been, in view of the premises upon which it was based. It is perhaps, no more than fairness to him to say that his assertion that the people of the Territories are the property of the government, was made in the heat of debate and without reflecting upon the absurdities to which such a doctrine would lead.

TEXT OF BILL AND VETO.

FOR the information of our readers we here present the full text of what is known as Clark's bail bill, as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and the communication from the Governor in which he announces his disapproval of the measure. The bill is as follows:

"A BILL

For An Act Amending Section 388 Chapter 1, Title 9, of an Act Regulating the mode of Procedure in Criminal Cases, Approved February 22nd, 1878.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That section 388, chapter 1, title 9, of an Act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases, approved February 22nd, 1878, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 388. After conviction of an offence, a defendant who has appealed, shall upon application therefor, be admitted to bail pending said appeal, as a matter of right in all cases where the offense charged is not murder, rape, or other infamous crime punishable with more than five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and in these cases he may be admitted to bail as a matter of discretion, where the offense charged is not punishable with death."

Following is the text of the veto message:

Hon. W. W. Riter, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR.—H. F. No. 13, entitled "An act providing for the giving of bail and amending Section 388, Chapter 1, Title 9, of an act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases, approved February 22, 1878, has received my most careful consideration, it having heretofore been the subject of earnest controversy. The arguments used by the friends of this measure for a change of the existing laws upon the subject of bail, is that an 'imported judiciary boastfully hostile to the people of Utah' have used the discretionary powers entrusted to them by the present law, as 'an engine of injustice, oppression and inhumanity.' Without specification in detail, careful scrutiny will show that all the evils, which are stated as possible to follow in continuing the law without change, are based upon the assumption that our judges will betray their high trust, and use the discretion entrusted to them to arbitrarily oppress the unfortunate charged with crime. The charges made as to the past conduct of our judiciary and that implied as to their future cannot receive my endorsement.

Our present bail law is a good one obtaining in other communities and giving satisfaction. Personal liberty in so far as it can be consistent with the safety of society and the punishment of crime, is safely guarded. In the making of our laws so many safeguards have been found necessary for the protection of the innocent and the freedom of the citizen, that criminals taking advantage thereof escape merited punishment.

A party charged with crime, with bail provided for before conviction, clothed by law with presumption of innocence, Judges of character and impartiality to conduct the trial, counsel provided for him or selected by himself, a jury of his peers to find his guilt or innocence, appeal and bail under proper conditions allowed after conviction, executive clothed with power of respite and pardon, the innocent are less likely to be punished than the guilty to escape. The judge upon the bench can be more wisely entrusted with a discretion which is not arbitrary, but judicial, than the wealthy and strong party convicted of crime can be clothed with arbitrary power to commute his punishment to a money consideration. The amendment proposed recognizes this fact, by leaving to the judges this discretion in the greater matters while denying it in the lesser. H. F. No. 13 I return without my approval.

CALEB W. WEST,
GOVERNOR.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Petition Against a Foundry and Machine Shop.

The City Council met in regular session last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

The Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing Co. asked permission to lay a 1½-inch iron pipe from the main on South Temple Street, to their premises on Second West Street, the work to be done under the supervision of the superintendent of water works. Granted during the pleasure of the Council.

The following petition, signed by H. Dinwoodey, H. W. Lawrence, F. Auerbach & Bro., estate of Wm. Jennings, McCornick & Co., estate of S. S. Walker, Groesbeck Bros. and others, was read:

We the undersigned citizens of Salt Lake City, and property holders in block 69, plat A, of Salt Lake City survey, do respectfully petition and ask the honorable members of the City Council not to issue a building permit for the erection of a foundry or other kind of machine shop within said block 69 plat A, upon the following grounds: First, that the erection of said foundry or machine shop will be a permanent injury to surrounding property, and will decrease the sale of all property in the immediate vicinity of such shops if allowed to be erected. Second, that the noise and filth from said foundry or machine shops, if allowed to be erected, will be a perpetual nuisance to property holders in the immediate vicinity of said foundry or machine shop. Third, that if the erection of said foundry or machine shops should be permitted, the sparks from the smoke stack of said foundry or machine shops would endanger the surrounding property very much to fire, and increase the amount of insurance upon all property within the block.

