SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1886

NO. 49.

CHICAGO TRADE.



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Sicultural Implements, PENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc. 44 GORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MI



UTAH AND SALT LAKE CANAL COMPANY.

imce, 128 West, North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1885, an assessment of One Dollar per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation payable on the 28th day of November, 1885, to the Secretary at the Office of the Company. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 28th day of November, 1885, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and un-November, 1885, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and undess payment is made before will be sold on the 19th day of December, 1885, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. SMITH, Secretary.

Office, 123 West, North Temple Street, Sais Lake City, Utah, d227 4w

ESTABLISHED 1862. ESTABLISHED 1862. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,



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full line or COPPIN PURNISHINGS

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. actory and Ware Rooms, No. 253 E First South Street. One and a half blocks East of Theatre. EDWARD T TAYLOB, SUPT.

Cash paid for good, sound
Quakingasp Wood, at the
Paper Mill. Must not be

Constipation and Malarial Diseases are WOOD1 WOOD11 less than Pive inches in dia cured by using these Pills

ameter. THE DESERET NEWS CO. MRS. DUDLEY'S.

DIPHTHERIA CURE, HAS NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT A CURE. PRICE,

TWO DOLLARS per PACKAGE. ALSO, CURES MEASLES.

TREE OF LIFE
The Great slood Puritier.
PRICE, \$1.25 per BOTTLE. Godbe, Pitts & Co. 1. Drug Store and S. C. M. S. DRUG STORE, AGENTS,

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BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Corres Sail Deck, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "Politratus" and other favorite brands, of numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft. DUCK FOR OVERALLS BLUE BROWN OR IN THE CRE COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—li to 15 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity. These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. L.

Coastantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated Blasting, Kentucky Rifle,
Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the
leading stores in the Territory, and at
wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co.,
Agents, Salt Lake City.

ADAMS & CO., PITTSBUAGE, PA., Crystal and Colores Table Ware Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.

A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. J. and its branch Stores, Little & Roundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co. S. d.

WHITE AND GOLORED. THE BEST IN USE. Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be ob

Wolfe, Pation&Co.,



BRUSHES OF BYERT DESCRIPTION,

PITTSBURGH, PA. Represented by JOHN RAE. Portsale at Z. G. H. T. Godbe, Price & Co., Sarues & Davis, Meere, Allen & Co., E. Alf, § P. Teasdel, Cunnington & Co., Clark, Sidredge & Co., Saare & Liddle 4104 &

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MIGH PATENT, HAMER'S No. 1. PERFINE WROLE WHEAT FLOUR. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT Mill Pelephone Mo. 381. Office Telephone

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Half Block South of Theater. JOHN W. SNELL.

Car load or less Charcoal.

Car load Cedar Fosts.
Car load Rock Salt, in lumps.
Large Billiard Table 5x10, marble bed, \$50.
Spring Wagon, \$50.
Counters, Shelves, Gas Fixtures and To-

Lumber. Stove Polish, Wholesale. Butter and Vinegar, Wholesa Bose Ash for Amaying, Redui

GOOD FOR ALL! GRAEFENBERG

GRAFENBERG CATHOLICON. A Great Remedy for all Female Com-plaints. This Medicine cures Female Weak-ness and Nervous Disorders. Physicians has this Casholicon in their practice.

GRAEFENBERG Children's Panacea. A safe and pleasant remedy for all Child ren's Diseases. Acting as a tonic it is positively beneficial to every child that BY TELEGRAPH. PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH TIME

XLIX CONGRESS. the Silver Bollar Discussed - Dakoli in the Senate.

SENATE. Washington, 19.—Harrison's resolution of yesterday to admit Moody, of Dakota to the floor of the Senate was laid before the Senate.

Vest said he yielded to no man in courtesy to a political or personal opponent, but he thought the people whom Moody represented had not been courteous to the Senate, and Vest believed that courtesy should be reciprocal. The people had acted against the deliberate parliamentary action of Congress, and had taken an action that Vest declared to be revolutionary. He denied that Dakota was a State either de jure or de jacto, or that it could become so without authority from Con-WASHINGTON, 19 .- Harrison's reso-

sent columns of vituperation that would put to shame the worst billingsgate, all of which had been published against him (Vest) in the newspapers of Dakots. He had no objection to the Senate filling up the sofas around the chamber, but it should not be done under the impression that there was a precedent for it. He emphatically denied such precedent.

