EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, February 21, 1887.

THE LAW AND ITS PERVERSION.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in announcing the unanimous decision reversing the ruling of the Utah Courts on the segregation question, necessarily touched on the meaning of the term "unlawful cohabitation," because that was the offense which was sought to be segregated by the Utah courts, so as to comprehend as many offenses as a grand jury or a District Attorney might feel inclined to make of it. The main point of the decision is that a defendant can only be prosecuted for one offense of this character up to the date of the indictment against him, and the Court explains the principle and the wrong perpetrated by the Utah courts in this way:

"It is to prevent such an application of penal laws that the rule has obtained that a continuing offense of the character of the one in this case can be committed but once for the purpose of indictment or prosecution prior to the time the indictment is instituted."

This is so plain and emphatic that a fee-making attorney, even though a fool, need not err therein. It leaves no loophole for any pettifogging dodge or feat of judicial gymnastics to pass by or jump through to escape it. It settles the segregation business for good, divided indictments, multiplied counts and the rest of the wretched perversions that the Utah courts sustained as law. So much for the chief question at issue. As a feature of the controversy, the signification of the term used in the creation of the offence was also considered and passed upon. The principal point was its continuous character, the next in importance was its nature or essence. Here is what the Court said on that subject:

"The offence of cohabitation, in the sense of this statute, is committed if there is a living or dwelling together as husband and wife. It is inherently a continuous offence, having duration, and not an offence consisting of an isolated act."

This definition of the offence created by the Edmunds act of 1882 is the law in Utah and the other Territories. It may not be the law in the States, because their statutes are not framed or interpreted for a special anti-"Mormon" purpose. And as explained by two Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States on a former occasion, the term was never before used in criminal jurisprudence without comprehending that intimacy which common understanding accords to that language. But be that as it may, the paragraph quoted above stands as the law on this subject in all places over which the United States claim exclusive jurisdiction.

And it is certain that nothing less than the conduct described therein can possible constitute the offence marked out for punishment. "Cohabit" means to live or dwell together; nothing less and nothing more. If persons live apart they cannot possibly cohabit. People who reside together in the same family, cohabit. In a broad and general sense all people cohabit, that is, live together, or at the same time, for they live at once in the same world. Bringing the term into narrower limits, they cohabit if they live at the same time in the same town, or neighborhood, or street or house. But in the common sense they do not cohabit unless they occupy the same apartments, for often, several families, particularly in crowded cities, live separately in the same tenement house, and they are not understood to cohabit, because they dwell apart.

For the purposes of the Edmunds Act, cohabitation, the Court of final appeal says, means living or dwelling together as husband and wife, and that living together must be continuous. The meaning of the very language requires this mutual habitation. The parties must dwell together for some continuous period or they do not cohabit in any capacity. A man who has a plural wife, one who is not a wife in law, but whom he considers and claims as his wife before God and the Church of which he is a member, must live or dwell with her as a wife or he does not and cannot cohabit with her, either in the meaning of the statute as authoritatively defined or the philological and popular signification of the term.

A visit to the plural wife or to her children, an occasional meeting in society or at a public gathering, pecuniary support, attentions that may be innocently bestowed upon a friend or chance acquaintance, anything short of dwelling with her as a wife for some continuous period, is not unlawful cohabitation though a thousand inferior Judges thunder it from the bench, or distort language with it for the purpose of sending men to prison to gratify a malignant, bigoted and revengeful spirit. And every man so committed to the penitentiary in defiance of the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a victim to judicial wrong. He is falsely imprisoned. His incarceration is an outrage upon law, upon common sense and upon human liberty. There is no justification for it. It is an offence against reason and justice. It demands a righteous retribution. And it will receive it, as sure as there is an Eternal Judge for an everlasting principle of compensation.

If the detention of prisoners in the penitentiary for more than six months on the false theory of segregation was unlawful, so is the conviction of defendants unlawful which is predicated on the ruling of the Utah Courts upon the meaning of "unlawful cohabitation," wherein it conflicts with the definition announced by the highest tribunal in the land. And it is only continued, for the purpose of punishing "Mormons" in excess of law, because it is believed to be unappealable to the Court of final review.

