EVENING NEWS. Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

April 23, 1686 IMPARTIAL ENFORCEMENT OF

THE LAWS SINCE the return from the East of the newly appointed Marshal for Utah, accounts of "interviews" with the gentleman have appeared in local papers. Placed side by side the published views of the victim of reportorial investigation seem somewhat contradictory. This is to be accounted for by the fact that in most instances some coloring is given by the hand of the newspaper artist who touches up the "interview." It is very rare that the exact language of a person who responds to the inquiries of a man after items appears in print. Unintentionally perhaps-though often for a purposethe notions or wishes of the reporter of the interviewed, and the public are misled according to the confidence reposed in the paper containing the ac-

Marshal Dyer is represented on one cute the law fairly, lawfully and impartially and not in the spirit of persecution or vindictiveness. The latter seems to be the most reasonable view to take of the new officer's intentions. But the very idea that he should have such matter. We made our argument on the pathetic, kind hearted lady, was intentions or express them, is scouted bail question, which proved beyond so overcome by the spectacle that she Marshal, and they rush to the rescue of the incoming officer as though the utterance of such sentiments is enough to condemn him in the eyes of every "Gentile" in the Territory.

What does this prove to a rational mind? Is it not unmistakable evidence that the impartial execution of the law is utterly obnoxious to the clique represented by the vile morning Marshal Dyer from the imputation that he will endeavor to execute the law so as to avoid the charge of persecuting one class of the community. They seem to consider the report of such an intention a reproach to the gentleman in advance of were never known to treat a local question fairly or to sustain anything that is impartial. Out of their own mouths they should be judged, and this attempt to pledge the gentleman to a repetition of the infamies of his predecessor, and an avoidance of a course that fair-minded people would approve, must fill every "Gentile" who is not drawn into the current of the rule or ruin "Liberal" maelstrom. with ineffable disgust.

We do not pretend to know what the new Marshal's intentions are. But it is to be presumed, without evidence to the contrary, that they are to carry out the policy which Prest. Cleveland has plainly expressed on more than one notable occasion. It is beyond question that the President does not approve of persecution, nor the excesses which have disgraced many of the proceedings under the regulations of the expiring official. "A vigorous enforcement of the laws," does not mean the pursuing of a class of alleged offenders, with almost entire obliviou in regard to others. It does not mean a fanatical devotion to the execution of one law and the ignoring of the rest. It does not mean the violation of law and decency in violent efforts to exhibit zeal in a given direction. It does not mean the singling out of "Mormons" as jobjects of vengeance and apathy in regard to anti-"Mormon" criminals. It does not mean delight in putting to needless trouble land distress, people who are not even accused of crime. It does not mean a reign of terror under the ravages of brutes who know no reand insulting the aged, the youthful and the timid. It does not mean playing into the hands of a villainous clique of coaspirators scheming for political control.

We do not expect any officer required to work in the execution of the laws to act so as to please the people whose cause we advocate. The President of the United States is sworn to execute the laws. He is not responsible for the laws which he finds upon the statute books when he assumes office. He is not to pass upon their justice or injustice. While he is in power he is to see that they are faithfully executed. President Cleveland must not be blamed for the wrongs embodied in the Edmunds law, nor for the partial and varied rulings of the courts. But he can use a powerful influence to secure an impartial execution of that law, and to see that one law is not made paramount to the exclusion of others or the avoidance of their enforcement. And this we understand is what he intends to do in regard to Utah.

Marshal Dyer must not be expected to favor the "Mormons" in any way, nor to neglect his duties as an executive officer. If warrants of arrest or other legal process are put into his hands to serve; he and his assistants must be expected to serve them with all diligence, dispatch and general efficiency. He must not consult personal feeling either one way or another. In assuming office he agrees to perform its duties. But he can do all this and not be a bitter partizan.