Dolph stated the case of the admission of Oregon as showing a parallelism of that case to the case under de-

Butler expressed himself as willing to admit Moody to the floor, but thought Saulsbury's amendment a very roper one. Saulsbury did not want the courtesy Saulsbury did not want the courtesy extended to Moody to be misunder-stood in Dakota. It was not to be taken as a prejudement of the application of Dakota for admission.

The Saulsbury amendment and the resolution admitting Moody to the courtesy of the floor were then agreed to

Ingalls's resolution of yesterday was placed before the Senate, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what proportion of the \$10,-000,000 bond call for February 1st was held by the National Banks and how much by each bank. Ingalls modified his resolution by withdrawing the clause requiring the maming of specific banks. He did this, he said, at the request of persons interested in some banks where the bonds had been called for payment on February 1st, and who feared that the publication of that fact might interfere with or impair their credit. Frye's resolution of yesterday, offering the President's recommendation for a Fish Commission, was placed be-

fore the Senate, and without debate was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. Conger said he would postpone his intended remarks on this subject till the return of the resolution from the Ingalls offered a resolution which without debate was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of siver buillon had been purchased for coinage each month since July 1, 1886, in what market the same had been purchased in each case and from whom, and the price paid. Also, whether in any instance all the bids had been rejected, and if so, for waat reasor, and in what money or currency payment for such aliver buillon had been made.

payment for such silver bullion had been made.

The presidential count bill was placed before the Senate, but was informally laid aside.

Teller then addressed the Senate on the sliver question. Without a sufficient amount of money with him to do business, Mr. Teller said, the energies of the people were depressed. Money scarcity meant dull times and lower wages, or no wages at all. The persons who suffered most were laborers. Teller presented elaborate tables, showing the coin circulation of the showing the coin circulation of the world, from which it appeared that the silver circulation of Great Britain was \$209 per head of population, Germany \$467 per head of population, Germany \$467 per head United States \$488, and France \$1,879; per head. The total coinage of the world, he said, had been estimated as follows: Silver, \$2,828,000,000; gold, \$3,292,000,0000, but gold and silver had been found inadequate to carry on the business of the world, and all nations had resorted to paper currency based on these metals. The whole amount of paper money issued had been \$3,948,000,000, which was more than the whole amount of silver gold or silver. If, then, gold and silver combined had been found insufficient to carry on the world's trade, what reason was there for supposing that gold then would be sufficient? When you destroy the money faculty of silver rou increase the purchasing power of

rou increase the purchasing power of gold. You thus benefit the holders of the bonds and mortgages and Govern-ment securities, because the principal the bonds and mortrages and government securities, because the principal and interest of these obligations remain to be paid in the coin that existed when the debts were contracted. The holders of these obligations constituted a great and powerful class—situtated a grea

scope of the resolution so as to include all ports of the country which the committee may see fit to investigate. A sub-committee consisting of Senators Allison, Aldrich, Miller, Beck and McPherson have been selected to carry on the investigation.

It is reported that the finance committee of the Sonate, at its meeting this morning, determined upon a Lew form of inquiry to be sent to the heads of departments, to solicit information with respect to nominations which may be under consideration. The reasons for making removals will not be asked, but all the papers relating both to appointment and removal will be called for.

The House committee on judiciary devoted their meeting to-day to the

The Bank of England was fast losing its coin and buildon. In the last six months it had lost \$38,000,000 of it, and in the same time had lost \$48,000,000 of its deposits. Was it not extraordinary, if our financial policy was so unwise and that of England so wise, that we had accumulated so large an amount of gold, while England was losing her gold? The whole condition of our country, Mr. Teller, continued, was an eloquent denial of the truth of the predictions and the complaints of the enemies of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to an addition \$300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from twenty to thirty per cent, to every dollar of debt in the land—an amount almost too great for computation. The creditor, telass demanded a suspension of the coinage which was practically a stoppage of it, and also that we pay in gold \$346,000,000 of the National bank notes and withdraw them from circulation. The next move would be to take from the silver dollars already coined their legal tender value, thus effecting a reduction amounting altogether to \$662,000,000 in the circulating medium—over one-third of our whole circulation. Then, with \$400,000,000 of a bal-The House committee on judiciary devoted their meeting to-day to the hearing of larguments by representatives of commercial bodies upon bank-ruptcy legislation. The hearing was opened on behalf of those who favor the enactment of a national bankrupt law by M. S.Wise, attorney of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and other mercantile bodies. He was followed by J. Waldo Smith, of New York W. T. Steele, Secretary of the Philadelphia Textile Association, and J. W. Gayne, of St. Louis, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hurst, of Baltimore, and Mr. Woods, of the Boston Mechanics' Association.

with a constitution republican in which collaborate already collecting and the constitution of the constit spect and execute thei laws of the country.