The segregation infamy would, in all probability, never have been perpetrated if it had been thought susceptible of higher adjudication. No lawyer of standing believed it to be sound. It was used for the unlawful punishment of "Mormons" because its users thought they held invincible power for the purpose. It was the arbitrary exercise of might over right. So with the imprisonment of "Mormons" on rulings that are in violation of the definitions of the highest court in the country. What a manly and honorable and dignified and respectable and law-abiding course, is it not, to send men to prison simply because one can do so, and legal technicalities only prevent the righting of the wrong? A just and simple people thought surely to bow in reverence to such an embodiment of law and authority, of lofty principle and unswerving equity, of unbiased impartiality and passionless integrity!

The supremacy of the law can never be promoted by a perversion of the law. Anything that savors of persecution renders prosecution measurably futile. Excesses in society cannot be corrected by excesses on the bench. And while the lower courts evade the rulings of the higher, it is not to be reasonably expected that their decisions will gain respect or that offenders will refrain from such evasions of law as are possible under any circumstance. There should be no legal wrong without legal remedy, and it may be that those who planned and consummated the iniquity of segregation under the mistaken assurance that their deeds were beyond rebuke, will yet find themselves in error in persisting in the course which they are now pursuing and which is equally unlawful and unreasonable. Let the victims to the wrong have patience; justice lives and is not asleep, but time and perseverance are needful to determine the final issue. We will watch, and wait, and work!

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

TO-MORROW is the 155th anniversary of the birth of the great patriot who was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen"—George Washington. Like Cincinnatus, he was called from peaceful pursuits to the field of battle to achieve the sovereignty and independence of his country—evolved out of dire necessity and placed at the front by Providence itself, for, notwithstanding the fact that in later years, when the British had been overcome and withdrawn from our shores, it was seen that though obscure and inapt at first, he was the man for the time, perhaps the only one who united in himself the wisdom, sagacity, firmness, hardihood and sterling qualities of leadership necessary to lead a sometime forlorn hope to victory. Whether in the councils of war, overcoming all opposition to his plans by the forceful and convincing logic which on so many occasions threatened his downfall and with him that of separate nationality itself, or in the carnival of death enshrouded in smoke and facing unmoved the piercing shot and the crashing shell of the enemy; whether seeking nature's repose upon a bed of frozen, blood-stained snow or forcing a passage through gorges of surging and clambering ice—no matter where or when, what the danger, the peril or the strife, his commanding figure never lost a jot of its dignity nor his fixed and determined purpose a tittle of its unswerving directness. Originally opposed to the war because of an innate love of the mother country, he forsook the friends of his youth that the youth of his friends might have "that station among the nations of the earth to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God entitled them"—that freedom might have an anchorage, independence a home, and religion a bulwark. He did his work nobly and well; he did it as only one inspired of God and aided by His power can; he destroyed even the germs of tyranny and planted the banner of Liberty upon the land consecrated to its name and set apart for its full fruition.

No matter if the attrition of later years has somewhat bedimmed the lustre which adorns the name of Washington; no matter if the precepts he espoused and the principles he fought to maintain have of late been nearly lost sight of; no matter if for a time it seems as though the revolution which he put in motion had turned backward; no matter if the political hucksters who existed before and after are more numerously arrayed in Liberty's temple than at any other period in our history, there will as surely come a time when they will be lashed out like their prototypes in the temple of Jerusalem as that they are subversive of the principles for which Washington fought and so many of his compatriots died—for those principles are imperishable and will be maintained at last in all their native purity.

Then let us do honor to the natal day of the Great Commander who led the Colonists to victory and handed down to us that glorious heritage which we shall yet enjoy, the right to freedom of worship, freedom of speech, exercise of conscience and government within the terms of the great charter.

THE RECENT STORMS.