He need not devote himself to the oppression of a class. He can be impartial. He can be a gentleman if mails, it is gratifying to learn that the an arresting officer. He can surround Postmaster General intends to probe himself with men instead of brutes. He can discountenance lawlessness in his deputies. He can avoid excess. He can employ decent aides and not send into ladies bed chambers filthy libertines whose presence is an insult THE action of Governor Murray in exto every decent man and positively tending executive elemency to a numdisgusting to virtuous women. He can ber of inmates of the penitentlary proceed under the restrictions of the yesterday created considerable interlaws in executing the laws, and not est. The step was not taken premapermit the overriding of those turely, the reasons for it having been restrictions which the laws have carefully and attentively considered. placed upon the actions of officers. In An exceedingly large number of a word, he can execute the law law- petitions for pardon of different confully and in a way that will not offend victs had been before him for a long any law-abiding and intelligent citi- time. He was about to step out of of-

vance that he will gain the ill-will of should dispose of those applications the clique represented by the sheets in some shape, and not leave them as that protend, in his behalf, to repudi- a species of "unfinished business." In ate the idea that he will act with fair- disposing of them he discarded those ness and carry out the policy indicated that idid not, in his opinion, present by the President who nominated him. reasons of sufficient force to justify Time will tell whether or no he has the the interposition of the pardoning nerve and independence of character power, and after a due consideration to take a straightforward course with-

and lawful discharge of the disagreeso long as they are lawful and performed, not in the spirit of vengeance and spite, but with that impartiality

DODGING THE ISSUE.

WITH its common-shuffling and pre

action on this or any other question." petition, and is using all its blackguard | release. influence to get them discharged from their employment in consequence of their refusal. Its idea of "loyalty" is was indescribable. The other seven acquiescence in all its schemes and had been notified in the afternoon in deviltry, and failure to endorse any- relation to their having been pardoned, which it shrieks about is freedom to acted upon. In consequence he are worked into the allegedistatements | abuse everything "Mormon," but not to disagree with any of its projects. hold of the local offices and the money penitentiary. Emerson was brought of the tax-payers, and the only chance out and the news of his pardon confor them to succeed is to procure the veyed to him. He tried to speak, and hand as endorsing all the excesses and disfranchisement of everybody who after a great effort said: "This is the outrages perpetrated upon the people of | will not vote for them. Their rapacity | happiest day of my life." His face be-Utah under the shameful Ireland is only excelled by their ineffable im- gan to work with the influence of powregime, and as ready to continue them pudence. Their memorial is an ex- erful emotion, and the tears ran down when he fully enters upon the duties of pression of both. And their organ is his face like rain. Finally, in his office; and on the other hand as de- so mad because three young men em- broken accents he said: "Gentletermined to carry out the policy of ployed at the Post Office declined to men, I have been in this place nearly President Cleveland, which is to exe- support this most damnable scheme, that it seeks to injure them personally. If this is not trying to ruin where it nothing about that crime for which I cannot rule, what is it?

The Tribune says we have dropped the Bergen ball case to take up this like a child. Mrs. Dow, a symby the apologists for the outgoing dispute that on the Tribune principle the Bergen bail was excessive. But it the few other spectators of the dramis of no use to wander off into side atic incident were also greatly affected. issues and follow the track of a journalistic serpent that never pursues the straight path in a controversy. Both in the Bergen case and the case of the three young men the Tribune representative of pot house "loyalty," dodges the point in question, switches off into a side track, tries to divert atvaporer and its paltry little evening tention from the main subject (and echo? They ostentatiously .defend throws mud. When we have made our point there is ino necessity to waste time and space, on valu repetitions and inappropriate chatterings.

INTERESTING TO SHEEP MEN. any action. This is tantamount to an THE call to the wool growers of Utah, intimation that if he attempts to be Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevfair, if he does not bend his energies in ada, which appears in our advertising BY TELEGRAPH, one direction, and that to suit the in- columns is worthy of special notice. A famous designs of the clique, he will be mass convention is appointed for Monassailed by the vulgar scribes who day, May 3rd, at 10 a.m. in this city. All wool growers and wool dealers are interested in the subject which will then be discussed.

The Morrison bill, which is shortly to come before Congress, preposes to put wool on the free list. The reduction of the tariff on wool has already damaged the sheep interest considerably, and the admission of foreign wools into this country free of duty will ruin it in many places entirely. It may be for the greatest good

of the greatest number that American wool growers shall be brought into competition with foreign producers. If woolen goods would of proportion in the natural course of the masses of the people would be measurably benefitted. But it is not this shows a slight advance in the cost ducers. If woolen goods would sure that this would be the result of such a reduction in the price of the raw material as would be occasioned by placing it on the free list. It is quite likely that the chief profits

would go to the manufacturers. It is in their interest that the change is proposed. What would be a rich thing for them would be a poor thing for the sheep men. The latter cannot well compete with the foreign wool men who have the advantage of cheap labor and low value of the stock.

