DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1886 NO. 48.

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NOTICE 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 unless 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, Salt Lake City, Utah. d227 5w

ESTABLISHED 1862. ESTABLISHED 1862

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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

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Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO. d s&w

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DIPHTHERIA CURE,

HAS NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT A CURE. PRICE,

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The Great Blood Purifier.

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COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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

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PERFECT WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

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IDAHO STORE,

Half Block South of Theatre.

JOHN W. SNELL.

Gram Chopper	$5 00
Baxter six horse power Engine and New Boiler	390 00
12 to 15 Acres of Land in Brighton	300 00
Heavy Wagon	35 00
Ballard Ride, new, cost $75, for	45 00
Coarse and Fine Salt, 100, 50, 10, 5 and 2½ pound sacks.	
Building Brick.	
Fire Tile.	
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Car load Cedar Posts.	
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Large Billiard Table 5x10, marble bed, $50.	
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Counters, Shelves, Gas Fixtures and Tobacco Cutters.	
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Branson Knitter, best in the world.	
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Many articles of Merchandize, all for trade, cash, etc.	
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House in 11th Ward to dispose of.	
Lime earth, over 80 per cent. lime, good for fertilizing and making smooth sidewalks. Sample, front of store. Sell 50c. per ton at bed.	

Call and See.

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THE NEW EDMUNDS BILL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CALL.

AN ABLE AND FEARLESS ARGUMENT.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Call, of Florida, made the following pointed and forcible speech on the principles of religious liberty:

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, section 12 of the proposed statute which is now sought to be amended provides that fourteen trustees shall be appointed who shall take possession of the property of this corporation. The Constitution of the United States provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation. Is this private property or not? Is the property of this corporation private or public property? It seems to me there can be no question in regard to that. This property was acquired by this corporation under the protection of the law. It belongs to it and to those who are its *cestuis que trust*. There can be no question about that.

What, then, is the taking prohibited by the Constitution? Does it allow Congress to take possession for either a longer or a shorter time? Does it vest power to dispossess persons of their property and substitute others in the control and management of it? There can be no question that a taking, a dispossession, for a moment is as much as a dispossession for an age or a conversion in perpetuity.

The Constitution is imperative. It says, "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." This provision of the proposed statute not only takes it but converts it to public use, to the education of the children of Utah, without reference to the wishes of its owners. To my mind there can be no question whatever that this is clearly within the inhibition of the Constitution.

But in regard to another point, the Constitution says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Senators here say that although you may make no law respecting an establishment of religion you may legislate to destroy the chartered rights of an establishment of religion; that you may impose disabilities upon those who practice it, and you may indirectly deprive them of political rights and privileges and of all rights for the purpose of suppressing and destroying it. That is manifestly the object of this section and of the bill and is avowed in the argument and the discussion of the legislation proposed in the section under consideration.

Whatever may be the evils of this association, whatever may be the calamities that it may or may not produce, the question which we are bound to consider is whether it is or is not an establishment of religion. By all our traditions and by all the history of the English race and by all our legislation previous to the commencement of this crusade upon these people, the Mormon Church must be regarded as an establishment of religion. Senators say it is not the true religion. Does the Constitution say you shall not legislate respecting the establishment of the true religion or the false religion? The act of toleration of King William and Queen Mary, which was the outcome of all the prosecution which the people of England and this country as well as the people of Europe suffered for many years, the tortures of the Inquisition, the burnings, the hangings which every church and every creed have practiced upon the others—the act of toleration which is the foundation of our principle of religious freedom, says in express terms what is and what is not an establishment of religion and leaves no ground of doubt as to the meaning of the terms used in the Constitution. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.

Before we embark in this system of religious persecution, before we abandon the principles of our Government, of our civilization, and of the religion of Christ, it is well for us to consider something of the past history of this and other countries. That great society of Christian people, the followers of John Wesley, who in every period of the history of this country have been its loyal and faithful citizens, who have sustained the Christian religion in heathen lands and in civilized lands, those apostles of the poor and humble, have defined what they consider as religious freedom. Let us see whether it is the right of any Congress or any set of men to say what is religion or what is not. In the days when the English Parliament undertook so to declare, a committee of the followers of John Wesley put forth this declaration:

That it is the unquestionable right of every man to worship God agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience, and that he has a right to hear and to teach those truths which he conscientiously believes, without any restraint or judicial interference from the civil magistrate, provided he do not thereby disturb the peace of the community, and that on no account whatever will this committee ever concede this fundamental principle.