Another stack on silver was found in the system of book-keeping newly adopted by the Treasury Department, in treating as a flability and not as an asset the \$10,000,000 or revenue held in order to redeem greenbacks. According to this idea, the more money the Government had in its vaults with which to redeem its paper money or pay debts, the greater its liabilities. This change of book-keeping comes of long experience in Wall Street. It was for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the amount of available through the Treasury. As it would always show \$10,000,000 less than was actually in the Treasury. No doubt the Treasury officials believed that the continued accumulation and retention of the money in the Treasury was been ficial to the Treasury, but the trouble with the Treasury officials was that they had consulted the National Banks and the money loaners and not the real business men of the country. Had our own Government officers executed the laws of the land as they found them, there would have been no trouble with the government is in retent of the result of the subject so as to include a careful inquiry into existing relations that the Government is in retent of the result of the subject so as to include a careful inquiry into existing relations fiberween this country and cauds.

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relations [between this country and Canads.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the Government of the Netherlands is considering the proposition to assess a duty on petroleum and ship timber articles which have hitherto been on the free list.

In the Senate to day Ingalls, from the Committee on rules, reported a seal for the use of the Senate.

Hawley, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution appointing General John F. Hartmant of Pennsylvania, as one of the the directors of the National Soldiers' Home, in place of General McClellan, deceased. The resolution passed. own Government officers executed the laws of the land as they found them, there would have been no trouble with the silver question. Teller commended to those officers the example of the Government officials of France, who had given the laws of their Republic a loyal and hearty support. Teller did not demand a forced circulation of silver; he merely demanded for it an equal chance with gold. When that was done he would abide the decision of the commercial world. Let the

of the commercial world. Let the gold advocates give to sliver free coinage as they gave it to gold, and let the independent of mankind be taken on its value as money. Do not allow the Government agents (the National Banks) to refuse to receive it on deposit. Let all men understand that a payment in it was a just and fair payment of the law, and when that was done sliver would assume its place as a favorite money metal of commerce. If it were said that the special interests of Colorado warped Mr. Teller's judgment, he would reply that although Colorado produced but one-quarter of all the question of silver doinage was one of but little more importance to Colorado than to the other States of the Union. The real question was whether the world's commerce should be conducted with all the world's stock of coin or with only one-half of it. That question affected nine men in ten in the annual silver yield of the world, yet the question of silver colhage was one of but little more importance to cloimed than to the other States of the Union.

The real question was whether the world's commerce should be conducted with all the world's atock of coin or with only one-haif of it. That question affected nine men in ten in the United States. He spoke, therefore, for all who tolled, in milliand field, that great host who who were as mighty in numbers as they were modest in aspiration; who constituted the atrenath and power of the Nation; who, though torbeating and long-enduring, yet, when aroused in defense of their rights, knew how to compet their agents to respect their will.

A resolution offered by the committee on indian affairs to inquire as to the expediency of opening up to settlement certain lands of the Siletz Indians in Oregon.

Another resolution offered by the same Senator was laid over till tomorrow, directing the conditions of the grant have been complied with by the land-grant rallroads in Oregon.

Morrill gave notice, "reluctanily," he said of his intention to ask the Senate to listen to him for a short time to much pressure upon Compessation and the subject, Mr. Morrill ironically remarkets, both for hered and meats must henceforth be sought at home. In its decusion of the power of Com- situations of the United States Supreme Court on the subject of silver, as subject, Mr. Morrill ironically remark-tile decision of the power of Com- state the conditions of the specific part of the united States Supreme Court on the subject of silver, as subject, Mr. Morrill ironically remark-tile for the power of the united States Supreme Court on the subject of silver, as subject, Mr. Morrill ironically remark-tile for the committee on indian affairs to indicate the united States Supreme Court on the subject of silver, as subject, Mr. Morrill ironically remark-tile for the committee of silver, as subject, Mr. Morrill ironically remark-tile for the committee of silver, as subject, Mr. Morrill ironical

in Oregon.

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subject. Mr. Morrill ironically remarked, which seems to attract so enthusiastic a gathering of Nenators, to this
chamber.

The S. nate then adjourned.

