EVENING NEWS.
Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday · Oct. 27, 1886

PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 2, 1886

FOR DELEGATE TO THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS,

JOHN T. CAINE.

THE HOME GOSPEL DEPARTMENT.

RECENTLY we drew the attention of the Priesthood and Saints to the important character of their duties in relation to tithes, offerings and certain matters pertaining to Ladies' Relief Societies. There are many other practical matters that are largely, and some of them almost totally, neglected. As they are at the root of spiritual life, they cannot be ignored with impunity.

The Lord, when He organized the Church, instituted a complete system, which has attracted the wonder of those even who are opposed to it. It is to be presumed that He instituted no superfluity in connection with the religious body. It is not only absurd but sacrilegious to suppose such a thing. Yet as a Church we largely denote by our actions that we entertain such a conception of His doings. He has provided for every branch of labor necessary to carry the work of establishing the truth on the earth to a successful issue. Through the active operation of the Higher Priesthood the Gospel is carried to the nations afar and the people who accept the divine message are gathered to the place appointed as the present central location of the Church.

Equal provision has been made by divine wisdom and appointment to convey the Gospel to the people after they come here, not only through the agency of public meetings, but to take it in letter and spirit, to their firesides. If one half the zeal were manifested in the latter department of the labor that is exhibited in the former, the general condition of the people would be incomparably in advance of what it is. Not only is the home department of evangelization censurably neglected, but some of the means by which it can be successfully prosecuted are practically set aside. The right to thus ignore an instrumentality which has been divinely instituted is, to put it mildly, decidedly questionable.

In connection with this subject it may be consistently asked: Where is the Priest? Has he, so far as his practical duties are concerned, been shelved as effectively as some people dispose of the books containing the revelations of the Lord to the people in this last dispensation? If he has been thus laid away, we will lift him from the obscure corner into which he has been thrust and see whether the dust-marks can be wiped from his garments, which have certainly not been worn threadbare by hard work. If he is left to rust or be covered over with cob-webs, how much better is the situation of his superiors in office than that of the anti-revelation sectarian preacher, who exclaims in relation to the glorious gifts of the Gospel enjoyed anciently—"These things are all done away, being no longer needed?" Not much better, if any, so far as the setting aside of any one thing which the Lord has established for a purpose is concerned.

An application to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants (page 125) shows that—"The Priest's duty is to preach, teach, expound, exhort, and baptize, and administer the sacrament, and *visit the house of each member*, and exhort them to pray vocally and in secret and attend to all family duties." He is empowered, by virtue of his calling, and by appointment—which latter, however, in these days, he seldom receives—to carry the Gospel into the houses of Saints.

It may be urged that there are so few Priests—pure and simple—that to use them for a labor so extensive is scarcely practicable. This scarcity is caused by so many of the brethren having been ordained to the higher offices of the Priesthood. But this is no practical reason at all; otherwise it would apply with equal force to the Teacher. It is safe to say that comparatively few of those who officiate in the latter capacity hold the office, being merely authorized to act in it by appointment, on the rule that the higher officer can legally perform the functions of the lesser. If this rule is good in reference to the Teacher it has equal weight with regard to the Priest.

This carrying of the Gospel, with its benign spirit and blessings into the homes of the Saints must be attended to. If it is not, there will continue to be, as there is, to a large extent, a spiritual sickness that needs dispelling. It is necessary to meet every class of cases. None should be denied the bread of life—not one. If it is necessary to keep spiritual life glowing in the bosoms of those who are situated so they can attend the public gatherings of the Saints, how much more powerfully does this have application with regard to those who cannot? There are hundreds, and we might not be far out of the way in saying thousands, of people more especially our sisters, people who are sick, and those whose circumstances detain them, who do not have opportunities of meeting in public gatherings, and they are therefore denied the privilege of partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's supper and other blessings refreshing to the soul. And they are thus permitted to languish in spiritual obscurity. This is all wrong, especially as the Lord has provided for these blessings to be conveyed to those who are unable to go to the places where they are ordinarily dispensed.