The society which proclaims this as the meaning of religious establishments as defined in our civilization and in our Constitution, constitute an immense portion of the Protestants of this country. If a man have the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, if he believes, as many do believe in foreign lands, the benighted doctrine and the unholy practice, as we conceive it, of polygamy, while we have the right to punish the practice and if possible to suppress it, have we the right to establish a system of religious persecution to destroy the religious establishment because it professes and believes a falsehood? Shall we disregard the very proposition upon which our own religious liberty stands? Shall we overthrow free speech and free thought, and the Bible and religion of Christ, and substitute for them the secular power, the sword of civil power for the sword of the spirit? This is but to repeat the history of the Dark Ages; this is to re-enact the inquisition of Spain with all its horrors; to light anew the fires of religious persecution, and by fire and torture and suffering to force the human mind to accept as true our opinions and our creeds.

This bill and this section of the bill undertakes to do this? It declares that the chartered rights of succession and ownership of property granted to the religious establishment of the Mormon Church shall not only be taken away from them, but that their property shall be confiscated, taken from them, and used according to the will and discretion of Congress; and to what end? To the avowed end declared in the bill that this form of heretical belief, that this false religious establishment, shall be suppressed and destroyed, to the end that true religion, as we conceive it to be, may be maintained.

Mr. President, this is not the punishment of polygamy; this is not the suppression of the practice of polygamy; it is the destruction of a religious establishment, a false religious establishment; it is the persecution of its votaries to the end that by that means it may be extirpated.

Sir, we can not indirectly legislate for the purpose of destroying any religion, whether false or true. We can not take away its chartered rights which have been given to it by law, selecting it as one out of many to the end that it may be destroyed, without violating not only the principles of the Constitution, but the essential principles of the religion of Christ.

This provision of the bill, as well as the whole bill, is an assault on the Christian religion, which undertakes by permission, by conviction, by teaching the doctrines of Christ, to convert and convince men, and not to compel them to believe by the sword. It is a revival of the dark ages. When the religious persecutions which consigned so many hundred thousand people to the stake in the mediæval ages commenced, they began with comparative mildness, and they proceeded from mild forms of restraint to punishments so horrible that they make the blood run cold. These cruelties were practiced by every sect and every church in turn upon those who dissented from it.

Motley, in the History of the Dutch Republic, says:

Tyranny, ever young and ever old, constantly reproducing herself with the same strong features, with the same imposing mark which she has worn through all the ages, can never be too minutely examined. * * * The history of Alva's administration in the Netherlands strikes us almost dumb with wonder. * * * Why has the Almighty suffered such crimes in His sacred name?

Mr. President, what can we say of a proposition here in this day of religious liberty, in the face of a provision of the Constitution of the United States that property shall not be taken for public use without compensation, which requires that the property of a corporation, a private corporation, a corporation for purposes either religious or benevolent, so avowed upon its face, so stated in its charter, may be taken by law and appropriated by the Congress of the United States to purposes not contemplated by, and against the will of its owners, and to the avowed end that certain people who believe, and falsely believe, that the interpretation of the Bible and the religion of Christ justifies and requires them to establish a marital relation which we forbid and regard with horror—to the end that by religious persuasion it may be exterminated and done away with. It is true that this section of the bill describes this confiscation as an escheat to the Government, but the learned men who prepared this bill knew that there could be such thing as an escheat of the property in a corporation which is the limits of its chartered term of life was performing the acts required by its charter, the life of which was terminated by the arbitrary act of the government as a measure of public and religious policy.

I cannot see what possible ground there is for any opinion that the Congress of the United States has a right, in order to suppress polygamy, to confiscate the property of persons, of corporations, and apply it to any use they see fit. I do not believe that there can be any argument made in support of it. The Senator from Vermont, with very great ability and very great ingenuity proposed to discriminate between what he called the political or the temporal and the ecclesiastical features of this organization. Suppose we were to attack the great Catholic Church with its hundreds of millions of property in its corporate institutions, using them as it does for benevolent purposes, and to declare that we saw fit to the end that the Catholic Church and her form of belief might be extirpated, to withdraw her charters, confiscate her property and apply it to other uses—who would for a moment entertain the idea? Who would regard it as within the power of this body? Who would dare to propose this of any of the great churches into which Christians are divided. This demonstrates that we have no right and no power to proscribe and punish any form of belief, religious or political—to legislate men into other beliefs and other opinions. It is with practices, with acts alone, that we can deal.