FIGURE.

Washington, 19.—A large number
of Executive communications were
laid before the House by the Speaker,
among them a letter from the Chief of
Engineers, asking for an immediate appropriation of \$50,000 for the general
work of the survey of the Mississippi
river.

Brage, from the Committee on Milltary Affafrs, reported back the Senate
bill making an appropriation for the
purchase of the Produce Exchange
building, in New York City, for army
purposes. Also for the relief of Fitzjohn Porter.

It authorized the Fresident to apConstitution. Ratiroad companises donot recognize, as they ishould, the fact that they sustain a different
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relation to the pub building, in New York City, for army purposes. Also for the relief of Fitzlone Porter.

It authorized the Fresident to appoint Fitziohn Porter to the position of Colonel in the symy and in his discretion to place him on the retired list, as of that grade, provided Fitziohn Porter shall receive no pay compensation or allowance whatsoever; prior to his appointment under this act. The committee adopted the report shountted, considered the objections n ade to the bill in the veto message of President Arthur and is clearly of the opinion that they are not well founded and should not interrupt the course of justice. The report is signed by all the Democratic members of the committee on Indian Affairs, called up the hill authorizing the use of certain unexpended balances, amounting to \$12,000 for the relief of the Northern Cheyonne Indians in Montana Mr. Nelson of relieve about 700 Cheyonne or Rosebud and Tongue Rivers, who were in a destitute condition, with their annuities entirely exhausted.

The report also says that there is no occasion to consider the necessity of a constitutional angentment for the report allow and transportation, until it has the powers now possessed by conserved the emonstrated by a consideration of the matter the authorist and the considera

construction of this canal, these charges would be materially reduced and the grain-producing States would be given that cheap transit which has now become necessary to them to suc-cessfully place their surplus products in the foreign market."

The committee formulates its con-

clusions, accompaning each with arguments and citations to show the ground upon which they are founded as foi-First—Public interest demands the regulation of the business of transportation, because in the absence of such regulation carriers actually are the sole and final arbiters upon all dis-puted questions that arise between shippers and carriers, as to whether the rates are reasonable or as to wheth-er the rates are reasonable, or as to

whether unjust discrimination has been practised.

Second—It is the duty of Congress to undertake the regulation of the business of transportation because there are admitted abuses in its management and acknowledged discriminations between persons and places, in its practical operations—evils which it is possible to reach. The remedy lies only in the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution to Congress, and by the Constitution to Congress, and the citizen is entitled to the protection and relief which the untional authority

and relief which the national authority can alone afford.

Third—National legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of, because the operations of the transportation system are for the most part beyond the jurisdiction of the States, and until Congress acts, the rajiroads are not subject to any government control in the public interest.

Fourth—National legislation is also necessary because the business of transportation is essentially of a nature which requires that uniform system and method of regulation, which the National authority can alone prescribe. the National authority can alone prescribe.

Fifth—The failure of Congress to act is an excuse for the attempts made by railroads to regulate the commerce of the country in their own way, and in their own interests by whatever combinations and methods they are able to put into operation. That a problem of such magnitude and importance and intricacy can be summarily solved by any masterstroke of legislative wisdom, the committee say, is beyond the bounds of reasonable belief. That railroads unalded and unrestrained, can of will eventually work out its solution seems highly improbable, judging from past experience, and it can sol reasonably be expected that a satisfactory solution of the problem can either be secured without the ald of wise legislation. The committee declares that publicity is the best remedy for unjust discrimination and recommends the posting of rates under the direction of the Commission. direction of the Commission.

The concluding chapter embodies a recommendation for the establishment

New York, 19.—A Washington special to the Post says: Last week Senator Voorhees introduced a bill to admit Washington Territory as a State, and yesterday he introduced a bill to admit Montana as a State. The Senator was asked if he intended to make the admission of Dakota conditional on the admission of Montana, as it had been reported that democrats were disposed to do. He replied: 'I can speak only for myself. I think the pest arrangement we can made is to admit Dakota, Montana and Washington together. They must all come in soon, and they might as well come in now. I do not see how we can prevent Dakota's coming in. She has a young gopas coming in. She has a voting population of \$0.000, and is certainly entitled to admittance. I thought at first that I should oppose the division of Dakota, but I do not see hew I can. The Territory has an area of five times my own State, and South Dakota will be about as large as Ohio and Indiana. Montana has a voting population of 16,000 and Washington a voting population of 40,000. There are not is consciously as a second districts in the country with the population of Washington, and not 100 with that of Montana. Dakota is republican Montana is democratic, and I am confident will remain so. Washington is close and may be won by either party. If she comes into the Union by democratic, administration our chances in the new State will be so input the better. It seems to me the best plan. They are entitled to it and politically it will be as fair and as useful an arrangement as can be unade.