The petition was referred to the committee on municipal laws.

B. T. Benson asked that the city sell to him fifty-five square rods of ground situated north of Dr. Park's residence. Not granted.

W. H. Stahl asked the Council to take notice that he owned certain lots for which other parties petitioned for deeds, and he asked that no deeds be issued for the same. Referred to the city attorney.

G. F. Culmer & Bros. asked that the filth which has accumulated on First South Street, between Main and First East Streets, be removed. Referred to the city marshal.

W. S. Burton made a verbal petition in behalf of Mrs. Chandler, asking that she be permitted to flume that portion of the canal running through her lot on Tenth East Street. Referred to the Mayor and Watermaster with power to act.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Council to establish a branch of the Fire Department in the western part of the city. Referred to the committee on Fire Department.

One retail liquor license was granted.

The committee on cemetery to whom were referred the report of the city sexton, stated that the report had been examined and found to be correct. Report adopted.

The committee on public lands, to whom were referred the petition of Le Grande Young recommended that the petition be not granted. The report was received and adopted.

The same committee to whom were referred the petition of William Bell, recommended that the amount paid by him for a lot now included in the cemetary, be refunded. Adopted.

The special committee appointed to revise and arrange the ordinances, was instructed to report at the next meeting.

The bill of the Gas Company for one month, amounting to $954 28, was received and the amount appropriated.

The bill of Mrs. Burt for furnishing meals to prisoners at 15c. per meal, as per contract, amounting to $639.25, was received and the amount appropriated.

The Council then adjourned until Friday evening.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Amos J. Snell, a Chicago Millionaire, Murdered by Burglars.

Several British Steamers Missing on the Atlantic Ocean.

Exposure Before the Senate Committee of Adulterations in Lard.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Canadian Illiberality.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 8.—The annual report of President Ashdown, which was read before the board of trade yesterday, fiercely attacks the Canadian Pacific road and the Dominion government on the monopoly question, declaring that the illiberal policy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad had driven tens of thousands of Canadian settlers south to Dakota. In conclusion he broadly intimates that a continuation of the present policy of the Dominion government might result in a strong movement towards annexation to the United States.

The Metropolitan Failure.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—Louis Krohn, who served four hours as vice-president of the Metropolitan Bank, speaks out plainly about the way he was deceived. He says he knew nothing of any cause of embarrassment until informed by the bank examiner that the reserve was impaired. He insisted on its being made good, and it was done; then he thought all was right; but on Friday last the bank examiner called on him at his hotel and told him that there was a ring or syndicate among the directors that had borrowed and loaned the funds of the bank in a shameful manner to an amount between $500,000 and $600,000. The bank examiner said Decamp would have to resign and perhaps would be called on to answer to a criminal charge. Krohn says that he and Col. Dayton that night saw Means and other directors named as belonging to the Syndicate and insisted upon having better securities for their loans. The next morning Means and Decamp turned over for themselves and directors Roth, Duckworth and Gerke what appeared to be a lot of good securities. Krohn then went to other banks and got some assistance, but it was impossible to stem the tide. He avers that the truth was kept from him until it was too late too prevent the catastroph. Cashier Edwards makes a statement of the condition of the bank, showing that after all claims are paid there will remain a total of $220,000 for the stockholders, or 82 per cent. There have been no further arrests this morning, and it is not likely that any more will now be made.

Missing Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Shipping circles are greatly alarmed as to the whereabouts of the British steamers *Darion*, *Lafra* and *Algetha*. All three, each with a crew of about 25 men, sailed from Cardiff early in December for Carthage to load iron ore for Philadelphia. No tidings since have been heard from them, and they are posted in Lloyd's, London, as "missing."

