

a body, on invitation of Mayor F. Little, went down the Utah Southern this morning, for the purpose of visiting the works of the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, this side of the Point of the Mountain. The intention was to leave the cars near the Point, descend the hill to the head of the canal, and then follow up and make examinations of the works along the line completed. After taking their observations, the party were to go by team to Sandy, board this evening's freight train at that point and return to the city.

**"Enquirer" Notes.**—"A few of our prominent citizens are discussing the feasibility of waterworks for Provo. And why not? There is an abundance of good water and ample fall to rise it to the top of the highest house in the city."

"On Wednesday Sheriff Turner arrested Wm. F. Young, of Fairview, on an indictment of house-breaking. Young was picked up in Salt Lake. And on Thursday a warrant was served on him for receiving stolen goods. The Judge of the District holds him in \$500 bonds on each charge, and in default of those sums he will have lodgings in Utah County jail."

**Iron Wagon.**—A test was made on Saturday of the carrying capacity of the iron wagon that Mr. Mattison has had on show at the Mitchell Wagon Yard. A load of rock was brought down from the cañon and placed on the Scales at Snell's corner. The gross weight was 7,600, the weight of the running gears 1,100, leaving the rock and side-boards a balance of 6,500 pounds. This talks louder than words. While the wagon was being loaded, a large rock rolled down from the mountain side and struck so heavily on the iron spokes that it was broken into fragments. The wagon was entirely uninjured. The teamster brought the pieces down, which when put on the scales lifted the beam at 1123 pounds, as certified to by Mr. O. F. Attwood. We need say no more about the carrying strength of the iron wagon.

**Serious Mishap.**—The Logan Leader says: "Ezra Hansen met with a severe accident last Saturday. The young man was working on the new canal in Logan Canyon, when he attempted to discharge an old gun which some person had there. The result was the bursting of the gun and the mutilation of his face and right hand. He was brought to town and taken to Dr. Ormsby for treatment. Upon examination, it was found that his left eye had been injured so that his sight was entirely destroyed. His face was badly swollen and considerably powder marked but, aside from the eye, was not seriously hurt. Though his hand was somewhat torn, the injury to it was comparatively slight. The firearm, an old condemned army gun, was literally blown to pieces. A closer examination of the eye showed that the sight had not been destroyed. It is now thought the young man will soon recover."

**Attempt at Jail-Breaking.**—Last night an attempt which came nigh proving successful, was made by a couple of prisoners confined in the County Jail, to regain their liberty. Their names, as given in the police court before, are Fred Klein and Thomas Molten. They are the fellows charged with robbing Carter's Gun Store, and Ed. Harris' Cigar Store, several weeks ago, beside committing other burglaries in Ogden, for which offences they were arraigned and examined before Justice Pyper and bound over to await the action of the grand jury. Since then, as bonds could not be given, they have been imprisoned in the basement of the County Court House. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, supper was taken to them (both being in the same cell) by Mr. John Newton, the jailor, and Joseph Rupp, the janitor, and at that time the prisoners were quite secure. No alarm was given during the night, and the first intimation received that an escape had been attempted was when Mr. Newton entered the cell this morning, about 7 o'clock, with the inmates' breakfast. The door opened with difficulty, and on getting inside the jailor discovered an immense pile of dirt and several large rocks heaped up, nearly touching it. Both prisoners were in the cell, but each wore a haggard, tired expression on his face, as though he had but little sleep during the night. This, indeed, proved to have been the case. On the south side of the cell, which is located in the south-east corner of the building, several