Why cannot the Priest be employed in this legitimate channel of his duty? An empty echo comes back as an unsatisfactory reply.

Let each Bishop look about him and see whether the necessity for adopting these suggestions exists in his jurisdiction. The investigation will render him more familiar with the condition of his flock, with whose status, individually and collectively, he should be thoroughly acquainted. He will find as a rule, that there is ample work for the Priest as well as the Teacher. He holds the keys, by virtue of his office, of presidency over the Lesser Priesthood, and it is his duty to point out and direct the labors of those who officiate in its capacities. In the language of revelation on the subject—"Let every man learn his duty, and to act in the office in which he is appointed, in all diligence. He that is slothful shall not be counted worthy to stand, and he that learns not his duty and shows himself not approved, shall not be counted worthy to stand."

WHICH OF THE HORNS?

IN the event of the consummation of foreshadowed attempts to divert a congressional appropriation of $40,000 from the purpose for which it was expressly set apart, we deem it important to keep track of certain operations. The leading incentive to this course is the character of the plea made to Congress for the monetary aid, the facts connected therewith being in our possession, and properly "salted down" to keep. The following statement appeared this morning in the chief anti-"Mormon" organ, under the head of "What Mrs. Newman has been Paid:"

As erroneous representations have been made in regard to the payment of the expenses of Mrs. Angie F. Newman, and of money received by her while in Washington in the interest of the Women's Christian Industrial Home, it is due to her as well as the association that a statement of facts be given to the public. Mrs. Newman was elected a delegate by the association to go to Washington to secure an appropriation, if possible, for the "Home." Thirty days was considered ample time for this work. Mrs. Newman had previously made a lucrative engagement with the Lecture Bureau which she postponed until May, that she might accept the appointment to act as delegate for the association. But the appropriation not being secured until the very closing hours of the session, Mrs. Newman stood firm at her post, abandoning her engagements with the Bureau, not only for May and June, but for September, October and November. It was understood that Mrs. Newman's expenses were to be paid by the association, but there was delay in raising the funds, and Mrs. Newman assumed the risk and went to Washington at her own expense. Up to the time of the passage of the bill in August, giving the association $40,000, Mrs. Newman had received just $165, as shown by the treasurer's book. The entire amount paid by this association to Mrs. Newman up to this date is but $511, a large amount of which was contributed by a generous public. This, for a woman's expenses, five months in Washington, single handed and alone fighting a powerful lobby. The entire amount paid from the time she came to Utah, early in March, to the time of the passage of the bill in August, little more than covered the loss of engagements contracted for with the Lecture Bureau in March. The association does not feel that Mrs. Newman has yet been fully reimbursed for actual expenses incurred, but the amount paid, $511, is the amount brought in by her as expenses.

If the foregoing is a pointer at all to the financial status of the "Industrial Home Association," organized for the benefit of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and others, it indicates that the appropriation obtained on the plea that it was needed for the relief of "Mormon women who renounce polygamy and their children of tender age"—is all or nearly all the money upon which the institution expects to operate. It appears to a person up a tree and looking down that there are three horns to the dilemma by which the association and its principal agent find themselves confronted: (1) To use the money obtained from the national treasury in conformity with the law. (2) To use it for people of their own classes and demominations, and thus perpetrate a fraud. (3) Go to Congress at its next session and ask for a special act on the subject, on the plea that the appropriation was obtained on false representations made before a Congressional committee, in the public prints and otherwise.

MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENA.

ALMOST if not quite simultaneously with the occurrence of the first shocks of the great earthquake at Charleston, some extraordinary phenomena occurred, on a large scale, in the arctic regions, of which it seems difficult if not impossible to give any plausible explanation on a scientific basis. Concerning the remarkable occurrences and sights in the region and at the time referred to, an exchange has the following:

"The officers of the government steamer *Alert*, report that on their recent exploring expedition to Hudson's bay during the night of August 30th while at Diggs it got unusually dark, the air being filled with dense smoke, which smelled like burning pitch. The sea seemed literally on fire, while the smoke was so thick on the deck that one could not see his hand before him. A furious gale was blowing at the time, and the lead was the only guide. Capt. Gordon, commander of the expedition, is of the opinion that great fires were raging in the center of Labrador, and that the dense smoke and heat which about that time was experienced along the coast from the gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Breton was due to this cause."