Murder of a Chicago Millionaire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Amos J. Snell, millionaire, was found murdered in his bed this morning. A servant girl heard a pistol shot coming from Snells room, but paid no attention to it until later when he was found with a bullet hole in his left breast and on the back of his left ear. The murderers had effected an entrance by sawing out a panel of a back door. Snell was one of the largest real estate owners in the city and all his business was transacted in the basement of his own house, in which were several safes. The theory in regard to the murder is that a carefully planned robbery had been arranged. It was known that during the first part of each month, large sums of money, the proceeds from the rents of Snell's houses were kept in the house and it is believed that the burglars effected an entrance into the house and were at work at the safe when Snell heard a noise and went down and suprised the thieves at their work. His body was found in the hall just at the entrance to his office.

The burglars who entered Snell's residence made a raid during the night on several houses in the neighborhood, the tracks in the snow showing that they went from one back yard to another. The occupants of Snell's mansion, last night, were the owner, aged 64, two servant girls and two small children. Detectives are at work on the case, but as yet have discovered

NO CLEW

as to the identity of the murderers. Snell was one of the wealthiest and best known citizens of the west side, having been connected with Chicago history a great many years. He leaves a wife and two married daughters. His fortune at the time of his death amounted to three millions.

Decamp Surrendered by His Bondsmen.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—John R. Decamp has been surrendered by his bondsmen and is now in charge of a United States deputy marshal. He has not been committed to jail, but is calling upon his friends to go upon his bond.

Fort Hall Reservation to Be Sliced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Among the executive communications presented and referred were the following:

From the President, with a draft of the bills, to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the surrender of part of the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho for a townsite, and for a right of way to the Utah & Northern Railway.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to Frye's resolution of the 20th of January, as to the agreements arrived at with the Dominion of Canada, touching the transportation of goods in bond, etc.

The Walking Match.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Interest in the walking match has centered in the five leaders. Herty looks the best of the five. His step is elastic and he frequently spurts. At noon the score stood Albert 288, Panchot 281, Guerrero 278, Herty 278, Hart 268.

Passed Unanimously.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The military bill was read the third time in the Reichstag today, and passed *en bloc*.

The Stuff We Buy for "Lard."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The inquiry in regard to lard and its compounds, by the Senate committee on agriculture, was continued to-day, and interested parties to the number of 25 or 30, comprising manufacturers, attorneys and agents, were present. Samples of various compounds in tin pails were produced, which had been purchased in the open market and chemically examined by Prof. Shapeless, of Boston, who testified that samples bearing the stamp of Armour & Co., "pure, refined family lard," was found to contain about 60 per cent of hog's lard with 20 each of cotton seed oil and beef fat. A sample of Fairbanks & Co. Chicago "prime refined family lard" was made of the same elements; but had a greater proportion of beef fat and cotton seed oil. A sample bearing the stamp of Halstead & Co. "pure family lard," and another from the same firm, stamped in Spanish "pure lard registered," contained, so far as tests has been carried, not a particle of hog lard, but were made entirely of beef fat and cotton seed oil. With regard to cotton seed oil, he said its healthfulness as an article diet was still a mooted question. It was not a matter for chemists but for medical men to decide.

Of Interest to the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—On motion of Stewart the Senate bill to authorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands was taken up. The bill amends the alien land act of March 3, 1887, by providing that that act shall not relate to or affect the title to mineral lands or mining claims in the Territories. Stewart explained and advocated the bill, which he said would be entirely satisfactory. He stated that more money was probably expended in developing mines than was taken out of them. It made no difference to miners and to mining communities whether the capital employed was foreign or native, the object of the bill was to restore the law as it had stood for the last thirty years in regard to mineral lands.

Mitchell spoke in favor of the bill, and had read a communication in support of it from the delegate of the Territory of Montana. Mitchell added that the bill had the recommendation of the governors of all the Territories with one exception. He offered an amendment, providing that no Chinese persons and no company or corporation in which any Chinese person is interested shall ever be permitted to hold or own any mining claim or real estate in any of the Territories. After considerable discussion, the bill was laid aside.

On motion of Vest, the bill appropriating $1,200,000 for the erection of a public building in Kansas City, Missouri, was taken up and passed.

In connection with it Vest stated that reports of the post office department showed the astonishing fact that mail matter distributed from Kansas City exceeded that of all other offices in the United States.