The sheep industry of the United States has grown into large dimensions under the limited protection which the tariff has afforded, but if that is withdrawn under present circumstances the sheep interest must decline and disaster overtake many people.

The object of the meeting is to take action so as to bring this matter properly before the attention of Congress spect to womanhood, and who delight and to protest against time proposition in spreading dismay and in humiliating in the Morrison bill. Everybody who is engaged in the wool-growing industry should be present or be represented at the Mass Convention.

THE LETTER STEALING.

SPECIAL from Washington to the Salt Lake Herald announces that the Best-Fordham letter stealing matter is to be officially investigated. Other cases of tampering with the mails will also, be the subject of inquiry. This is so far satisfactory. People who have cause for complaint should prepare themselves with facts and data to present when the investigation takes place. The times when lost letters were posted, and all known particulars should be noted, so that the cause of their disappearance may be traced and the letter thieves if possible be brought to grief.

In referring to this matter a few days ago we spoke of a letter mailed at a Post Office in Idaho, which had failed to reach its destination in this city and said it was not known whether the fault was on the Utah and Northern, the Utah Central or the Salt Lake Post Office. We have since learned that the letter has been recovered and that the fault in that case was not with either. Postmaster Browe exerted himself with praiseworthy diligence to obtain light on the matter, and we take pleasure in stating that no blame whatever can be attached to his office in relation to it. As the District Attorney is fascinated with the work of pursuing the "Mormons" and has neither time nor inclination to

THE PARDONING OF PRISON-

ERS. fice, and he felt it to be but But if he does, he is warned in ad- justice to his successor that he

and lawful discharge of the disagree- itately, and not without some aphim, and do not expect to complain of takes. If he has committed any his official acts, however unpleasant errors in his recent action they are en-they may prove to some of our friends, tire unintentional. Besides the strength of the points presented in the applications, those taking part in behalf of most of the applicants have and fairness which the public as well been generally persons of more or less as the President has the right to antic- influence, including Judges, District Attorneys, members of the bar, U.S.

"Marshal and others. Probably the most interesting case of any of those on which the clemency of the Territorial executive was exercised was that of John Emerson. Many varication the Tribune tries to wiggle out of its position in regard to the people have all along believed in his three young men who declined to sign innocence, and others had grave doubts the conspirators' petition to Congress as to his guilt. Among those who befor the disfranchisement of all the came convinced of his innocence were "Mormons." It says now, "We claim Bishop Clawson and Mr. Nicholson, no right to force any one's opinions or who arrived at that conclusion after a close examination of all the facts. They, Yet it still calls the young men "dis- with Judge Hoge and others, made loyal" because they would not sign the strong efforts toward obtaining his

The effect on Emerson when first notified of the action of the Governor thing it favors is sufficient evidence of causing him to get the idea that his 'disloyalty to the nation." The liberty case had not been favorably completely broke down. Later the two gentlemen named as having inter-A few plotting villains want to get ceded in his behalf, arrived at the six years, and I declare before God I am innocent; I am innocent; I know was put here." Then he broke down altogether and sobbed and cried could not refrain from weeping, and It is a matter of great regret that some of those who were pardoned should have so far forgotten the kind act of the Governor as to disgrace themselves by getting into a drunken row last night in a place of ill-repute. Such conduct is disgusting and reprehensible. It should be remembered, however, that this incident should not be used as reflecting upon the Governor for the interposition of his elemency, as the conduct of these men last night has no bearing upon the reasons for his action. It was based solely on facts and representations connected with the crimes for which they were held in durance.

AMERICAN. LATEST BY LIGHTNING. The Strike Raising the Price of

ER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINS

New York, 23.—The strike of workmen in the Williamsburg sugar refineries has boomed prices of consumers' sugars. Granulated sugar was quoted at 6% on Saturday last; yestorday it reached 7%. It is said prices are sure to advance still higher. The stock of refined sugar on hand amounts practically to nothing. Business has been slack and dealers have been buying sugar in quantities just sufficient ing sugar in quantities just sufficient to supply the demand. Now that the country demand has increased, the strike has caused prices to advance out measurably benefitted. But it is not of the raw material, which is not ac counted for by the present strike, but which will account for semething of the advance in price; of refined sugar. The strike however has tended very much to strengthen the advance.

A Through Line. COLUMBUS,O., 20.—President Green, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, says in his report that arrangements have been made between the Chicago & Atlantic, Kana-wha & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio ter a through line from Chicago to Newport News.