A Chicago paper, commenting upon Captain Gordon's theory of the cause of the phenomena, shows that it is not plausible, as Labrador is a sparsely timbered country, producing but little vegetation of any kind, and from what is known of it, there is not sufficient combustable material on the entire peninsula to produce such results as those described by the officers of the *Alert*. The fact seems to be that the causes of the phenomena are shrouded in mystery, making them appear all the more wonderful, but the report regarding them, coming from government officers who have had a scientific training and a discipline in the naval service, and who could have no possible object in fabricating such a description, is doubtless correct.

Those gentlemen who live exclusively by their wits have evolved the fiddle swindle, and are working it with singular success. A stranger enters a cigar or drug store, lays a violin and box on the counter, buys, pays for and lights a cigar, and on going out remarks: "If you have no objection, I'll leave my violin here until I get back." The cigar vendor naturally responds, "All right," and his customer leaves. Ten minutes later another stranger enters, buys a cigar, and while lighting it rests his eye on the violin, examines it with the air of a connoisseur, declares it a valuable one and offers the cigar man a commission of $5 if he can get the violin for him, even if he has to pay as high as $50 for it. A few moments after the would-be purchaser leaves, the owner returns, refuses an offer of $30 for the violin, declines $40, and finally, with great hesitation, accepts $50, because, he avers, he needs the money. The other fellow's anxiety to possess the violin seems to have been suddenly suppressed, for he never returns, and the cigar man finds eventually that the instrument is a three-dollar fiddle.

"THE INTERSTATE READERS," published by the Interstate Publishing Company, Boston and Chicago, consists in a carefully graded and beautifully illustrated series of monthly readers for use in schools. The numbers adapted for the Primary and Intermediate departments of schools each contain 32 pages of reading matter, and are sold at three cents per copy, or 30 cents a year. The Grammar School edition has 48 pages, and contains interesting sketches of history, biography, travel, science and literature. The subscription price is $1 per year, or 15 cents per number. "The Interstate Primer" is a book of 140 pages; price 25 cents. In addition to these the company publish a long list of standard educational works.

A St. Louis bank cashier declares that large quantities of twenty cent pieces are passed for quarters. He says that the most common way of detecting a twenty-cent piece from a quarter of a dollar is by the milling on the edge of the circumference. The first thing a person does is to run his finger around the edge, and if he finds it milled he at once takes it for a quarter. This is not always a safe way, as many twenty-cent pieces have been purposely milled in order to deceive. The safest way to detect one from the other, and the one that few know, is to observe the eagle on the back. On the quarter piece the eagle is looking over its right wing and on the twenty-cent piece over the left wing.

The New York *World* has just given the *Tribune* of that city an answer to an uncalled for insinuation made by the latter. We clip from the *World*:

"Referring to the fact that the Mormons in Utah have declared in favor of Statehood the *Tribune* says:

From a Democratic point of view this is not so absurd as it seems. The party that is capable of doing such gross injustice to Dakota because it has a Republican majority is equally capable, if it had the power, of outraging the moral sense of the Nation by the admission of Utah because it has a Democratic majority.

And just think of it? In doing this the Democrats would only be imitating the policy of the Republican majority in Congress when Colorado and Nevada were admitted to the Union!"

Human ingenuity has not yet recognized all the dangers attendant upon electric illumination. At Cleveland, O., the other night, after the lamp was turned off, the police discovered that an iron-front building was charged with electricity to such an extent that any one touching it with both hands was liable to meet with instant death. The entire front was dangerous from top to bottom.

China has been restricting the importation of opium from India, and on the frontier of inland Yaunan the tariff imposed is almost prohibitory. France now demands the removal of this embargo on the opium trade between French territory in Tonquin and the great Chinese province of Yannan. She wants a free circulation of opium.

A RAID IN IRON COUNTY.

