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THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE PROPHET.

EIGHTY-TWO years ago today (Dec. 23rd) one of the most remarkable men not only of modern times, but who figure in the history of our planet, first saw the light in mortality. The fact of his greatness is largely conceded among civilized peoples. Its universal acknowledgment may be confidently anticipated. Although this concession is made, many of those who make the admission are in dense ignorance of the genius of the work he performed. None, however, can escape the conviction that the mark he made in history is both distinct and deep.

Those who accept of the sublime theories he propounded claim the impress of his labors to be eternal, and therefore ineffaceable, destined to become broader and deeper until it covers the globe and extends into the bosom of eternity. Those who thus view his mission, look upon him in the light of an instrument in the Divine hand through whom the initial process to bring about a far-reaching purpose was inaugurated, and that as a medium for the attainment of so great an end his native qualities were adapted to the conditions of his mission. That man was Joseph Smith.

Those who accept of the mission of the prophet as he announced it claim that he organized, under divine direction, the Church of the Redeemer, the anniversary of whose birth is popularly believed to occur next Sabbath. It is one of the most simple yet complete organizations that ever existed on earth, so far as one may be guided in the comprehension of the subject by either sacred or secular history. While its ramifications are multifarious, the parts are so clearly defined that the relative position of one to the other is easily understood. When analized it exhibits the beauty and adaptability of the rhetorical figure by which the Church is compared to the human form divine, each part having its peculiar function, the adhesion of every member being necessary to the health of the whole.

Comprehended in this organism is a marvelous spiritual power which attracts men and women of different languages, customs and nationalities from every "kindred, tongue and people," from the nethermost parts of the earth, to a common centre. This influence is so potent that the genuine adherents of the faith make sacrifices in maintaining their association with it that are phenomenal in this cold and selfish generation, ever ready to throw odium upon the truth and distort the motives of those who cling to its genius.

The system is beneficent in its nature, attracting not many proud, not many noble, after the manner of the estimate of the world, but the poor and the meek of the earth flock to the religious standard it raises, and their condition is enhanced in every direction. Under the influence of religious devotion and the divine blessing not only are mortals gradually elevated in the scale of being, but the very earth smiles, blooms and yields under their magic touch.

Joseph Smith introduced a system of philosophy that has never been refuted, and it might be said, so far as the bulk of its arguments is concerned, has never been investigated. Those who combat it are as blind men fighting the wind, and despite their frantic efforts the breeze "bloweth where it listeth." The sound thereof is heard, but who knows its source or its destiny? He parted the curtain which separated this from the eternal worlds, that whosoever desired might feast his being through the power of the eyes of his spirit and satisfy his soul with the matchless magnitude of the power, glory and dominion of the Most High, gaining a glimpse of the principles which govern the universe constructed by the Divine Majesty. In this respect the great prophet of the nineteenth century, through the medium of a vision beheld by him on February 16th, 1832, communicated more intelligence than is comprehended by the whole world at large, but like the many sublime truths he was the honored instrument chosen to convey to this generation, it is as a light shining in a dark place; "the darkness comprehendeth it not."

Among other remarkable feats which he accomplished the Prophet gave to the world one of the most wonderful books ever placed in the hands of men—the history of the ancient races of this continent. In order to deceive the people in relation to the resurrection of the Redeemer men were prompted to falsify the fact, palming upon the populace the fabrication that His body had been stolen by His disciples and privately conveyed away. Similar attempts have been made to manufacture a false source for the Book of Mormon. One by one the refuge of lies have been torn from the faces of the inventive hypocrites, and men have been forced to admit that some other source than the Spaulding Story and other similar subterfuges must be sought to account for the origin of the work. Added to these exposures are the discoveries that are constantly being made upon this continent, showing the former existence on this land of civilized races, whose relics substantiate the authenticity of the popularly rejected record. The book itself is largely prophetic and, aside from the attestations of witnesses whose testimonies have never been impeached, it bears unmistakable evidence of its own correctness.

The whole work which Joseph Smith was instrumental in establishing is intensely prophetic, its course being outlined by its founder, from incipiency to destiny. It is fulfilling and will continue to fulfill the conditions upon which its perpetuity is insured, notwithstanding that its history is marked by many ebbs and flows. It proclaims the divinity of the calling of him the anniversary of whose natal day has incited the foregoing reflections.