Another Strike in Texas San Antonio, Tex., 23.—The plasterers at work throughout the city all struck yesterday, demanding \$3 for eight hours or \$4 for tea hours work per day. No trouble has yet re-

HELENA, Ark., 23.—Last night the levee at Cidtown, 16. miles south of here, broke on the Arkansas side, and in a short time the channel had been worn away by the escaping waters. There is no hope of closing the break while the water of the river remains at its present depth. A thousand acres of fertile cotton lands have already been overflowed, and it is estimated that a million acres will be submerged before the levees can be repaired. The inhabitants of this region had expected this calamity for some time and had removed their stock and refrained from planting their regular crops, so that the actual damage will not be very

The Labor Committee Ques Knights of Labor.

Washington, 23.—The fourth day's session of the House committee on labor difficulties in the southwest was labor difficulties in the southwest was opened at 11 a.m. by the examination of Frederick S. Turner, general secretary and treasurer of the Kaights of Labor. During the progress of the examination, the chairman asked: "in your statement you used the word 'order,' in reference to the men going back to work. I want to know whether the central power of your organization can 'order' men to work, or order them to quit work?" Turner—The general laws do not contemplate strikes.

Chairman—That is not the question.

Turner (hesitatingly.)—Well—I do not understand that if we issued an order for the men to go to work they would refuse to go, no matter who ordered them out. Ordered them out.

Craine — You have no power to order a strike have you? Turner—Yes. Chairman (With an air of surprise)-

Chairman (With an air of surprise)—
You have?
Turner—Yes. There is ino law on
our constitution governing strikes.
We do not believe it strikes.
Craine—Then where do you derive
your power to order strikes?
Turner—We have not power directly
to order a strike, but we have power
to approve or to disapprove of a
strike.
Craine—Was this strike approved or Craine-Was this strike approved or

disapproved?
Turner-We never knew anything from Hopkins. It has never been approved.

Crain—Then I suppose the power is vested in you to direct the men to return to work?

Turner—Yes.

Being questioned on the subject of arbitration, Turner said he had read the President's message on that point to-day, and thoroughly agreed with it. He believed there should be some fixed tribunal of arbitration.

The committee after hearing Mr. The committee after hearing Mr. Turner closed its sitting in Washington and arranged that the members should leave this city for St. Louis on Monday morning.

The Lake Shore Bond Still Blocked. CHICAGO, 19.—The situation here on the Lake Shore road remains unchanged. Several conferences have been held this morning between officials of the road and the switchmen, but no result has been reached. The sheriffs' posse has not visited the grounds at Forty-third Street up to noon. The crowd assembled there at that hour was of great magnitude.

disposing of them he discarded those that idid not, in his opinion, present reasons of sufficient force to justify the interposition of the pardoning power, and after a due consideration of all the points for and against, acted upon the remainder. The

We only ask for an impartial Governor did not act precip- old men to get back to work at their porarily staying, this afternoon, old men to get back to work at their own request without any stipulation whatever on our part. Eight non-Union men returned to work along with the Union men formerly in our employ. The men brought here from other cities will not be put to work in our yards here. The order for the men to return to work was telegraphed from the general offices of the Lake Shore Co., at 2:36 p.m. and within ten minutes the switch engines began to leave the round house."

porarily staying, this afternoon, and up to the time of our going to press had not been found. She wore a red bood and light-colored apron. She should be returned to the residence mentioned on Pirst South Street, or to the Tithing office.

DEATHS.

Forty-Four Street Cars Started. New York, 23.—The police were on hand early to-day to guard the men who are running cars on the Third Ayenue surface railroad. The cars began running at 7:30 o'clock. No excitement whatever around the depot-Up to 10 o'clock, forty-four cars had

FOREIGN. LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS-PATCHES.

Madrid, 23.—The Spanish sanitary council has authorized the practice of inoculation discovered by Dr. Ferran in the event of a recurrence of the cholera in Spain. France will Protest but not Coerce

Paris, 23.—De Freycinet announced during the meeting of the Cabinet vesterday that the government was participating in endeavors of the Powers to urge Greece to keep the peace. It is understood that France will join the other Powers in the issue of an ultimatum insisting upon Greece abandon-ing her warlike preparations, but will refuse to join them in any naval de-mostration intended to coerce Greece.