Capture of Contraband Opium.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 8.—The customs officials last night captured $25,000 worth of opium, being smuggled across the boundary line at Redwood. The smuggler and a livery stable keeper who accompanied him were arrested.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The morning session was largely taken up by the consideration of the bill making bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases.

The Speaker appointed the following special committee on the existing labor trouble in Pennsylvania: Tillman, South Carolina; Stone, Missouri; Chipman, Michigan; Anderson, Kansas; and Parker, New York.

The House then adjourned.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK STOCKS:

New York, Feb. 8. Noon.

Bar silver	35¾	Northwestern	77
Money	2@3	Navigation	93
4's coupon	26¾	Transcontinent'l	21½
4½ coupons		Pacific Mail	35¼
Pacific 6's	90	Rock Island	124
Central Pacific	30¼	St. L. & S. F.	33
Burlington	77¾	St. Paul & Omaha	38
Rio Grande	21½	Texas Pacific	35½
York Central	6¾	Union Pacific	55½
Northern Pacific. pf'd	21	Fargo Express	98
	45	Western Union	78¼

Stocks opened weak but fairly active at declines extending to ½; which were further increased in early dealings from ¼@½. At 11 o'clock the market is quiet, but steady at about first prices.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p. m., Feb. 7. Close.

Wheat—Steady; cash 75; March 75¾; May 80¾.
Corn—Easy; cash 45¾; March 6; May, 50 11-16.
Oats—Steady; May, 31½.
Barley—Nothing doing.
Pork—Easy; cash 14.15; May, 40.
Lard—Steady; cash, 7.70; March 7.82½; May 8.5.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 8. Close.

Wheat, holders offer freely; New No. 2 winter, 6s. 7d., dull; do. spring, 6s. 6¾d., dull.
Flour, holders offer freely; 9s. 2d., strong.
Corn, holders offer freely; spot and February, 4s. 10d., dull; March 4s. 9¾d., dull; April, 4s. 9½d., dull.

A Candid Acknowledgment.

Extract from a letter of Dr. D. W. Atkinson, Siloam Springs, Ark.

"I know that many physicians are very much prejudiced against all proprietary medicines, and I think sometimes foolishly so. I am, however, willing to acknowledge merit wherever it is deserved. I have prescribed Simmons Liver Regulator, and have given it a pretty thorough trial myself, and think it deserves all the praise it receives. I have watched its use for the last five years and do not know of a more popular medicine. My patients praise it very highly and it gives good results wherever it is used." d

Sore or Inflamed Eyes Speedily Cured

By the use of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. It allays the inflammation and irritation and is peculiarly efficacious by reason of its power in cleansing and destroying all poisonous matter. Chafing, bruises, humors, eruptions, boils and sores, and those more serious and tenacious maladies, Scald Head, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, are speedily cured by the Fluid.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on February 8, 1888, at 11 a. m. local time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	THERMOMETER. Temp. of Air	Change in 24 Hours.	Minimum.	Maximum.	WIND. Direction.	Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
S. L. City	45	-7	32		S	Light	Clear
Ogden	40	-2			S	Light	Fair
Stockton	36	+1				Calm	Clear
Bingham	32	-2				Calm	Clear
Park City	32	0			S	Light	Clear
Provo	44	+4				Calm	Clear
Alta	30	+10				Calm	Clear
Lake Park							

Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m.

S. L. City	36	+6	32	N E	Light	Cl'dy
Helena						
FortCuster						
Washakie						
Boise City						
Win'em'cca	26	-2	26	N	Light	
McK'ty W.						

Salt Lake City, Barometer 30.08.
Posted in frame at 12 noon, Feb. 8, 1888.
WM. A. KORTZ, Sergeant Signal Corps.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE is every box warranted for Cuts Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA has no equal. Stands alone as the *Great Blood Purifyer* and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Genera Agents.

☞ BECK'S Hot Springs ready for patrons.

JUST RECEIVED!
Linsey Sheeting,
Wool Batting,
Overshirts and Underwear,
Blankets, Trunks, etc., at
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
Agts. Provo Woolen Mills,
No. 36 Main Street.

Pearline for All Housewives.

NOTICE.

Whereas, certain parties are and have been trying to injure the business of the Utah Nursery Co., by certain false claims I publish the enclosed.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 24, 1887.