When the time comes I shall move to strike out from the first section of the bill the words "and may be compelled to testify." The bill requires that the wife shall be compelled to testify against her husband—not permitted, but compelled—with the privilege of reserving from such testimony any confidential statement or communication made by either during the existence of the marriage relation. What knowledge is there on the part of husband or wife that is not confidential? How can you compel one to testify against the other without violating the relation? What is the object of that provision? Is it to the end that in criminal cases generally this testimony may be made available? It is to the suppression, as avowed by the bill, of this form of religious belief. It is legislation respecting a false establishment of religion. No one denies that this is false religion; that it is a form of religious belief; that it is an establishment of religion; that the 150,000 people who profess it believe and profess to believe that it is religion, and a true religion. We say it is no religion, and that it is hurtful; but all churches and creeds have said that of those who differ from them, and they have used the power of the State to burn, torture and kill all who differed from them. This bill proposes to punish and exterminate this false belief by the secular power.

The Senator from Alabama testifies that these people, with a fanaticism and a superstition which he regards as wonderful, bring the tenth part of all their labor, day after day and year after year, as a voluntary contribution. Why do they do it? Because they believe, falsely, if you please, that it is a duty to their God to do so. We say that this fanaticism encourages them in the practice of polygamy and is hurtful to the same. And we make laws to prevent them from spreading their belief, from bringing in recruits to their faith, and impose on them some penal laws and processes unknown elsewhere to our laws. I am opposed to Mormonism, and because I am oppose to it I oppose this law and these methods, which can only result in increasing it by dignifying those who are persecuted as martyrs in the eyes of their deluded followers.

But the second section of the bill, in face of the provision of the Constitution that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated," provides that at the hour of midnight, at any hour of the day or night, without previous charge or accusation, without notice, without a subpœna, the officers of the law may drag from their bed any man or woman and hold them in confinement because there is an opinion on the part of some officer that they will not obey a legal process; not that they had done wrong, not that they had refused to obey the law, but because there is an opinion that they will. It is a discretion committed to the marshal or a judge, a commissioner or a grand jury, or a justice of the peace, that attachment for a witness may be issued, without a previous subpœna, compelling the immediate attendance of such witness when it shall appear "that there is reasonable ground to believe that such witness will unlawfully fail or obey a subpœna issued and served." Is that an unreasonable seizure or is it a reasonable one? What is the object of this provision? It is because it is apprehended that, under the influence of superstition these people will be reluctant to obey the process of the court.

In all ages these things run together. The difference between persecution and the religion of Jesus Christ, with its pure method as defined by Wesley and his followers, that religion which goes with the power of conviction and not with the stake and the faggot and the secular arm to enforce it, and that superstition, that religious persecution which seeks to advance the opinions of sectaries by the secular arm of the state, by power, as they did in the days of the Inquisition, finds in its methods always from that time to this precisely the same characteristics. I read from a history of religious persecutions by a distinguished divine of the Protestant Church, which is impartial in its reference to all creeds and all churches and all people, and is designed simply to establish the proposition that heresies in religion, false opinions and false practices proceeding from superstitious beliefs, are not to be eradicated by the secular arm of power but only by the milder methods of the gospel by the principles of the Christian religion. In the year 1656 a law was passed in the colony of Massachusetts, the methods of which are precisely those adopted in this bill—the law of arbitrary imprisonment, the law of arrest without hearing, without previous charge, without evidence. I will read the law as it was established in one of our then colonies:

That whosoever of the inhabitants shall, directly or indirectly, cause any of the Quakers to come into that jurisdiction, "should forfeit one hundred pounds to the country, and be committed to prison," there to remain till the penalty should be satisfied.