THE FAR EAST.

By the steamer City of New York, which arrived in San Francisco April 17th, advices were received from Hong Kong to March 22d and from Yokohama to the 31s:2

CHERA! The situation in Canton remains' quiet. The news of the firing on the Seattle mob by troops in protection of the Chinese was received with expres-A Canton correspondent of the China Mail, says that the Viceroy of Canton has officially denied having made any allusions to reprisals in his telegrams to the Chinese Minister at Washing-

The steamer Leeve, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, ran ashore March 18, on the rocks near Talchow. She soon sank in ten fath-oms of water. The boats were low-ered, but one was swamped, seven of its occupants being drowned. The re-mainder made their way safely to

At Sunghong, Sunday, March 7th, a mob attacked the Catholic Church and looted it. Afterwards they went to the orphanage near by, drove all the occupants out and destroyed the building, leaving nothing but the walls standing. The timely arrival of a detachment of soldiers only prevented both buildings being burned.

By a fire which occurred at Ogi-Machi, a suburb of Yokohama, recent-ly, some 80 houses were burned, and the services of the crews of the United States steamers Ossipee and Merion prevented the spread of the flames. On the 26th of March, at 11 p.m., the teamer Venetia, of the Peuinsular and Priental line, went ashore in the Kii

March 30, a new man-of-war, Musa-shikan, was launched at Yokoshka. She is 200 feet long, of 1,400 tons dis-placement, and has engines of 1,600 horse-power. She will have seven Krupp guns and four Nordenfeldts, be-sides six Whitehead torpedoes. She is regarded as a great acquisition to the

A native paper, the Jiji Shimpo, has adopted some novel ideas in advertising. Recently it gave out a let of cakes bearing the information in frosting that there were "only two good things in the world"—the Jiji Shimpo and the cakes we were enjoying. It is and the cakes we were enjoying. It is moreover, quite a common occurrence to see huge kites bearing the well-known name of the journal floating on The growth of the tea plants is very

The growth of the tea plants is very salisafetory this season owing to the favorable weather which has prevailed, and the new shoots are spronting in all districts. It is expected that the first packages of new tea will arrive at Yokohama about the 29th of April unless the leaves become damaged by frost. If this does not becur, the first lot of new will be exported by the American steamer which is to leave Yokohama on the 29th of April.

A large number of Mexican idollars have been freely circulated in Osaka of late, but as forged or bad dollars have often been presented at the branch of the Nippon Ginko in that city; for exchange into convertible notes, a Chinese expert has been employed at the bank to examine all dollars tendered. However, so many dollars received by the bank have turned out bad, that it has been decided to refuse to exchange notes for dollars in the to exchange notes for dollars in the

The price of rice has risen and great isquietude prevails among the people a Seoul, though disturbances are not kely to ensue. On February 6th the King made a proclamation that no one should in future have hereditary slaves. His Majesty has also strictly forbidden the sale of slave boys and girls.

The Corean Government intends to establish a college and primary school at Seoul, and have engaged as teachers several American Professors, who were to arrive from San Francisco. Tal On Kun has been highly provoked by the government arresting his servants and has threatened to leave Seoul and return to China again. The Chinese minister, Yen Segal, is endeavoring to arrange the misunder-standing between him and the King, but a reconciliation has not yet been exceed.

Min Yong-ih recently started for a tour through Furope and America, taking a considerable quantity of money with him. He had a circular mote or letter of credit, worth some £2,090, but this was stolen from him on arriving in Hong Kong, by one of his companions, a certain Min Chuho, who decamped with the money and is said to have gone to America.

The police of Seoul have arrested the remaining accomplices of the rioters, and eight persons were sentenced to capital punishment and ten persons were punished according to the magnitude of their crimes. The chief cunuch, tude of their crimes. The chief cunuch, Bun-yu-yo, was transported to Chung-chong-do on suspicion of complicity in the plot. The criminals were drawn on ox wagons through the streets of Seoul, and executed outside of the Western Small Gate of the city well. A correspondent, who visited the execution ground on the following day, saw eight corpses cruelly mutilated, one being cut in two lengthwise. The heads and four limbs of henious criminals are as a rule pickled and carried publicly throughout the eight divisions of Corea. The mutilated bodies are usually exposed for three days, after which period the relatives of the criminals are permitted to interthem.