FROM all sides come reports of the unprecedented force and protracted extent of the present storm. Our Bear Lake correspondent writes that it has been practically continuous in that region since the first of January. An exchange says: Some weeks ago Foster, the Iowa weather sharp, said that among the most important storms of 1887 would be those of the first eighteen days of February. He said: "During the whole year no eighteen days will give a greater variety of weather, or a heavier fall of rain or snow, or more violent gales, taking the whole country over. There will be more destructive storms later in the season, but none more general." He predicted that the principal disturbances would reach the Mississippi, moving east, on the 1st, 8th, 13th and 18th, inst. within twenty-four hours of sundown. To this date he has been correct as regards locality. He said: "The storms of February 1st and 13th are expected to be the heaviest and cover the largest scope of country. The first storm will probably reach the ninety-first meridian by sundown on the 31st of January, which comes within the time predicted." For the 13th we certainly had storm enough for Foster or any other man. It was the first day in over a year during which the sun was not visible at some time between rising and setting. Foster's next storm is set to cross the Mississippi within twenty-four hours of sundown on the 18th inst. He put up money on the storms predicted for the 1st and 13th, which money, ($25) was to be forfeited to the Burlington Relief Committee in case of failure.

Scribner's for March will be unusually rich in fiction. Besides the serials there will be a sketch by Joel Chandler Harris, a story "Cordon!" T. R. Sullivan, the scene of which is laid in Paris, and a story of Russian life by Robert Gordon Butler. The frontispiece to the March number of *Scribner's Magazine* will be an engraving of the striking portrait of Thiers by Healy, which is in the possession of ex-Minister Washburne. Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has recently completed a story of a very different kind from anything he has previously done, which he calls "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," and which will appear in the March *Scribner's*. The "prisoner" is a Union soldier who, being wounded and cared for on a Southern plantation, is drawn into closer relations with its owners, and allying his interests with theirs, by his energy and ability transforms the old place into a profitable estate. Apart from its excellence as a story it has a peculiar interest as portraying one phase of the "New South," with which Mr. Harris shows himself to be in thorough sympathy.

If the politician would discover how many men would stand by him, he has but to slide to a bar and call for drinks.

WASHINGTON.

A Begging Circular for a Beggarly Sheet—That Monogamous Lobby—More of the Bill—The "Liberal" Delegates Disappointed—A Just and Able Article, Etc.

NEWS' Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1887.

On the outside of the wrapper of a paper published by the Baptist organization in Utah, is the begging note enclosed. The paper is being gratuitously distributed at present. It may be worth mentioning that the sender of the note makes no claim that the journal has any merit:

DEAR FRIENDS.—We send you a sample copy of the *Mountaineer*, with the hope that you will subscribe for it. The price is only fifty cents a year. Perhaps you will kindly send us, on a postal card, the names of a few acquaintances and friends to whom we might send sample copies, and thus aid the cause. The three Territories represented by the paper are the most interesting and important missionary field of our country; especially is this true of Utah, which has been receiving the attention of the Christian world of late years, and to which the Edmunds-Tucker bill is giving unusual prominence at the present time.

The dispatch from Salt Lake published in the eastern newspapers that a

STRONG MORMON LOBBY

was coming to Washington to pose as monogamist Mormons willing to give up polygamy, created quite a breeze of excitement, and some newspapers went so far as to give editorial mention of the statement, using it as another illustration of the corruptness of the Mormons and their disposition to treason. I see that Delegate Caine has given it a flat denial, and that a tardy and gingerly correction was made from Salt Lake. For all this, however, the original statement is accepted by nine-tenths of the people as true, and this is how the intelligent public is being enlightened. Speaking of the Associated Press agent at Salt Lake, a member of the Associated Press here asked if he was any worse than the *Tribune* butcher who was here some time since. "Worse," exclaimed a Mormon, "worse! Why Lannan's angel's wings are sprouting, half developed. Why, as compared with the agent there, Lannan is actually a gentleman." "Great heaven!" exclaimed the man of news, "I do not profess to know much about the Mormon problem, but I do know a gentleman when I see him, and if—well, I will close the shutters on the subject."

Of course, you are more or less familiar with the nature of the bill as the

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

on the Edmunds-Tucker bill have agreed to report it. The more it is investigated the more it will be found to be Mr. Edmunds' bill. In Tucker's substitute, much of Senator Edmunds' bill was incorporated, and there are but two things of any moment in the measure as understood to be agreed upon, that were not in it as it left the Senate. The two are the test oath section and the appointment of trustees to control the Church property. The former was put in by Tucker, and in the latter Mr. Edmunds has surrendered. These are the only points amounting to anything in which the Vermont senator has not had his own way. The section increasing the penalty for cohabitation is supposed to be stricken out. The one extending the statute of limitations is also gone; that part of the section giving the appointing power to the Governor, of all Territorial, county, precinct and municipal officers, is also lost and even the President is only given the appointment of the probate judges. I may be permitted to say that there was not a lingering doubt that the Senate would never consent to the giving of such enormous patronage to a petty Territorial governor, and especially to a democratic one. The old adage is again verified that "there's many slip 'twixt the cup and the lip;" and despite Mr. Tucker's howling and the life-long labors of "Jack Mormon" R. N. Baskin, as he is known here, the bill is

NOT SATISFACTORY.