CEDAR CITY, Iron Co., Utah, Oct. 23rd, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

This morning, about daylight, the quiet little burg of Enoch, situated about six miles north of here and attached to this ward, was visited by Deputy Marshals Thompson, of Beaver, Orton of Parowan and assistants, who arrested, on the going charge, John P. Jones and his eldest son John L. The former is one of our veteran citizens, and one of the pioneers of southern Utah. He is now quite feeble, and must be verging on to three score and ten years. His alleged plural wife was arrested at the same time, all of whom, together with four of the citizens of this city, who were subpœnaed by Deputy Orton, as witnesses in the above cases, are now en route for Beaver. We are informed by rumors that the next visit is intended to be made on this city, as "game" is getting somewhat scarce in the north end of this judicial district. However, as soon as the game is bagged, we will try and post you, so adieu for the present. SETH SWAP.

BISHOP A. A. KIMBALL'S CONDITION.

KANOSH, Oct. 23, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I have every reason to believe that you wish to become great in the cause of Christ. And His answer to His Apostles when they wished to know who was the greatest among them—"He that wishes to become the greatest, let him visit the sick," etc. But inasmuch as you are too closely confined to your labors as editor, and I am too far away from you to visit me will you be kind enough, if space will permit, to say, through the NEWS, for me, that if am yet alive, as I have many friends and relatives scattered through the country. I have been sick now over two years, and have been confined to house and bed most of that time. But I am better now than I have been since my sickness commenced. I am only able, however, now to keep out of bed and around and attend to my business when no muscle is required.

I am weak in body but as strong in mind and faith as I ever was; chances are much against me, but I live in hopes of recovering from my long spell of sickness, and hope I will live to see the day when it will be considered honorable for a "Mormon" Elder to live with his wives and support his children.

With kind regards to all, I remain, as ever, one of the boys who was begotten and born in the dark days of Nauvoo.

A. A. KIMBALL.

PROVO POINTS.

THE PEARSON CASE.

On Monday the defense made the motion that all the witnesses of the prosecution should be examined in order that the defense could cross-examine them. The motion was sustained, and Mr. Wm. Cole, Jr., was called. Mr. Cole testified to having been employed at Pearson's ranch, on the Sevier River; he was first asked by Mr. Pearson to stop there a few days while he came to Provo to get bail; he was next employed permanently, but is still in his (Pearson's) employ; was with Pearson and Green January 10th; drank alcohol toddy and whisky at Chalmer's saloon with them; talked to them about a horse trade; rode out of town with them once; then was overtaken on his return by Pearson and Green; they had some conversation about 70 cents; they were owing at the saloon; they were pretty drunk; I had gone home to get my saddle to go with them to Lehi; while there the

SHOOTING TOOK PLACE.

I went with the officers to arrest Pearson; went on ahead by the officers' request; Pearson was drunk and leaning on the horn of the saddle; the horse was lame and not going fast; I caught him and the officers made the arrest; did not see him again until the next morning; I did not see any pistol on the defendant; I had loaned him $9 during the day, and he offered to give me a pistol as security, but I did not see it, and told him I wanted none.

Cross-examined, and facts elicited as related heretofore.

On Tuesday morning the defense opened their case. Mr. Highton occupied the day in his argument in a logical and eloquent manner, and illustrated, as he expressed it, that he thought the opening the most important speech in the case.

The Kirkwood case (new trial) was taken up at the evening session, last night. The jury was impaneled and two witnesses were examined.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

A $200,000 Blaze.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 27.—The magnificent stone building of the Case School of Applied Science, at the East End, completed and opened one year ago at a cost of $200,000, was burned at an early hour this morning. The discovery of the fire shortly after 2 o'clock, was followed by an explosion in the chemical laboratory, which blew out a portion of one of the walls. The flames then soon made short work of the fine structure. The building was four stories in height and built of sandstone. It was furnished with all the latest appliances for the demonstration of science. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The physiological and chemical apparatus and zeological collections were among the finest in the country. The chemical appliances were valued at $20,000. It is thought that the building and contents were insured for about $75,000. There were from 50 to 60 students. The Case school was built with money left by the late Leonard Case, a Cleveland millionaire and philanthropist