* * * * *

Whereas there is a pernicious sect, commonly called Quakers, lately risen, who by word and writing have published and maintained many dangerous and horrid tenets, and do take on them to change and alter the received laudable customs of our nation, in giving civil respect to equals, or reverence to superiors, whose actions tend to undermine the civil government, and also to destroy the order of the churches by denying all established forms of worship, and by withdrawing from orderly church fellowship allowed and approved by all orthodox professors of truth, whereby divers of our inhabitants have been infected;—for prevention thereof this court doth order and enact, that every person or persons of "the cursed sect" of the "Quakers," who is not an inhabitant of, but is found within this jurisdiction shall be apprehended without warrant where no magistrate is at hand, by any constable, commissioner, or selectman, who shall committ the said person to close prison there to remain without bail until the next court of assistance, where they shall have a legal trial, and "being convicted to be of the sect of the Quakers, shall be sentenced to be banished, upon pain of death." And that every inhabitant of t. is jurisdiction, being convicted to be of the aforesaid sect, either by taking up, publishing, or defending the horrid opinions of the Quakers, or the stirring up mutiny, sedition and rebellion against the government, or by taking up their absurd and destructive practices, namely, denying civil respect to equals and superiors, and withdrawing from our church assemblies, and instead thereof frequent meetings of their own, in opposition to our church order, or by adhering to or approving of any known Quaker, and the tenets and practices of the Quakers, that are opposite to the orthodox received opinions of the godly, and endeavoring to disaffect others to civil government and church orders, or condemning the practice and proceedings of this court against the Quakers, manifesting hereby their complying with those blasphemous designs to overthrow the order established in church and state; every such person, upon conviction before the said court of assistants, in manner as aforesaid, "shall be committed to close prison for one month." And then, unless they choose voluntarily to depart this jurisdiction, shall give bond for their good behavior and appear at the next court; where, continuing obstinate, and "refusing to retract or reform the aforesaid opinions," they shall "be sentenced to banishment, upon pain of death."

Here we have the same method of arbitrary arrest, of arbitrary punishment without notice, the same proposition that a particular sect of people with a particular religious belief are unfriendly to the State and to the cause of good order. That is what this bill is. The author of this work, himself a Christian and a representative of the Christian sentiment of New England, proceeding to speak of this law, says:

Here endeth this sanguinary act, being more like to the decree of the Spanish Inquisition than the laws of a reformed Christian magistracy; consisting of such who themselves, to shun persecution (which was but a small fine for not frequenting the public worship) had left Old England.

I say, therefore, that this proposed measure and its whole theory is in violation of the spirit of our institutions and all the provisions of our Constitution; that it is in violation of the whole theory of Christian liberty and Christian civilization; that it ignores and distrusts and disparages the power and influence of the religion of Christ, the Divine Teacher; that it denies and distrusts the power of free speech and free thought, the great agencies of our civilization.

I am as much in favor of the suppression of the practice of polygamy as any man, but I am not in favor of religious persecution to the end that it may be suppressed. I do not believe that we can violate the laws which secure a fair and impartial trial in the spirit of our Constitution to all men accused of crime. I do not believe that we can violate the laws that give personal security except upon a charge of crime and probable cause. I do not believe that we can lawfully engage in a crusade against the Mormon Church, this false establishment of religion, by the secular arm of the State to suppress polygamy. The Christian sentiment of this country, the criminal laws administered, the temperance laws, not extreme but punishing this offense as others are punished, are amply sufficient and far more efficient than this iron-clad bill, which in every letter and in every word of it is designed and avows itself to have the purpose of suppressing this form of false religious belief by the power of the State as the means of destroying polygamy. I prefer the influences of the Christian religion with the criminal laws fairly and impartially enforced. If our institutions are not strong enough and our Christian religion is not strong enough to overcome it, then no secular power can do so.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I am opposed to the bill, and I hope the amendment of the Senator from Alabama, which will improve it in some respects, will be adopted. But I do not believe that we have any right to destroy an establishment of religion, false or true, to the end that we may suppress a crime.

I believe that the provisions of this bill, while they violate the Constitution and are the beginning of religious persecution of other churches and other sects, will have no effect on the Mormons except to increase their numbers and give them dignity and respect in their own eyes. I believe the preaching of the true religion by its faithful ministers, the upholding of the national authority in the Territory by an armed force adequate to give protection to all who may wish to leave the Mormon Church, will do what this bill will fail to do.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

A Relic of War Times.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—The steamer *South Carolina* which arrived here today from St. Jago, put into Newport News for coal. Chief Officer Thomas reports that while heaving anchor at Newport News on the 15th inst., the crew hauled up the bowsprit of a man-of-war, supposed to be that of the *Congress* which was sunk exactly in that position by the *Merrimac* in 1862.