of the large flag-stones had been removed from the floor, and a tunnel, four feet wide and large enough to admit two men, had been dug down partly under and partly through the foundation and thence upward to within a foot of the surface on the outside of the jail. That freedom was so near was probably not divined by the energetic workers, or tired though they were they would have proceeded through the remaining thin crust and gained the exterior of the dungeon. The work accomplished is almost marvelous, considering the short time in which it had to be done, the tools it had to be done with, and the extreme hardness of the soil they had to dig through. A small piece of iron was all that could be found, and was undoubtedly all they had to use, with the exception of pieces of rock and their finger nails. The flags taken out would each weigh from 100 to 350 pounds, and besides these a number of the foundation stones had been removed and carried back into the cell. All done without sufficient noise to awaken the guard, who slept in the hall nearly above their heads. The jailor shackled the two worthies, who made no resistance, and they will henceforth occupy separate apartments. This makes the third time this precious pair have tried to break jail since their imprisonment. The first was about a month ago, when they were in a centre cell on the east side, just below the Recorder's Office. They took out a portion of the door casing immediately beneath the stupendous iron safe in the room overhead, which terrible weight would very likely have fallen through and crushed them had they persisted. They were stopped by the janitor, who heard the noise and went around to the window and ordered them to desist. The other attempt was about two weeks ago, when they were detected scraping the wall of their cell, to get through into the room where they had formerly tried to escape.

**Services in the Assembly Hall.**—The Assembly Hall was filled to overflowing yesterday afternoon, many having to go away or remain standing during the services. The opening prayer was given by Elder John B. Maiben, and after the customary administration of the Sacrament, Elder N. H. Felt delivered a discourse on the gospel, its principles, and its points of variance with the different religious sects and societies of the day. He remarked that it would be difficult to answer the question, "Wherein do the 'Mormons' differ from other religious denominations?" from the fact that there were so many points of difference to consider, and then proceeded to explain the first principles of the gospel of Christ, as taught anciently by the Savior and his Apostles, and as believed in and preached by the Latter-day Saints of the present time. He contrasted the God of the Holy Scriptures, in whom the Saints also believed, with the false gods of the world, including the "Christian deity, who had neither 'body, parts nor passions.'" This nonentity was called God by millions, who claim that he made man in his own likeness. Yet where was the likeness between man and such a creature of merely imaginative existence? The speaker quoted the Scriptures to sustain the claim of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to being the only true and divinely appointed one now on the earth, and previous to closing replied to some of the arguments of modern infidelity, regarding the existence of a Creator and Governor of the Universe.

Elder Chas. W. Penrose was the next speaker, and carried forward the subject dwelt upon by Elder Felt. It would indeed be difficult to answer, all at once, the question concerning the difference of belief between the Saints and the outside religious world. Yet there were, as had been said, many points of variance, in precept and in practice, some of which were apparent even to the casual observer. The main point of difference, and the one which perhaps comprehends all the rest, was that the religion of the Latter-day Saints was revealed direct from heaven, while all others were systems created by man. The Saints were the only church on the earth, to-day, who believed in immediate and continuous revelation from on high, the only people who had in their midst a priesthood authorized by direct revelation, and the only ones who believed and advocated the same gospel taught by the Holy Scriptures as being the true and identical faith delivered to the Saints in the days of the Savior. One of two other denominations

made some claims or pretensions to priesthood, but none to a priesthood of divine appointment and a direct communication between the heavens and the earth. The chief one of the priesthood professing denominations of the outside world was the Roman Catholic Church, the parent of all the various sects of modern Christendom, who had grown out from her, and now branded her as the mother of harlots. The Saints were called "Mormons" because they believed in a book written by a prophet named Mormon. It would be just as consistent to call those who believed in Peter, "Peters," or those who believed in Paul, "Pauls," &c. The true title of the people termed "Mormons" was Latter-day Saints, for they professed to be and were, the Saints of God, having as their rule of faith and practice the true and genuine Gospel of Jesus Christ. How was the validity of such a claim to be established? By obedience to the Gospel, which attested its own divine origin to every believer in its principles. It was this that brought the Saints to this land from the four quarters of the earth. They yielded obedience to the first principles of the gospel, and then received a personal testimony of its truth. This promise was to all creatures alike, for God was no respecter of persons. God would reveal it to all who asked him in sincerity of heart. The Elders of this Church did not go forth to induce men and women to gather to this land to become slaves to men, as was falsely supposed, but to preach the Gospel for the salvation of the human family, and the gathering of Israel as foretold by the ancient prophets. This people also built Temples, for the redemption of the living and the dead, for the dead must be saved as well as the living. Their spirits could be converted in the other world, if unconverted here, and those on earth must officiate in ordinances belonging to this sphere for those behind the veil who needed their assistance in this respect. This was the Last Dispensation. Christ was coming to his Temple, and the Gospel must be preached as a witness to all nations before the end came. This was the work of God and could not be overturned. No nation could hinder its progress, and that nation which attempted it, would become "like the dream of a night vision" and be utterly wasted away.