THE "LITTLE BROWN MAN."

SOME time since a formidable syndicate, composed of Americans mostly, was organized, having for its object the formation of a mammoth bank in China. Silver was to be the basis of its circulation, that metal being quite valuable enough for the burden of exchanges in a land where the only circulating coin among the masses is copper and some pieces having no more financial value than a fraction of a mill. The plans were all arranged, the concession was granted by the Chinese government, and the scheme was all ready for floating, when the finance department of the Flowery Empire ordered a temporary halt. This resulted in more or less deliberation and investigation, the upshot being that the temporary order was made perpetual. This was bad for those who had made all preparations for an investment in the scheme, as it could not have resulted otherwise than in an immense interest on the outlay; but the Viceroy proved as firm in his negative position as he had been hasty in permitting the concession to be granted.

China is the most wonderful of all the nations. It is not classed among the powers at all, though it contains 450,000,000 people, more than all the first-class powers of the globe combined. Its people are the direct link between the dim and misty past and the living present. Many of the practices, perhaps most of them, which prevailed in China prior to the historic period, a long while before the reign of Confucius, are in vogue yet, and they are not all barbarous or heathenish, though partaking to a greater or less degree of both in every instance. They had a newspaper before Greece erected its majestic columns, before Rome, Arabia or Syria had an alphabet, before, in fact, any form of civilization had taken root upon the western lands. Its monetary system is so primitive and erratic that we cannot understand it, for the reason that it is coeval with events beyond our records and researches. It is this latter condition that made the establishment of a modern financial system there so attractive on this side the globe. In no place can shrewd financiers do so well as where a comparatively barbarous numismatical condition prevails, and they thus would have had a broad field opened up to them. But if the Chinese are behind the times of today, they are satisfied with their condition and it would be worse than useless to attempt the reformation of a people who are too bulky to be moved and too ancient to be understood.

The comparatively few Chinese who come to this country do so not for advancement not as a rule for permanent residence, but for silver. A thousand dollars of our "white money" is an immense fortune in China. It would buy more of the copper of their native country than a horse team could draw. To accomplish this result, they have only to be exactly what we as a general thing are not—hard and sympathetic workers, plain livers, and never squanderers of a cent uselessly. They can afford to work cheaply, and do so for awhile, but they soon become infected with our advanced ideas of the value of labor, and then they charge almost as much as the average white man. They are always employed, because they will turn their hands to anything, and if they don't know it they pick it up with a readiness and thoroughness approaching the marvelous. They are not wanted as a rule, especially on the Pacific Coast, the cry of taking labor from the white man always confronting them. Nowhere on the coast is the Chinaman treated more humanely or considerately than in this city. He is not petted, fondled, nor even invited, and no one cares when he goes or how long he stays; but there is no pelting with stones, systematic robbing, destroying of property nor organized attempts upon life like there have been and are yet in many places. The Rock Springs and Washington Territory outrages are events of but yesterday, and although the government paid dearly for those transactions, it did not wipe out the stain upon a land consecrated to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

BAD NEWS FOR THE COLONISTS.

SOME few months ago a company was organized in Connecticut, having in view the settlement and building up of a city, or a number of cities in a portion of Southern California. To this end a large quantity of land was obtained from the Mexican government and a very fair beginning made. The town of Ensenada is the result of this movement, and it is described as a very pretty, well located and desirable place, growning steadily, not under the impulse of the "boom" which is still raging across the bay, but with that better and more stable growth indicative of permanency. Ex-Governor Murray and G. S. Erb, Esq., the prominent hotel man of this city, have, we believe, important positions in the company, and are at the scene of operations most of the time. But what threatens to be a standing annoyance, if not an immovable impediment, has just been placed in the way of the colonists. The dispatches announce that Mrs. Maria Burton has established her right in the courts of the City of Mexico to the lands in that section known as Ensenada de Tobos Santos, claiming by virtue of one of those old grants with which so much of Old and New Mexico is a honeycombed. The property is valuable, but is more so now than it was before because of the American improvements, the town of Ensenada, or a large part of it, coming within the tract covered by the conflicting titles. Perhaps the woman can be bought off; perhaps she has been waiting for developments before setting up her claim in the courts for that very purpose, as it is certain no one was putting the lands to any use of consequence before the colonists went there.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

Utah Wants to Get Into the Union.—The Statehood Question.—How the Polygamy Puzzle is to be Settled.—The Special Rights Reserved by Congress.