Two Were Killed.

CRESTON, Iowa, 18.—This morning an explosion took place at Short & Cooley's rendering establishment, a mile east of this city. Six men were in the building at the time of the explosion; two of whom were killed outright and the other four were seriously injured.

Trichinosis Victims.

PITTSBURG, 18.—Five members of the Hausmeyer family at Tarentum have died of trichinosis; the fifth, George, aged 30, died to-day. The lives of three of the remaining members of the family are despaired of.

Cutting Freight Rates.

PORTLAND, Or., 18.—The cut in freights by the transcontinental lines to San Francisco, which began a few days ago, after weeks of truce, has reached Portland. The Union Pacific to-day privately notified shippers here that any rates to San Francisco would be duplicated by the Union Pacific to Portland. In many cases the cut is thirty per cent.

Six Children Burned to Death.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 18.—In Columbia County on Friday night the dwelling of Emanuel Johnson was destroyed by fire and six children asleep in one room were burned to death.

Buried Alive.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., 18.—Recently a girl named Collins died, as it was supposed here, very suddenly. A day or two ago the body was exhumed, prior to its removal to another burial place, when the horrible discovery was made that the girl had been buried alive. Her shroud had been torn into shreds, her knees drawn up to her chin, one of her arms twisted under her head and her features bore evidence of dreadful torture.

Smuggled Opium Seized.

PORTLAND, 18.—The *Oregonian's* Port Townsend, Washington Territory, special says: The United States revenue cutter *Wolcott* is just in from Alaska with 3,100 pounds of seized opium, which had been cached from the steamer *Idaho*. This is the biggest haul yet. After the seizure of the opium on the steamer *Idaho* some time since, Collector Herbert Beecher received information that opium was stored on Kanasa Bay, Alaska, awaiting shipment to Portland and San Francisco. The Collector at once telegraphed to Washington, asking that the steamer *Wolcott* be sent in search of the same. Orders were received on the 10th inst., and the cutter left on a cruise accompanied by Collector Beecher. It arrived on Thursday at the bay and anchored. The collector and eight men from the steamer went ashore to a cannery which was in charge of two men. Fourteen barrels said to contain furs, landed on the last trip of the steamer *Idaho*, were opened and found to contain prepared opium. The total was 3,012 pounds, valued at $45,000. The opium was taken aboard the cutter. No doubt exists that this smuggling has been carried on for years. It is evident some smuggler has exposed the business to the authorities. Collector Beecher's (son of Rev. Henry Ward) moieties will be about $25,000.

Blown Open.

PITTSBURG, 18.—A Newcastle, Pennsylvania, special says: The safe in County Treasurer Hartman's office was blown open this morning at 2 o'clock by thieves and $300 in money, and $10,000 in notes, and $8,500 in county warrants taken. The notes were the personal property of Deputy Treasurer Shaffer, payable to his order, and of no value to any other person. The warrants had just been signed by the County Commissioners, but as they had all been recorded by the Treasurer, they are worthless. The thieves gained an entrance to the building by forcing the shutters from the windows. The explosion shattered the doors of the safe and shook the house and the neighborhood, but some time elapsed before the cause of the concussion was known, and in the meantime the safe-breakers secured their plunder and escaped. Two strangers, who were lurking in the vicinity of the Court House last night, are believed to have been the thieves.

Synopsis of the Bill to Regulate Commerce.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The following is a brief synopsis of the bill to regulate commerce reported from the Senate select committee on inter-State railroad transportation to-day by Cullom. After specifying the classes of carriers, or rather the kinds of traffic to which the regulations prescribed apply, and declaring that all charges made by such carriers shall be reasonable, the preliminary section aims to prohibit every variety of unjust discrimination, to prescribe adequate penalties therefor and to provide for their enforcement in the United States. The sections include the requirement that all carriers shall afford reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic with connecting lines and the prohibition of a greater charge for shorter than for longer distances, except when it can be affirmatively established by the carrier that such charge does not constitute any unjust discrimination. Another section requires all carriers subject to the provisions of the proposed act to file their tariffs and classifications with the Inter-State Commerce Commission and provides that they shall be posted or published, but leaves to be determined by the Commission the manner of publication and the places at and between which the rates shall be published. Provision is made for enforcing the requirements of the Commission in these respects through the courts and for the maintenance of rates that may thus be published. Provision is also made for the appointment by the President of five commissioners to be confirmed by the Senate and several sections are added prescribing the duties of the commissioners and the manner in which complaints are to be investigated and prosecution instituted under its direction when found necessary.