J. A. Goodhue Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Referring to the attack made by A. Milton Musser upon you and your business I have only to say, that I have not a share of the stock of the Utah Nursery Co., nor any interest therein. I *did* subscribe for *one hundred* of the 50,000 shares in order to incorporate the company, but with no purpose of investment and the stock was never issued to me.

Very truly yours,
C. S. VARIAN.

The Utah Nursery Co. was organized to do a legitimate business, and hope by honest and fair means to hold the trade they now have and increase it.

J. A. GOODHUE,
d&s Manager.

CASH
Paid for Clean, Dry Straw at the Deseret Paper Mill, mouth of Big Cottonwood, at the rate of $5.00 per ton loose, or $6.00 per ton baled.

WANTED—ONE MAN FROM EACH WARD, TO take names for City Directory by 11 a. m. Must write good hand.
Apply L. STENHOUSE,
Abe Roberts & Co., *Herald* Job Office.

LOST.

2 COWS, ONE A RED COW, NEAR calving; the other a roan Cow giving milk. Both fine looking cows and in good order.
Leave information at Mark McKimmins' Stables, where they can be found, and be rewarded. d2

WANTED

AT ONCE, A PATTERN MAKER None but a first-class mechanic need apply. Steady employment to the right man. Call at the
EXCELSIOR FOUNDRY.
d tf 349 w. Sixth South Street.

WATSON BROS.,
Stonecutters and Builders,
Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones.
278 & 1280 SOUTH TEMPLE ST.
Opposite Assembly Hall.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.,
Brewery near U. C. R. R. & D. & R. G. Depots.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
☞ Telephone to Brewery, No. 265. ☜ P. O. Box, 558.
We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices.
City Depot 100 s. Main St. Telephone 139.
A. FISHER BREWING CO.

F. T. TAYLOR. E. W. TAYLOR.
TAYLOR BROS.,
REAL ESTATE,
Loan & Collection Agents
OFFICE:
32 MAIN STREET,
Opposite Z. C. M. I.
—WE HAVE—
HOUSES and LOTS
FOR SALE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
—ALSO, A LOT OF—
CHOICE FARMS
NEAR CITY LIMITS.
☞ Notary in Office.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Cope, deceased.

Order to Show Cause why Decree of Distribution should not be Made.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETition of George H. Cope, a son and heir to the Estate of Thomas Cope, deceased, and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons so entitled:

It Is Ordered, That all persons interested in the estate of the said Thomas Cope, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, at the Court room of said Court, in the County Court House in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs of the said deceased, according to law.

It Is Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks before the said 25th day of February, 1888, in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in the said Salt Lake County.

Dated February 4th, 1888.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
County of Salt Lake. }

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order to show cause why Decree of Distribution should not be made in the matter of the Estate of Thomas Cope, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1888.

[Seal] JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. d-td

ORPHANS' HOME
AND DAY NURSERY
Grand Entertainment,
Ball and Supper
—AT THE—
SALT LAKE THEATRE
—ON—
Thursday Eve'ng, February 9th

PROGRAMME:
1. Orphans' Home and Day Nursery Children
2. Cradle Songs of Different Nations
Norwegian.
Character.....Miss Jessie Greenman
Song.....Mrs. Agnes Olsen-Thomas
Japanese.
Character.....Miss Sadler
Song.....Mrs. Eleanor Young
Grecian—Daniel's Cradle Song.
Character.....Miss Lillie Greenwald
Song.....Mrs. Agnes Olsen-Thomas
German
Character.....Miss Mattie Mitchener
Song.....Mrs. Sara Olsen-Langford
Italian.
Character.....Miss Grace Potter
Song.....Mrs. Agnes Olsen-Thomas
Indian.
Character.....Mrs. Clara Granger
Song.....Mrs. S. O. Langford
American.
Character.....Mrs. Birdie Cummings
Song.....Mrs. S. O. Langford
Mr. C. S. CARRINGTON, Accompanist.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Remington,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCornick,
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dooly,
Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Cullen,
Dr. and Mrs. Benedict,
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Clawson,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn,
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Conklin,
Mr. and Mrs. James Glendinning,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Wallace,
Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. LeGrande Young,
Judge and Mrs. E. T. Sprague,
Charles Read,
Colonel N. W. Osborne,
Major and Mrs. Kinzie,
Rev. and Mrs. N. F. Putnam,
Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Walker.