Several prominent democrats are re-

Several prominent democrats are re-orted to agree with Mr. Voorners Mr. Springer expresses the opinion that the House committee on Territories will report favorably on the division and admission of Dakota, unless the party shall hold a caucus upon the subject. In this case, it is his opinion that the decision would be adverse.

Tsoy, 19.—Wis. Porter, the noted cracksman, was arrested in New York yesterday and brought here last night. He is charged with robbing the jewely store of E. Marks & Son, of this city, on Feb. 24, 1884. The safe was cracked and about \$60,000 worth of diamonds, watches and other jewelry stolen. Porter fied to Europe, where he lived until January 8th, when he landed in New York.

Mexican litems. GALVESTON, 19.—A dispatch from Maramoras, Mexico, to the Acus says: Advices from Camargo state that the apthorities there have captured the man who murdered Don. Tomas Garcia, last Sunday, at Lagrulla, Texas, and who fied to Mexico. He will be delivered to the American authorities if they ask for his extradition. General Estrada has been appointed to succeed General Carazos in the command of the Federal troops on this frontier. Carazas is known as a protege of ex-President-Gonzales, and is tege of ex-President-Gonzales, and

Why saffer with momps? St. Jacob Oil always cures them. Fifty cents STRUP-OFFICE.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty but it is: 1 part. Every lady may hav ! it; at least, what looks li to it. Magnolia Balm both fresiens and

OKOOKOMAKDIR (Formerly with Seth Thomas Clock Co.) OFFICE AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT, 429 S. Seventh East Street.

H. L. ROGERS,

nection with all the States of the Atiantic seaboard and with Europe. The
necessity of this improvement is made
the more argent by the high and oppressive rates of freight prevailing between the grain-producing States of
the North west and Chicago as compared
with the charges made between that
point and the Atlantic coast. By the

Constipation

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict manking. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. Jp. writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Hunting ton, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Biliousness

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevads City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have enred me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills sulord me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without bonefit, I was at last

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pils. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jesvelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional rise has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

Ayer's Pills.

Sold by all Pruggists. Proposed by Dr. S. C. Aper & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

COHN BROS

SEMI-ANNUAL Clearance Sale!

accordance with our established custom we have MARKED DOWN AT AN ACTUAL LOSS

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We have left about 200 Ladjes! Garments, consisting of the Various Styles so isshionable this season, which we are offering THEST THAN COST!

WE ALSO HAVE ABOUT 200 Misses' and Children's Rewmarkets and Havelocks. WHICH WE ARE SELLING ST AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST!

LADIES WINTER SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST!

We are clearing out a lot of ELECANT PATTERN SUITS ... trat a Great Loss ! "Co

Have never been offered so low as the prices we are quoting.

ndies' Cloths, Homespuns, and Every Variety of Winter Dress Goods AT COST!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR We are offering three distinct lines of Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, at he following Reduction of Prices: Our \$1.25 quality, reduced to \$1.00; our \$2.00 quality, reduced to \$1.50; our full, regular \$3.00 quality, reduced to \$2.00. is usual we are offering GREAT BARGAINS in our Muslin Undearwear

our 4 Butten Embroldered Back Kid Glove at \$1.00, and our 550. G-LOVE, are the Cheapest Kid Gloves now

will open 300 PIECES WHITE HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, which will be disposed of at Astonishingly Low Prices !

COHN BROS.

CARY OCCUPATION A PARKEN CHICAGO. FINEST PAINTS COLORS.



DED CROSS COTTAGE COLDRI HANDY PAINTS. PARKING CERRIT PAINT, QUALITY GUARANTERD.

J.W. SUMMERHAYS & CO., LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,

Hidus, Wool, Deer and Sheep Pelts, Furs, Etc.,

SHRRPSKINS FOR CONSUMPTION IN THEIR TANNERY. FOR WHICH -

VAREHOUSE-ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.

HEX WILL PAY THE TOP MARKET PRICE!



Style, Fit and Workmanship Not Surpassed by firms East or West.

PATRONAGE RESPECTIVLLY SOLICITED F O. BIX 682