There is not a thing in it that the howlers wanted. Though all the rest had been omitted the would-be spoilers had rejoiced beyond measure if the clause giving to Caleb the appointment of officers had been secured and become a law; and without that, all the rest (and there isn't much of it) is vain and empty. Baskin and the rest may now sing with the preacher, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," and when this bill shall pass they will have ample time for meditation before anything else can be got through. No man who knows anything about the situation ever dreams that these howlers will rest until they have the people of Utah under their heels and where they can tax and rob them unmercifully.

There is no denying the fact that these modifications largely increase the probability of the bill passing the Senate and becoming a law by receiving the signature of the President. There is also no disguising the fact that it will work increased hardship upon the Mormons; but it is a fact that it gives to those who have promoted and worked for the bill

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

that they wanted. It is a fair assumption that it will see no greater changes. There is yet another meeting to be held, but its purpose is to perfect the bill in phraseology, rather than for any other purpose. The wording of the test oath section has been changed, but in what way I have been unable to learn. There is good reason to believe it remains in effect substantially as formulated in the Tucker bill; but a report is in circulation that it has been materially broadened and made so that no man who believes in polygamy as a proper condition can vote.

The *Star* of last evening has this to say regarding the test oath section: "It is learned that the section of the anti-polygamy bill passed by the House, which excludes from the registration lists the names of all persons who refused to take the oath to obey the Edmunds act, has been made much more stringent by the conferees. In its present shape the section excludes from registration those who refuse to support the law of 1882 (the Edmunds act) or this amendatory act, or who practice, aid, abet or avow a belief in polygamy. The conferees in adding these restrictions to the original bill were animated by a desire to prevent the encouragement and sustenance of polygamy by persons who keep within the letter of the law by refraining from the practice of polygamy while openly avowing their belief in the doctrine." I feel safe in saying that this may be written down

AS UNTRUE.

The test oath will not be made more stringent than it is at present; and unless, in its wording, some alteration is made which will render it a matter of principle with a Mormon not to take the oath, I do not think there will be any appreciable change in the conditions from what they are at present. The great features are the receiver's suit that will grow out of the forfeiture of Church property and the disfranchisement of women. The House bill adopts largely the views of Senator Morgan, who so vigorously opposed the bill as it passed the Senate in 1886, because of Mr. Edmunds' trustee plan to run the Mormon Church, and hence will probably provoke no opposition in that quarter. There may, however, be some opposion to the section

DISFRANCHISING WOMEN,

though I have no idea that it will prove successful. As it stands at present, the great danger seems to be the formulating of a test oath that will prevent every Mormon from voting. If that shall be done, we will hear no more the necessity for further legislation against the Mormons. Securing the offices, the howlers will glut themselves and will be only too anxious to keep matters quiet.

On the matter of Associated Press dispatches from Salt Lake in regard to the Mormons, I send herewith an original article from this morning's Washington *Gazette*, which is singularly clear:

FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL.—THE INDEFENSIBLE CONDUCT OF THE ENEMIES OF MORMONISM IN UTAH.—Two very significant dispatches were published the past week by papers receiving the Associated Press service from the West. They were both sent by the agent at Salt Lake City, Utah. The first was to the effect that "a strong Mormon lobby had left here yesterday (Monday) for Washington to work against the Edmunds-Tucker bill." Aside from the improbability of this story, owing to the lateness of the session and the stage the bill had arrived at—it having passed both houses of Congress and being in conference—inquiry showed its utter falsity. The dispatch concluded, "The Gentiles here are much discouraged at the delay and begin to dread another failure of Congress to assert itself against

MORMON TREASON."