Military Executions.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—Advices from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, state that on the 10th Gen. E. Delgado, Lieutenant Colonel Juda Indalicio Garcia, Commander Miguel Cortez and Lieutenant Gabriel Loyono were taken from prison at Comayagua and shot, in accordance with the sentence pronounced by a military court martial. General Delgado and his unfortunate comrades were the leaders in the recent filibustering expedition that descended on the coasts of Honduras in the interest of ex-President Soto; contrary to their expectations the people failed to rise upon their landing, being satisfied with the present government, and the entire party were captured by a company of rural guards under the command of the Alcalde.

The Adams Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, 27.—There are no new developments in the Adams Express robbery. Damsel was seen at his office this morning, and said he gave the Associated Press all of the facts in the case as far as they had come to his knowledge yesterday, and absolutely nothing new has turned up since. In regard to the report that Messenger Frothingham had made a confession, he stated there was no truth in it; that they were working on the theory that the messenger's story was true, that the latter had not been arrested nor placed under surveillance, but of his own accord was in constant communication with the officers of the company and the detectives who have the case in hand, and is aiding them as much as he is able to in their attempt to discover the whereabouts and identity of the robber.

Frothingham was seen at the company's office this morning by a reporter, to whom he told the story of the robbery. He made his statement in a frank, straightforward manner, without the slightest hint at embarrassment or confusion. He said that he was well aware that circumstantial evidence pointed strongly to his being an accessory to the robbery, but that he had nothing to conceal and was confident that the result of the investigation would clear him of all suspicion. The only point in the messenger's statement which was not given out yesterday is that the robber told Frothingham that he had an accomplice on the train who if he (the robber) was unable to carry out his plans unaided would come to his assistance.

Our Spanish Controversy.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Ever since the issue of President Cleveland's proclamation restoring the discriminating duties on imports under the Spanish flag, negotiations have been in progress between the governments of Spain and the United States looking to the adjustment of the points in dispute, although no formal announcement has yet been made of the result. It is learned that the Spanish Government is ready to accept temporarily the interpretation placed upon the treaty by the United States and put into the third column of duties as set out in the treaty all imports into the Spanish West Indies under the American flag. On the other hand the proclamation reimposing discriminating duties on imports under the Spanish flag will be withdrawn by the President. Although the arrangement will be temporary in its character, with the ostensible object of affording an opportunity for the negotiation of a supplemental treaty, which shall fully define and construct points that have led to the controversy, yet it is believed that an agreement can be reached by the two governments that will obviate the necessity for the ratification of a new treaty.

Blaine.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 27.—Blaine left here this morning for his trip through the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The tour will take up two days and Blaine will make sixteen.

$50,000 Fire.

POCAHONTAS, Va., 27.—A fire this morning destroyed 16 houses, including two hotels and several business houses. George Babber, of Lynchburg, perished in the flames and several other persons are missing. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Heavy rains saved the town. Loss $50,000, insurance unknown.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

A Russian Statement.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—The *Official Messenger* says: The anarchy which prevails in Bulgaria prevents the Russian consuls from protecting the lawful interests of Russian residents. After General Kaulbars had left Varna, several Russians were arrested on illegal pretexts; two Russian cruisers were therefore dispatched to that place.

AUCTION

— AT THE —

VALLEY HOUSE,

Salt Lake City.

The above Hotel will be

PERMANENTLY CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

— ON —

MONDAY, OCT. 25, '86,

By the Proprietor, A. C. Brixen, who will, commencing the following day

TUESDAY, OCT. 26th,

AT 10 A. M., '86

and continuing daily till Goods are all disposed of, offer at PUBLIC AUCTION the entire stock of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen, Hall and Office Furniture pertaining to the said Hotel. Also, twenty Heating Stoves.

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BARGAINS!

LOST!

ON ARSENAL HILL, SUNDAY, OCT. 24, a gold and blue enameled Ladies' LOCKET. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to the Misses' Martin, Milliners, rear of S. P. Teasdel's Store, Main st.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN. Terms low. Opposite the southeast corner of the 8th Ward Square. dtf

WINTERING!