#### Various Causes.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, upon which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. 3ds

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#### During the Week of Conference

The great Register of the Studebaker Bros. will be open for signatures. Each person visiting the house will, on signing their name, receive a ticket which will entitle them to one chance in the Improved Utah Wagon, free of charge, and be shown through the extensive Carriage Repository and Wagon Yards, in which you will find set up ready for the road all sizes of their newly improved Utah Wagon, from a 2½ to a 5 inch cast skein or steel skein; and spring wagons of all styles, sizes and prices. Also Buggies and Carriage of the most unique styles. The fact is, it will be the spring opening of this house. Two of their Mammoth Green Cars will be here direct from the factory with Buggies and Spring Wagons this week, so that by the 5th inst. a line of the finest wagons ever exhibited in Utah will be on wheels, and will be worth the time spent in examination. We had no idea that there was such extensive yards, running back along the Co-op. line 320 feet, with the large brick building 100 by 41 feet, with basement and two floors of the same size, closely connected by the elevator which carries the largest farm wagon to the third floor of basement in less time than it takes to tell it. We bespeak for the Studebakers a share of your trade, knowing they are here to stay, and to furnish a wagon that will recommend itself better than any words of ours. During Conference the Repository will be open from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m., so that all may have an opportunity to look around whether they wish to purchase or not. You are cordially invited to call. d&slw2

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will positively cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes; and we will guarantee that it will also cure 99 per cent. of all other Kidney Diseases; 95 per cent. of all Liver Diseases, and will help in every case, without injury to the system, when taken according to directions, and we will pay to any person who can prove that it has failed to do this, the sum of \$1,000. H. H. WARNER & CO.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

The Rev. J. E. RANKIN, D. D., of Washington, D. C., certifies that he has known of several permanent cures of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, by the use of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and adds: "I do not doubt that it has great virtue."

D. W. BARTINE, M. D., D. D., of East Orange, N. J., certifies that when he was greatly impeded and suffering from Bright's Disease, he was cured in about two weeks by the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Prof. GREEN, a distinguished allopathic physician of the South, wrote to the Medical Journal to the effect that after all other means had failed, he sent for the Kidney Cure (Safe Kidney and Liver Cure), and to his astonishment cured a serious case of Bright's Disease by administering it, and afterwards found it equally beneficial in other cases. He advised his brother physicians to use it, in preference to anything else, "or kidney disorders."

Rev. C. A. HARVEY, D. D., Financial and Educational Secretary of Howard University, certifies that he has been acquainted with the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for many years, and in some cases of Bright's Disease, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous.

E. W. NEFF, 102 Baggs Street, Detroit, Mich., certifies that he was completely cured of a chronic liver complaint after numerous other remedies had failed, by taking the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

R. CAULKINS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., certifies that "with hesitation" he administered the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure to a patient whose kidneys and liver were badly affected, and the result was satisfactory for the disease, extreme." He adds: "Without hesitation I would now prescribe the same remedy to all similarly afflicted."

CHARLES S. PRENTICE, Esq., of Toledo, O., certifies in a lengthy communication that he escaped death from Bright's Disease by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, after having been treated in vain for the disease by several of the most skillful physicians of this country and France and England.

PETER SHOWERMAN, of Batavia, N. Y., certifies that at the age of 70, after a painful kidney disease of 40 years, the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has made him feel like a new man.

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