The Utah question is before the public in a different shape to any form it has hitherto assumed. Ever since their colonization of that portion of the domain of Mexico which is now the territory of the United States, the peculiar people commonly called Mormons have endeavored to obtain the political status of a free and sovereign State of the Union.

Their first attempt, in 1849, was met by the organization of a territorial government, with Brigham Young as Governor, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. He was reappointed at the termination of his first four years' term. The objection raised at subsequent applications from Utah were an insufficiency of population, and when that obstacle was overcome, the acknowledged practice of polygamy by the Mormons.

Again and again have the industrious people who opened the way to the settlement of the vast areas now occupied by civilized races been urged to cast aside the obnoxious feature of their creed, which alone hindered their recognition as an internal part of the Federal Union. But they declared it was a part of their religion, and that while they could not repudiate it, their religion was not assailable on political grounds under the Constitution of the United States. Decisions of the Supreme Court and the enforcement of stringent laws have apparently had the effect of causing a different view of the matter to be taken, by the majority at least, of the people of Utah, and while acknowledging no change in their belief, they have concluded that their acts must conform to the prevailing ideas concerning marriage.

At a constitutional convention held last July, composed of delegates from every county, chosen in mass meetings to which citizens of every party, class and creed were invited, a constitution was formed similar in its general features to other instruments of that character previously adopted, but with these important differences. It provides that in the proposed State of Utah "there shall be no union of church and state. Neither shall any church dominate the state." "That bigamy and polygamy, being considered incompatable with a republican form of government, each of them is declared a misdemeanor," and a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, are imposed as penalties for the violation of this provision, which is declared operative without the aid of legislation.

It has been argued, with apparently good reason, that if Utah should be admitted into the Union with these provisions in the State Constitution, the people of the state would have a perfect right to change their Constitution, and thus fasten polygamy on the country as part of the social system. To meet this a provision is inserted in the amending section of the Constitution, providing that no amendment affecting the bigamy and polygamy provisions shall take effect without the consent of Congress and the President of the United States. Also that the power of pardon conferred upon the governor of the proposed State shall not extend to these offences unless endorsed by the President of the United States.

This puts the Utah question in a new light before the country. The objection raised against the admission of Utah is met in a bold and heroic manner. The anti-polygamy provisions are surrounded with safeguards that seem to render them impregnable. It cannot be denied that the work of prohibition has been done in a very thorough style. But there are two questions which now arise, and which some writers think are fatal to the Utah movement. One is, are not the Mormons insincere in this sudden change of front? and the other, are not these provisions, limiting the state sovereignty by conferring unusual powers on the general government, unconstitutional?

The first is really unanswerable directly, but at the same time is unimportant in view of the second. How can it be determined whether the Mormons are sincere until they have the opportunity of proving their sincerity? It may be said we can judge of their future by their past. But impartial inquiry develops the fact that their reputation in the commercial world for keeping promises and fulfilling contracts is first class. And those among them who have been placed in jeopardy before the courts have preferred a prison to a false promise, for they could have escaped the penitentiary by simply agreeing to obey the law in future as construed by the courts. It is impossible, however, without the gift of prophecy to say what a people will do, and the legal presumption can only be taken, which is that the compact made with the general government is offered in good faith.

The second question appears important at first glance. But on critical examination there is not as much to it as some suppose. It should be understood that this is not an unusual requirement of Congress upon a new state, but a restriction placed upon themselves by the people forming the state. Each state may make its own provisions concerning amendments, the power of pardon, etc., so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing in that instrument forbidding such action as that taken by the people of Utah. And then the history of our country shows that Congress has imposed special guarantees on different States as conditions to their entrance into the Union, which those states have embodied in their constitutions. It was not claimed that this placed them on an equality with existing States. It it did not in their case it will not in the case of Utah. Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, &c., are instances of these special and differing guarantees, which an examination of their "Enabling Acts" will demonstrate.