FLOOR MANAGERS:
C. L. Haines, W. S. Pendergast,
Frank Van Horn, W. C. Pavey,
J. E. Gallagher.

SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.50; COUPLE, $2.50; EXTRA LADY, $1.00. Supper Included.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
Tuesday & Wednesday Even'gs.
FEBRUARY 7th & 8th.
Special Announcement!
Engagement of the Famous Operatic Organization, THE
CONRIED OPERA COMPANY.
CONRIED & HERMAND.....Props. & Managers
W. H. FITZGERALD.....Acting Manager
In Johann Strauss' Latest Musical Success,
THE GYPSY BARON
Original Scenery, Costumes, Effects, Increased Orchestra.
GREAT STAR CAST:
Laura Bellini.....Prima Donna Soprano
Louise Bianchi.....Prima Donna Soprano
Helen von Doenhoff.Prima Donna Contralto
Lydia O'Neil.....Soprano Leggiero
Jennie Reiferth.....Mezzo Soprano
Harry De Lorme.....Primo-Tenor Robust
Signor Taglieri.....Primo-Tenor di Grazzia
Jacques Kruger.....Buffo
Fred Urban.....Prima Baritone
Harry Leslie.....Tenor Lirico
Adolph Baurer.....Musical Director
50 GRAND CHORUS 50
PRICE, $1.50, $1.00, 50c, & 25c.
☞ Sale of Seats Opens Monday.

STRAYED

FROM F. A. PASCOE'S, 1°6 w. SECOND North Street, one 6 and one 7 year old bay GELDING, square brand on right thigh and reversed on right shoulder. A liberal reward will be given for the recovery of the animals. d1f

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One and a half blocks East of Theatre. Telephone No. 70.
Saxton's Office in same building.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, JOHN A. FITCHETT, BY his certain deed of trust, made and executed by him on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1887, and to the undersigned then delivered, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, in Book "D" of mortgages, pages 382, 383, 384 and 385, did sell and convey to the undersigned, the party of the second part in said deed, the following described real property, to-wit: That certain piece or parcel of land known and described as follows, to-wit: A part of Lot one (1), in Block one (1), as plated in Plat "D" Salt Lake City survey, and bounded as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence west ninety-seven and one half (97½) feet, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east ninety seven and one-half (97½) feet, and thence south ten (10) rods to the place of beginning, situate in the City and County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah; which said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed and in words and figures following, to wit:

$5,000. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, January 7th, 1887.

One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay to John L. Doty or order, five thousand dollars, at Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from date until paid. Interest payable monthly.

(Signed) JOHN A. FITCHETT.

And whereas, no part either of the principal or interest of said note has been paid, excepting the sum of $50 paid and credited on said note on February 7th, 1887; the sum of $100 paid and credited on said note on April 7th, 1887; the sum of $50 paid and credited on said note May 7th, 1887, and the further sum of $100 paid and credited thereon on May 7th, 1887, and the remainder of said note, both principal and interest, remains now wholly due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, I, HARRY T. DUKE, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the payee, owner and holder of said note, by virtue of the power and authority given me in said deed of trust, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed, will, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1888, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the south front door of the County Court House, of Salt Lake County in Utah Territory, proceed to sell and sell the above described real estate at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, in order to pay said note and interest on, and as may remain unpaid thereof, and costs of this trust, and upon such sale being made, being thereunto duly authorized by said deed, I shall make, execute and deliver to the purchaser of said property a good and sufficient deed conveying all the interest which said John A. Fitchett had in and to said real estate on said February 7th, 1887, and which I have or hold therein as trustee as aforesaid.

HARRY T. DUKE, Trustee.
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 24, 1888.
d31

Z. C. M. I.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS,
—AND—
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Drugs.
☞ *Sole Agents for Utah for the Celebrated*
CHAMPION MONITOR
—AND—
**CHARTER