HORSES AND HORNED STOCK taken for Wintering. Good Pasturage and Sheds. Leave them at the Eighth Ward Square, on Monday, November 1, 1886.

For particulars apply at the Hay Scales on Friday and Saturday next.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE!

$75. ONE TWO YEAR OLD, bred by Col. Miller of New Jersey.

$35. ONE YEARLING:

Sire: Francis Armstrong's stock. Dam: Havemeyer's stock, New Jersey.

$15. ONE BULL CALF:

Dam: from Mr. Darling's stock, New Jersey.

Enquire of D. C. YOUNG,
West of Liberty Park.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One light brow a HORSE, branded on right shoulder resembling a diamond, about four years old, also branded resembling V V on left thigh, hind feet white, black mane and tail.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before Nov. 5th, 1886, it will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at the City estray pound, Washington Square, at 2 o'clock p. m.

M. SHELMERDINE,
City Poundkeeper.
Salt Lake City, October 25, 1886.

THE BUTCHER,
W. PETERSEN,
No. 24 W. FIRST SOUTH ST.,
(2 doors south of the Old Stand.)
ALL KINDS OF MEATS
Will be delivered to any part of the city promptly. Orders left at Store, season, and all Orders by Telephone 356.

FUN | THE TIME TO LAUGH | FUN

Salt Lake Theatre.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY
EVENINGS,
Oct. 28th & 29th.

THE DALYS
In their reconstructed Athletic and Scholastic Absurdity, entitled

VACATION;
OR, HARVARD vs. YALE.

A rollicking satire on student college life, in 3 Acts and

ONE LONG LAUGH.

For the present season there will be found

Novelties Till You Can't Rest.

Entire New Music, New Songs, New Features, New Scenery, New Mechanical Effects.

In fact "VACATION" in its new dress is practically

A NEW PLAY.

FUN | FUN IN SOLID CHUNKS | FUN

PRICES—$1.00; 75c; 50c, and 25c. Box Office open Wednesday from 10 to 2. Doors open at 7:30; performance at 8.

CENTRAL COAL YARD,
No. 212 W. 2nd South St.

COAL OF ALL KINDS AT REGULAR depot rates, both at the yard and delivered. All coal kept under shelter, free from rain or snow. Prompt delivery and full weight guaranteed.

WM. B. WILKINSON, Prop.
Telephone No. 355. dtf

Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of

CLOTHING!

Men's, Boys' and Children's.

Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

BARTON & CO.,
44 MAIN STREET.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE 23 HEAD OF the finest HOLSTEIN CATTLE that ever came to the west, consisting of fine young Cows which will calve this winter; six yearling Bulls, seventeen head of this year's Calves, Bulls and Heifers. All are recorded in the herd book. This stock is now on exhibition at Grant Bros. Stables.

All stock men are invited to call and see them, even if they do not wish to purchase.

Prices ranging from one to four hundred dollars.

H. J. FAUST & SON.

DRIED APRICOTS

The Highest Market Price Paid

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City Patrons can have our Delivery Wagons call for them by leaving their address.

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ARE CLOSING OUT

Their Entire Stock of FIRE ON THE HEARTH

STOVES!

AT COST for THIRTY DAYS!

PLUMBERS, TINNERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

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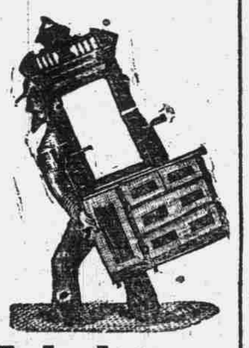

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JUST RECEIVED.

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Successor to WM. JENNINGS & SONS, at the

Emporium Buildings,

No. 15 W., South Temple St., 3 doors West of Clock Corner.

Several Cars of Stoves,

CONSISTING OF

HARD AND SOFT COAL HEATERS,

Cook Stoves, Ranges, Etc.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF THIS CLASS OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN THIS TERRITORY.

These Goods are Offered at Prices Lower Than Ever and all Guaranteed.