The Utah question, then, presents itself in a new phase, and one that it will be difficult to dispose of to the satisfaction of the popular mind, without giving way to prejudice and doing political injustice. There are not a few thinking persons who believe that the only effectual way to suppress the practice of polygamy is to leave it to the action of the people who are chiefly interested in its peaceable disposition. And it must be remembered that the citizens of Utah who have inaugurated this new movement are not polygamists in practice and never have been. With their mere belief the country has nothing to do. They are the great majority of the citizens, they have the legal voting power, they proceed as if they were in earnest, and should they be refused the political power they ask for, which they agree to use in bringing Utah into harmony with the rest of the States, the continuance of the present state of Utah affairs will be chargeable to those who deny statehood to an acknowledged sober, industrious and prosperous community of two hundred thousand souls. Congress will have to put on its thinking cap.—*Charleston, S. C. News and Courier.*

THE CHANGE IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

The proposal made by M. DeLesseps in his letter to Premier Rouvier will not fail to interest those who have followed the progress of his scheme for an inter-oceanic canal at Panama. After an expenditure of nearly three times the sum originally estimated by him as sufficient to build a surface level canal, he now asks the French government to authorize him to raise $113,000,000 additional by a public lottery, to enable him to construct a lifting lock canal holding out the hope that eventually the original tide level scheme will be realized. "It now rests with the government," he says, "to insure definitely the execution of our programme by authorizing the company to issue lottery obligations."

It would seem from this that unless the French people subscribe a sum which, with what has been expended, will raise the cost of the canal to the extraordinary total of nearly $500,000,000, the project of a canal at Panama must be abandoned.

Up to the present, M. De Lesseps has strongly opposed the use of lifting locks along the line of the proposed canal, and stoutly denied that such a plan was afoot, though fully a twelvemonth ago Lieutenant Kimball, of our navy, on his return from the Isthmus, declared it was then, under serious consideration by the canal's engineers. The present change in plan seems to have been induced by the report of skillful engineers sent to the Isthmus by the department of Ponts et Chaussees, who, after a careful examination of the formidable Culebra section, where the iron backbone of the Cordillera crosses the line with an elevation of nearly three hundred feet, decided as impracticable the scheme of a cut or a tunnel for ships. They found that because of the extraordinary rainfall and consequent floods, such a cut, even if made, could not be kept free from turbulent, devastating waters; in fact, that it would but become a huge reservoir, into which the mountainous region in its vicinity would pour—the starting point whence the sections of canal on either side would be fiercely beset. They suggerte that lifting locks be built on either side this elevation, and ships in transit be lifted over instead of through its flinty sides. This serves to make the Panama scheme similar to that proposed for a Nicaragua, but as this latter is much farther northwestward, and consequently offers a shorter voyage over the great commercial lanes, it is easily seen that it could not compete with it, even leaving aside the probable difference in cost of construction, which, doubtless, would be greatly in favor of Nicaragua. But the route of the proposed ship railway at Tehuantepec is hundreds of miles north and east even of Nicaragua, and, aside from other advantages which it possesses, would be vastly more advantageous to commerce, considered from a geographical standpoint.—*Scientific American.*

Simple Method of Artificial Respiration.

The body of the patient is laid on the back, with clothes loosened, and the mouth and nose wiped. Two bystanders pass their hands under the body at the level of the waist, and grasp each other's hands, then raise the body until the tips of the fingers and the toes of the subject alone touch the ground; count fifteen rapidly; then lower the body flat to the ground and press the elbows to the sides hard; count fifteen again; then raise the body again for the same length of time; and so on, alternately raising and lowering. The head, arms and legs are to be allowed to dangle down quite freely when the body is raised. The author alleges that this method is most successful, and it is so simple that any one can perform it without any teaching.—*London Medical Record.*

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Ex-Secretary Manning Still Alive but Not Expected to Live Long.

The Tahlequah Disturbers Given 58 Hours to Settle Their Troubles In.

A Slight Shock of Earthquake in and Near Bedford, Massachusetts.

The Details of the Loss of the American Clipper Ship "Alfred Watts."

The Daily Explosion and R. R. Accident.—Wisconsin Town Also on Fire, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Still Living

ALBANY, Dec. 23, 10 a. m.—Manning is still living and may last out the day, though this is hardly expected.

Likely to Settle It.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The latest advides from Tahlequah say that special agent Anderson gave the two contending factions clearly to understand yesterday that he would give them fifty-eight hours to settle their difficulties in, and if at the end of that time the trouble was not adjusted, the government would step in and settle it for them. In view of this the nationals are last night said to have agreed to come in today, furnish a quorum in the senate and count the vote and declare the election of principal and assistant chief of the nation.