FOREIGN.

Bismarck and the Pope.

LONDON, 18.—A sensation has been created by the publication of a letter from Prince Bismarck to the Pope, acknowledging the receipt of the decoration of the Order of Christ, recently conferred on the German Chancellor by His Holiness. The letter commences by addressing the Pope as "Sire," and says: "Your kind letter and decoration have greatly gratified myself and Emperor William." It then goes on to state that the Pope's words, that Papacy means to practice the works of peace, first suggested to Prince Bismarck the idea of seeking the mediation of His Holiness in the Carolines question, and in deference to his faith and unexhausted confidence in the Pope's elevated views and impartiality, he selected the Pope as the arbiter of the dispute between Germany and Spain. He states that he has no cause to complain of the protocol and the effect of the mediation will be lasting. Prince Bismarck will not neglect the chances to attest his lively gratitude and the highest devotion and deepest respect for His Holiness in the future. The letter is signed "Your very humble servant, Bismarck."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Nilsson is coming to America.

Captain Hayward of the *Quinnebaugh* is dead.

The *Dolphin* sailed for Norfolk on Sunday.

Sir Henry D. Wolff has been recalled from Egypt. His mission was fruitless.

Members of the present and last Ministries have received letters threatening retaliation with dynamite if the coercion policy in relation to Ireland is adopted, or if home rule for that country is refused.

The *Daily News* ridicules the attempt to depose Gladstone from the Liberal leadership. It says the Liberals cannot unite except under Gladstone and that the moderates, except the fossils such as the Duke of Argyle and Earl Grey will refuse to vote for coercion; that the government must show its hands and if it has nothing better than coercion its days are numbered.

It came, we rubbed, it conquered our pain. 'Twas St. Jacobs Oil. It never fails.

SYRUP OF FIGS.

Nature's own true Laxative. Pleasant to the Palate, acceptable to the Stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and acts on the Bowels. Breaks Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. Strengthens organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills, salts and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by all druggists. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Wholesale Agents, Salt Lake City. 12

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Flutterings at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as astonishes the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Renovates the body, makes healthy flesh, strengthens the nerves, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle; tones the nervous system, invigorates the brain, and imparts the vigor of manhood. $1. Sold by druggists.

OFFICE 44 Murray St., New York.

Constipation

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. 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. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, 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 City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford 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 benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

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 Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry 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 use 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 Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

COHN BROS.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

Clearance Sale!

In accordance with our established custom we have MARKED DOWN our Entire Stock, and are offering many lines of goods during this month

AT AN ACTUAL LOSS!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We have left about 200 Ladies' Garments, consisting of the Various Styles so fashionable this season, which we are offering

AT LESS THAN COST!

WE ALSO HAVE ABOUT

200 Misses' and Children's Newmarkets and Havelocks, WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST!

LADIES' WINTER SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST!

We are clearing out a lot of ELEGANT PATTERN SUITS at a Great Loss!

SILKS AND VELVETS

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

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

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

We are offering three distinct lines of Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, at the 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. WE MEAN TO CLEAR OUT THESE LINES.

As usual we are offering GREAT BARGAINS in our Muslin Underwear.

Our 4-Button Embroidered Back Kid Glove at $1.00, and our GEO. CLOVE, are the Cheapest Kid Gloves now sold in this country.

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

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GARY, OGDEN & PARKER, CHICAGO.

FINEST PAINTS AND COLORS.

RED CROSS COTTAGE COLORS

HANDY PAINTS.

PARKER'S CEMENT PAINT,

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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J. W. SUMMERHAYS & CO.,

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS IN

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

WANT A LARGE LOT OF

SHEEP SKINS

FOR CONSUMPTION IN THEIR TANNERY,

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THEY WILL PAY THE TOP MARKET PRICE!

WAREHOUSE—ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.

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

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