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Insurance Company

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Subscribed Capital. - - - $200,000.
Paid-up Capital, - - - - - $100,000

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TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, Nephi Clayton, Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory of Utah, hereby certify that I have this day examined the securities and investments of the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah, a Corporation organized under the Laws of the Territory of Utah, and find that Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of said Company has been paid up, and that said Company has invested in Stocks of solvent dividend paying Institutions, (other than Mining Corporations) the sum of Forty-six Thousand Dollars, and has on hand the sum of Fifty four Thousand Dollars in cash, and I hereby approve said Securities and Investments.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, at my office in Salt Lake City, Utah, this the Second day of October, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] NEPHI W. CLAYTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory of Utah.

BANKS.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $200,000
SURPLUS, - - - 200,000

H. S. ELDREDGE, President,
FERAMORZ LITTLE, Vice Prest.,
JOHN SHARP,
WM. W. RITER,
J. A. GROSSBECK,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier,
AS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier. } DIRECTORS

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Z. C. M. I.,
SALT LAKE CITY, October 5th, 1886.

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

T. G. WEBBER,
Sec'y and Treas.

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Offer the Largest and Most Complete Line of

FALL GOODS

WEST OF CHICAGO!

— CONSISTING OF SEASONABLE —

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOTHS, TRICOTS & REPELLANTS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

HOME MADE

Flannels, Linseys, Repellants and Dress Goods,

FROM THE PROVO AND DESERET MILLS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR.

BED COMFORTABLES,

In Down, Wool, and Cotton Filling. Great Bargains in HOME-MADE BLANKETS.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Long and Short Cloaks and Wraps,

In Seal Plush, Brocade Velvet, Frizze and Astrachan.

BOUCLE, ENGLISH CHECKS, ETC.,

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

We Offer a few LADIES' JACKETS at $1.00 Each.
A few LADIES' ULSTERS at $2.50 Each.
Also, Silk and Beaded SHORT WRAPS, at Greatly Reduced Prices

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Serges, Camel Hair, Ottoman, Foule and Satin Berber.

ELEGANT COMBINATION SUITS FROM $7.00!

VELVETS in Brocades, Pekin Stripes, Plaids, Figured and Plain.

PLUSHES—A Complete Line in Black and Colored.

Silks, Satins, Surahs and Rhadames, in Colors and Black.
Black Gro Grain Silk, A Bargain, at $1.15 per Yard.
Black Satin Rhadames, A Bargain, at $1.50 per Yard.
Colored Satin Rhadames, A Bargain, at $1.25 per Yard.

Complete Assortment of Notions and Trimmings.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Choice Ingrains, 25c. to $1.00 per Yard.
Choice Three Plys, $1.00 to $1.25 per Yard.
Choice Patterns in Body Brussels, $1.00 to $1.25 per Yard.

Our Own Importation---ENGLISH VELVET CARPET & LINOLEUM,

WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

SOMETHING NEW—PORTIERE DRAPERY, BY THE YARD.

Lace, Madras, Antique, Appliqu, Tambour, Turcom and Silk Curtains. Ingrain, Art Squares, Smyrna and Velvet Rugs and Mats.

OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER & DECORATIONS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

DUNFORD'S

1886. FALL and WINTER 1887.

— STOCK OF —

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Has Arrived and been Opened!

Our Departm't of Ladies' Shoes & Slippers is Complete.
Our Departm't of Gents' Shoes & Slippers is Complete.
Our Departm't of Misses' Shoes & Slippers is Complete.
Our Departm't of Youths' Shoes & Slippers is Complete.
Our Dep't of Children's Shoes & Slippers is Complete.

All Styles, Grades and Qualities.

DUNFORD'S

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Our Stock of HATS has ARRIVED and is ready for your inspection.

ALL FRESH, NEW AND STYLISH.

LADIES, Call and See our Stock of CHILDREN'S HATS, all new and desirable. The Largest Stock to select from in the city.

GENTS, Call and See Our $2.00 Felt Stiff Hats.

HATS for Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear.

GET YOUR BOOTS, SHOES and HATS

at DUNFORD'S!