A letter was received at Seoul on February 19th by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, purporting to come from
an Admiral of the United States navy.
It was addressed to "Kim Ok-kyun,
Minister of Foreign Affairs," and ran
thus: "The President and Secretary
of the Navy are in sympathy with the
revolution which you attempted to
carry out last year, but think that the
means you employed were of too radical (1) a nature. The particulars concerning your revolution have been related to the American Government by
Minister Foote; but though you
have the cerdial sympathy of this Government, it will be impossible to send
troops to your assistance, as you have
requested in your recent letters. If
this were done, Japan and China, as
well as the European Powers, would
have just cause for complaint. Neither
can men-of-war be dispatched to aid
you in carrying out your plans. Yet
we place implicit confidence in your
good judgment and wish you success.

This remarkable communication has
thrown the Corean Government into
great consternation. Kim Ok-kyun

great consternation. Kim Ok-kyun has evidently sent a letter to the American Government, signing himself "Minister of Foreign Affairs." The Corean Foreign Office, says a Japan vernacular paper has already for-

ROMNEY-In the Twentieth Ward, Salt Lake City, April 23, 1 86, Jane Jamieson omney, wife of Elder George Romney; orn at Paisley, Scotland, April 13, 1829. Notice of funeral will be announced here

GRIFFIN.-In this city, April 22d, 1836, of heart and kidney disease, Jackson Gerald, son of Jackson D. and Hannah Griffin, born November 1, 1878. Funeral services at Seventh Ward meeting ouse at 10 a. lm. on Saturday. Friends of the family invited to attend.

DICKSON-At Safford, Graham County, Arizona, July 29, 1885, of material fever, Robert Dickson, aged 78 years. He embraced the Gospei in 1839, became well acquainted with the Prophet Joseph smith, migrated to Utah in 1852, lived for a number of years in the 7th Ward, where he taught school, as well as in the 14th Ward, where subsequently he resided; faithfully performed three missions and finally removed to Arizona. He lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint .-COM

HOOD-At Almy, Uintala County, Wyoning Territory, April 8th, 1886, of dropsy Angelina, daughter of Peter and Mary Hood; born April 4th, 1874, at East Benhar, Linlithgowshire, Scotland. Mill. Star, please copy.

BROWN-At Springville, on the 11th inst. Lydia Miller Brown. Deceased was born at New Holland, Lancaster County, Penn., March 4, 1814. She became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints soon after its organization, and was earnnestly and faithfully associated therewith until death .- fCom.

POPE-At Randolph, Utah, April 13, 1886, of dropsy, Elizabeth Pearce, wife of Edwin She was born May 6, 1845; was a kind and effectionate wife and mother, and a faithful Latter-day Saint. She leaves a husband three children and a host of friends to nourn her death.

BROWN.-In Joseph City, Sevier Co., April 5, 1886, by accidental drowning, Lilly, daughter of Nelson and Mary C. Brown; aged 1 year 3 months and 13 days.

WANTED. A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND Iron for a small family. Enquire at 346, Fourth East Street.

TO WORK ON SHARES. 45 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, WITH good water right, 4 or 5 acres in lucern, situated one mile east of Union Fort, Salt Lake County. Enquire of C. DENNEY.

DESERT NEWS OFFICE, or Joseph Vance, Union Fort.

FLOWING WELLS Channel, near Tanabe. The passengers were safely landed, and the following day the vessel was got affoat and proceeded to Yokohama.

SHAW & WALLACE

Are now prepared (after a wide experience) to Are now prepared (after a wide expenence) to DRIVE WELLS OF SINK WELLS

AND PUT IN PUMPS, any part of the city or neighboring set tlements. Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, terms etc., address H. C. WALLACE, 164 North, Second West St., Salt Lake CRy. d&s lme

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1886

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Hon. Register of Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Salt Lake City, U. T., on Saturday, May 15, 1886, viz: Thomas W. Morgan, Tsansmuted H. E. No. 4275, for the N. W. Quarter Sec. 22, T. 3, S. R. 4 W.

his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: William Carter, of Salt Lake City, U. T. John Pickett,
John Jones,
John Butterfield, D. WEBB, Register . def6w Stayner & Simmons, Atty's.

NOTICE!

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF UTAH, COLORADO, WYOMING, IDAHO AND NEVADA.