If this dispatch had been a "special" to some paper it might have been excusable and would have been comparatively harmless; but when it was sent broadcast over the country by a prejudiced agent of the Western Associated Press, it was an outrage. The object of that association is to collect and distribute news with fairness and impartiality, and it is but simple justice to say that it does it without fear or favor in this city, as well as in a vast majority of other places. There are exceptions to all rules, however, and a black sheep will manage occasionally to get into the herd. In this instance the black sheep seems to be the representative of the Western Associated Press at Salt Lake City. Through prejudice or hatred of the Mormons the dispatches from that point are purposely couched in language calculated to create a most unfavorable impression of these people. The editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, as agent of the Western Associated Press, most certainly goes

OUT OF HIS WAY

to stigmatize the Mormons as traitors, until they are proven guilty of treason in open court.

The Constitution of the United States clearly defines treason, and the Mormons, while they may be fanatics, have as yet done nothing of a treasonable nature that people in this section have heard of.

The second dispatch refers to a portion of an editorial which was to appear in the Salt Lake *Tribune*, whose editor is the agent of the Western Associated Press. As editor he writes an article for publication in his own paper, and as agent of a powerful association of newspapers he heralds the editorial from one end of the land to the other as "news," urging Congress, in terms which can only be characterized as a glaring attempt to bulldoze that body, to hurry and agree on and adopt a stringent act directed against the Mormons. As editor he has a perfect right to publish his opinions, but as agent of the Western Associated Press he certainly goes

OUT OF BOUNDS

when he sends out such stuff broadcast and calls it "news."

The gentleman not only misuses his trust, but abuses the confidence reposed in him by his superiors in the Associated Press. *The Sunday Gazette* uses the Associated Press dispatches, and is well acquainted with the personnel of the association here as well as in New York, and it believes the officials, to a man, in this part of the country are honorable, high-minded gentlemen. Not one of them would for a moment stoop to use his office for personal gain. All are animated by a high sense of honor, and the remark applies particularly to Mr. William Henry Smith, the general manager in New York, and Mr. McKee, the manager here. But to return to the Mormon business.

THE TRUTH IS

that for many years the only news by the Associated Press from Utah has emanated from the office of this same *Tribune*. It has always come poisoned with prejudice, and is always one-sided.

The Mormons may be a very dangerous people, and their polygamous ideas are certainly to be condemned, but they are human beings and are entitled to the least common justice. This the aforesaid editor, or rather agent, does not accord them. The people of the States as a consequence have heard but one side of the story and are necessarily prejudiced. They should be given a chance to hear both sides. This is but fair play and "fair play is a jewel."

WALTON WOLD.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

London Merchants Awaiting German Election Results.

MURDEROUS STRIKERS PLOT.

A German Editor in Trouble for Lying.

A PEACE SOCIETY OBJECTS, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Waiting for the Verdict.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The merchants and shippers of this city engaged in trade with Germany are doing no business, and are waiting with feverish anxiety the result of the elections which take place in that country today.

The Car Difficulty.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—On the corner of Kneel and Federal streets stands a four story brick residence block containing hundreds of inhabitants. The lowest class of narrow stairs run from both streets to the roof, furnishing opportunities for ingress and egress that have often baffled the police. On the top of this building, arranged in heaps just inside the narrow and shallow wooden coping, was found by the police a miscellaneous assortment of bricks and paving stones. It is thought they were to be used for an attack upon the cars which pass this building. The possibilities of an attack of this nature upon the cars, if that was the object aimed at, are simply horrible to contemplate. A shower of bricks descending from this height on the crowded horse cars under the cloak of darkness would have been murderous in the result, with slight possibility of tracing the perpetrators. The South Boston road was at once notified and so the cars were taken off each night, despite the public inconvenience and police stationed in the vicinity.

An Editor in Trouble.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The editor of the *Tagsblatt* has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for printing a story that the Czar had shot Herr Villaume, a military attache of the legation at St. Petersburg.

Heavy Fire.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 21.—Rugg block on Washington street, a large four-story brick structure, burned early this morning. The loss will probably reach one hundred thousand dollars.

They Want Peace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the House to-day, Randall presented a memorial of the Rhode Island Radical Peace Society against expenditures for vessels and fortifications, and asking for wise statesmanship, which will submit grave questions of dispute between nations to the arbitrament of reason and international law. Referred.