Earthquake.

BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 23.—A deep rumbling sound lasting three seconds, accompanied by a tremor of the earth was noticed here shortly after midnight. The disturbance aroused people from their sleep. The shock was felt at Acushnel and towns in this vicinity.

The Tale of a Wreck.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The story of the loss of the American clipper ship *Alfred Watts* has just been told by Oscar Linn and Henry Magners, the sole survivors of a crew of twenty-eight. The *Watts*, under command of Captain F. H. Johnson, left Philadelphia October 8th, with a full cargo of oil for Japan. October 19th a hurricane struck the vessel and raged for hours sweeping the decks clean and tearing the yards from the masts. About noon a huge sea boarded the vessel and Captain Johnson and twenty-six were

CARRIED AWAY

and drowned. The two surviving sailers clung to the broken fixtures on the main deck. The mainmast snapped off close to the deck and the other masts followed. The ship began to fill and soon the decks were flush with water. The men managed to get some brine-soaked provisions and some water from the tanks. November 20th, thirty-two days after, the bark *Lizzie Perry*, of Yarmouth, took the two survivors off the water-logged ship in an exhausted condition. The *Perry* was wrecked a few days later on a reef south of Barbadoes, but all were saved by an English steamer. Among those lost on the *Watts* was A. B. Oakford, of Philadelphia, a passenger.

Dynamite Explosion.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—An explosion of dynamite at Limestone quarry, near Brookfield, this morning, killed four men, one of them being Alexander McDonald, proprietor of the quarry. They were warming dynamite previous to using it for a blast when it exploded.

To Close.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The stock, produce and cotton exchanges will be closed all day tomorrow. The petroleum exchange will close at noon.

A Town Burning.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Hudson, Wis., says a telegram was received at that place this morning from Richmond, Wis., asking for assistance from the fire department as the city was being distroyed by fire. New Richmond is a city of eighteen thousand inhabitants on the Omaha road.

The Daily.

PHILLIP, Wis., Dec. 23.—The evening passenger train on the Wisconsin Central Railway was thrown from the track by a broken rail two miles south of Fifield last night. Three cars were thrown from the track down a fifteen-foot embankment. One person was killed and fourteen wounded.

Supposed Murdered.

NEW YORK Dec. 23.—James Miller, a real estate dealer, 70 years old, was found dead this morning on the floor of his home. Beside him lay his wife unconscious and dying. On her face and head were several gashes. It is supposed the couple were attacked and beaten by robbers. The discovery was made by a letter carrier who knocked at their door. He received no answer, but heard labored breathing from within that caused him to think something was wrong. He called a policeman, who broke the door open. The furniture, kitchen utensils and crockery were broken and fragments strewn over the floor. Miller was wealthy.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

The New York Stock Exchange.—Chicago and Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 23. Noon.

Bar silver*		Northwestern	6¾
Money	4@5	Navigation	80¾
4's coupon	26	Transcontin'l	20⅝
Pacific 6's	19	Pacific Mail	35¾
Central Pacific	34	Rock Island	14
Burlington	29	St. L. & S. F.	34¾
Rio Grande	21¼	St. Paul & Omaha	39
York Central	8	Texas Pacific	21⅝
Northern Pacific	22	Union Pacific	56¾
Pf'd	46¾	Fargo Express	30
		Western Union	77¾

*96⅜ @ 96¾; steady.

Market dull and steady, at a shade better than the first prices.

Stockmarket opened extremely dull, but prices were firm at advances of from ⅛ to ¼ per cent over last evening. Union Pacific showed animation.

The market is now intensely dull and barely steady.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p.m., Dec. 23.

Wheat—Firm; higher; cash, 77⅝; Jan., 7⅝; May, 84¾.

Corn—Easier; cash, 48½; Jan., 8 11-16; May, 54.

Oats—Firm; May, 33 15-16.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Pork—Lower; Jan., 14.92½; May, 15.50 @ 52½.

Lard—Steady; Jan., 7.75; May, 8.12½.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 23. Close.

Pork—In fair demand; prime mess eastern, 66s. 3d., steady; ditto western, 62s. 6d., dull.

Lard—In poor demand; spot and Dec., 40s. dull; Jan. and Feb., 40s. 3d., dull.

Wheat—Fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s. 9d., strong; ditto spring, 6s. 6d., strong.

Flour—Demand fair; 9s. 2d., strong.