THE WOOL GROWERS OF UTAH, through the officers of the Wool Growers' Association, respectfully request your attendance at a Mass Convention of all persons directly interested in this great industry, to be held in this City on Monday, May 3rd at 18 o'clock a. m., and that all associations of Wool Growers in your respective States and Territories send delegates to the same, for the purpose of entering, such protest and taking such action in the matter of the proposed reduction of the tariff on Wool as shall seem wise and most effective.

R. L. HOWARD, Secretary. CLASS IN OBSTETRICS DR. MAGGIE C. SHIPP, Will commence a class in OBSTETRICS ON MAY 8rd,

At her Office, No. 16 MAIN STREET. Tuition per Term......\$10.00 BRICK-MAKERS. TO RENT.

BRICK YARD AND BRICK MAKING apparatus, First Ward, this city. For terms, see or address A. M. MUSSER, BOX B, THIS CITY. OLD GLASS WANTED.

THE SALT LAKE GLASS WORKS will pay \$5.00 per ton for clean old bottle and window glass, deliveed at their. factory, two blocks west of Warm Spring Bath House.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ockhelders of the Utah Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Descret National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T., on Monday, May 3rd, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the Fine Harness a Specialty GRORGE SWAN, Secretary. Salt Lake City, U. T., April 10th, 1886.

GO TO THE Workingman's Clothing Store HEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHIN AND FURNISHING GOODS.

hildren's Clothing a Specialt W. LONGMORE,

WANTEDI Good, Clean Cotton Rags. at Descret Paper Mill,

BANKS. DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY. PAID UP CAPITAL, - - \$200,000 BURPLUS, - -

H. S. ELDREDGE, President, FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest. JOHN SHARP.
WM. W. RITER.
J. A. GROESBECK,
L. S. HIELS, Cashier,
JAS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS

REGEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on Non-Fork, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and prices sal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds

GIRL WANTED COMPETENT TO COOK AND DO housework. Apply at No. 610 East Brigham Street;



NOTICE. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE this day, by mutual consent, dissolved the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Peterson & West.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, who will be glad to see all his old patrons.

W. PETERSON,

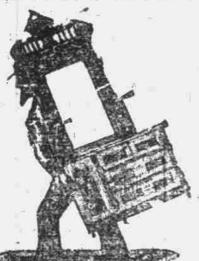
No. 24 west, First South Street.

Twenty-Sixth Semi-Annual Dividend

Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City, Utah. April 5th, 1886. SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE A per cent has this day been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Institution, payable May 5th, 1886, to all Stockholders of record on the 15th of March last, upon preentation of their Stock Certificates to the undersigned at his office in Z. C. M. I.

REMOVAL. SORENSON & CARLQUIST

Sec'v & Treas



Have Removed to 116 Main Street, and call the attention of the public to their varied assortment of

BED ROOM SETS, UPHOLSTERY, Folding Chairs, New Grades, AT BED ROCK PRICES Call and see them and make your pur-chases, and you will feel satisfied ever after-wards. Goods guaranteed as represented, 116 Main Street.



CENTRAL BRANCH HOUSE

OF THE MFG. CO.,

-BUILDERS OF-FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES & SPRING WAGONS FARM, FREIGHT.

Ore and Traveling Wagons.



Whips, Wagon Extras, Lamps, Rubber, Coach Candles, Cloth, Duck, Washers,

ALSO REPRESENTING J. I. Case Threshing Machines, Steam Engines, Saw Mills and Horse Powers, McCormick Steel Harvesters, and Twine Binders,

Mowers and Reapers. South Bend Chilled Plows, Weir Steel Plows. Sulky Plows and Harrows, Hollingsworth Hay Rakes, MACHINE EXTRAS.

33 and 35 Main Street SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

UNPARALLELED OFFERINGS OF GOODS!

We are confident that our display is the largest and richest stock of imported and domestic novelties in DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, STRAW HATS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, BUTTONS, etc., etc., ever shown in Utah.

CARPETS! CARPETS! No Lady can afford to re-carpet her house until she has seen our goods and learns what LOW PRICES WE OFFER.

SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, RAKES, FORKS. The most Complete Stock in the West.

Steel Goods!

CROCKERY! Another car in Bulk has arrived. Examine goods and compare prices.

H. S ELDREDGE, Supt.

1864. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1886.

CARPETS! UPHOLSTERY



GENT'S SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED CAREFULLY

AND PROMPTLY.

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MENS, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

For Fall and Winter!

ALSO ---

IN EVERY VARIETY.

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