Resigned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The resignation of Judge Samuel Treat, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, has been forwarded to the President.

Railroad Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was held today. The old board of directors, with the exception of W. W. Phelps, who is succeeded by W. B. Astor, was chosen. The report of the year's business shows that 7,164,209 tons of coal were transported, against 6,711,634 tons the preceding year. The gross floating debt at the end of the year was $660,700.09, of which $312,273.09 has already been paid.

—Reports from all over the Territory of Montana says that losses to the cattle industry will be very heavy.

There are said to be 22 different causes of headache, which, strangely enough, is about the number of popular alcoholic beverages. But, of course there is no connection.

Printers might like to know that the entire Scriptures contain 2,775,269 ems in diamond and 2,807,840 ems in nonpareil. It would take a printer a year and a half to put the Scriptures in type at the rate of 5,000 ems per day.

A man who has kept account of the number of kisses exchanged with his wife since their union consents to its publication, as follows: First year, 36,500; second year, 16,000; third year, 3,650; fourth year, 120; fifth year, 2. He then left off keeping the record.

Belgium has passed a law making drunkenness a crime. Any person found intoxicated outside his own doors is fined and imprisoned. A second clause of the bill hits the seller of the liquor. In Switzerland a man cannot get a drop of liquor except through agents authorized by the government.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, FEBRUARY 23RD.

The Musical Event of the Season!

ONLY APPEARANCE
Of the World's Greatest Contralto, Mme. Z.

TREBELLI!

The Champion Vilionist, M. Ovide

MUSIN,

And the Celebrated Pianist, Herr Paul

STEINDORFF!

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME!

PRICES, $1.00, 75c. and 50cts.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Tickets for sale at Theatre and Union Ticket Office, at 10 a. m.

Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8.

READY

REFERENCES.

THE SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED and improved, of this most excellent work, has lately been published and is now for sale at the

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

IT IS

Almost Indispensable

TO

Every Home and Foreign Missionary

and is a desirable acquisition also to every student of theology and other person who values the means of advocating and defending scripturally and historically the principles of the Gospel.

The wishes of the Compilers, that the work be published without profit so as to be within the reach of every person desiring it, have been studied in this as well as the first edition, and therefore no discount except for cost of postage is allowed to dealers.

The book is bound in four different styles and sent postpaid to any address at the following

PRICES:

45 Cents, 55 Cents, 85 Cents, and $1.10.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN EXECUTION TO me directed by the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, I shall expose at Public Sale, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, on the first day of March, 1887, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, interest, claim and estate which John D. Graham holds of, in, and to certain real estate situate in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, described as follows, to wit:

Part of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 2 south, Range 1 east, beginning on the south bank of an irrigation ditch on the south boundary of Lorin E. Forbush's claim, south 184 rods from the northwest corner of the east half of said quarter section, thence by said claim along the south bank of said irrigation ditch south 64 deg. east 25.4 rods to the centre of an open street north and south; thence along the center of said street south 29.8 rods to the center of the county road east and west; thence west along the centre of said county road 23 rods to the west boundary line of the east half of said quarter section, thence north 42.2 rods to place of beginning; containing 5.2 acres.

Also part of the west half of said quarter section, beginning at the northwest corner of said quarter section, thence south 12 rods; thence along an old ditch south 57¼ deg. east 19 rods; thence along said ditch north 19 deg. east 6.3 rods; thence along the centre of an irrigation ditch south 63¼ deg. east 45 rods; thence along ditch bank and brush fence south 63¼ deg. E. 7 26.6 rods to the east boundary of west half of said quarter section; thence north 22.2 rods to a ditch on the south boundary of Lorin E. Forbush's claim; thence by said claim along said ditch north 64 deg. west 20.4 rods; thence onward by said claim along the centre of water ditch north 71¼ deg. west 28 rods to the north boundary of said quarter section; thence west along the north boundary of said quarter section 35.4 rods to place of beginning, containing 6.92 acres.

Also beginning in the centre of a 4-rod street south two rods, and south 85¾ deg. west 14 3-10 rods, more or less from the southeast corner Carson & Buzzo's survey on the southeast quarter of Section 29 T. 2 S., R. 1 W., and west 70 5-10 rods and north 9 4-10 rods, from the southeast corner, southeast quarter of said section 29, thence south 9 4-10 rods, thence east 21 5-10 rods to centre of 3 rod street, thence on centre line of said street north 11 2-10 rods to centre of 4-rod street east and west, thence on centre line of said street south 85¾ deg. west 21 6 10 rods to place of beginning, containing one and 35-100 acres of land.

Also beginning in centre of 3-rod street west 49 1-5 rods from the northeast corner of northeast quarter Section 35, T. 2 S., R. 1 W., thence west 21 5-10 rods, thence south 11 5-10 rods, thence east 21 5-10 rods to centre of 3 rod street, thence north on centre of said street 11 5-10 rods to place of beginning, containing one and 55-100 acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Also all the water right on or to each of said pieces belonging or in any wise vested or accrued.

To be sold as the property of John D. Graham at the suit of James McKnight.

Terms of sale, CASH.

FRANK H. DYER,
U. S. Marshal.

Dated February 9th, 1887.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys as it corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, prompt and effectually move the Liver to action, regulate the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. Hragon, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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CITY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE CITY TAXES ASSESSED to Georgena Jennings, for the year 1886, amounting to One Dollar and Fifty Cents, became delinquent on the first day of November, and still remain unpaid;

Therefore, I, M. W. Taylor, Collector of Salt Lake City, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Section 17 of "An Ordinance to Provide for Assessing and Collecting City Taxes," passed March 12th, 1878, and by the provisions of Section 6 of an amendment to said ordinance, passed March 16th, 1880, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

Seven and one half (7½) by nine and one third (9⅓) rods of Lot (1), and all of Lots Two (2), Three (3) and Four (4), Block Ninety four (94), Plot D, Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, in front of the City Hall, Salt Lake City, on the 10th day of March, 1887, at Twelve o'clock M.

M. W. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Assessor and Collector's Office, No. 8, City Hall, Salt Lake City, February 12th, 1887.

CITY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS, THE CITY TAXES ASSESSED to Richard Crackles, for the year 1886, amounting to One Dollar, became delinquent on the first day of November, and still remain unpaid;

Therefore, I, M. W. Taylor, Collector of Salt Lake City, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of Section 17 of "An Ordinance to Provide for Assessing and Collecting City Taxes," passed March 12th, 1878, and by the provisions of Section 6 of an amendment to said ordinance, passed March 16th, 1880, have levied upon the following named property, to wit:

Six (6) by Seven (7) Rods of Lot Three (3), Block Ten (10), Plot G, Salt Lake City Survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, in front of the City Hall, Salt Lake City, on the 10th day of March, 1887, at Twelve o'clock M.

M. W. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Assessor and Collector's Office, No. 8, City Hall, Salt Lake City, February 12th, 1887.

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50 Dozen ALL LINEN, Huck Towels, at 75cts. per dozen.
1000 Yards White Pique, at 6cts.
50 Pieces, 42 inch Cashmere, (best colors) at 25cts. per yard.
25 " 38 inch Cut Cashmere, " at 27cts. per yard.
25 " All Wool, 42 inch French Dress Goods, at 42cts., reduced from 75cts.
25 Pieces 44 inch All Wool Camel's Hair Canvas Cloth and 42 inch French Plain Dress Goods, in Dark and Tan Shades, at 55cts. per yard, worth $1.25.
24-inch English Dress Goods, in patterns of 12 to 14 yards, at $1.65 each.
60 Dozen Ladies' Ingrain German Cotton Hose, (best colors) at 20cts. per pair.
50 Dozen Misses' All Wool Hose, (best colors) at 25cts. per pair.
4-Button Kid Gloves, in good shades, at 50cts.
100 Pieces Hamburg Embroideries, at 3cts. per yard.
100 " " " at 7cts. per yard.
100 " " " at 10cts. per yard.
50 Dozen Ladies' Linen Collars, at 7½cts. a piece.
25 Boxes Handsome Crape Lisse Ruching, at 25cts. per yard.
25 Dozen Children's White Swiss Embroidered Caps, at 15cts. each.
25 " " " " " at 25cts. each.
25 " All Wool Jersey Caps, at 10cts. each.

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