Corn—Fair demand; spot, 4s. 11½d., firm; Dec., Jan. and Feb., 4s. 11d., firm.

The Typical Modern "Dude."

The Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D., lectured at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church last night on "Self-Conceit vs. Self-Confidence." The former, he said, was the greatest obstacle to success in the individual, and, according to Solomon, there is more hope for a fool than for a person wise in his own conceit.

"The modern anomalous creation called a dude is an illustration of hopeless self-conceit," said Dr. Jackson, "and I met one the other day. He was very tall and slender and wore a tight ulster, which reached within six inches of the ground. He carried a very long and slender umbrella, which was dressed in an ulster also. Beside him trotted a very slender dog, which had an ulster on, too. The family resemblance between all three was very striking, except that neither the umbrella nor the dog carried an eyeglass. I thought as I looked at them that if I could buy the whole outfit at its real value and then sell it at the value which the young man evidently placed on it I would become a millionaire after a few such transactions."

The preacher went on to explain the difference between conceit and confidence, the latter being a sure factor in ultimate success. Self-confidence was not ability, but furnishes the inspiration to bring out whatever ability the individual might possess. It was this quality of character which made the world's heroes, and without it men were discouraged at obstacles and stopped far short of their possible attainments.—*Chicago News.*

MARRIAGES.

WILLS-FLINT.—Mr. Robert Wills and Miss Lois Flint, both of this city, Wednesday Dec. 21, 1887.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on December 23, 1887, at 11 a. m. local time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	THERMOMETER. Exposed.	Change in 24 Hours.	Minimum.	Maximum.	WIND. Direction.	Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
S. L. City	22	+2	9	22	SE	Light	Fair
Ogden	20	0			S	Light	Fair
Stockton	[illegible]	-3				Calm	Clear
Bingham	21	-3				Calm	Cl'dy
Park City	24	+6				Calm	Fair
Alta	20	—			SW	Light	Fair
Provo	48	+16				Calm	Cl'dy
Lake Park							

WM. A. KORTZ, Sergeant Signal Corps.

Special Notices.

WE LEAD.

Seven Hook Foster Kid Gloves. New Goods. Every pair warranted at $1 00.

No. 5 C. P. Ribbons, 5c. per yd.
No. 7 C. P. " 6c. " "
No. 9 C. P. " 8c. " "
No. 12 C. P. " 10c. " "

Ladies' Linen Collars, Latest Styles, 5c. each.

Ruchings 5c., 10., 15c., 20c. and 25c. Biggest Cut yet.

We are never undersold.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

COHN BROS.

We place on sale today 200 Dress Paterns, containing 14 yards, excellent quality Sateen Dress Goods in the best dark shades, with 1¼ yards handsome striped Velvet Trimming, for $2.75 a pattern. COHN BROS.

'XMAS PRESENTS!

A Big Variety of Useful and Ornamental Presents at DINWOODEY'S. Give him a Call.

HAMMOND TYPE WRITERS. 3 Months' trial. C. ORLOB, Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City.

Every Grocer keeps Pearline.

Men.

Chronic diseases are successfully treated by the long established specialist of San Francisco. The old Surgeon-in-Chief of the Liebig Dispensary is now at the branch Liebig Dispensary, Thompson Block, Salt Lake. Consultation and advice free. All who require expert medical or surgical treatment should call. d

SAM LEVY,

Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars 171 & 173 s. Main Street.

Try that free sample of Pearline.

Angostura Bitters is a household word all over the world. For over 50 years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

PROCLAIM THE GLAD TIDINGS.

That the Holiday Goods at the Art Bazar are the cheapest in town, a child can buy as cheap as a giant at this noted resort. The stock is the most complete ever displayed. Prices are always on the lowest level. Special bargains in books. Life is too short to name all the attractions. Come and see them for yourselves. Opposite the Big Co-op. C. R. SAVAGE.
d Dec. 24

If you Would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

An Excellent Medicine.

"My wife and myself were in bad health for some fifteen years. I chanced to be looking over one of Simmons Liver Regulator Almanacs and saw A. H. Stevens' and Bishop Pierce's names to testimonials. I then obtained some of the Regulator, and can heartily recommend the Liver Regulator to my friends as an excellent medicine.
Z. E. HARRISON, M. D., Gordonsville, Va.

To Property and Land Owners

In and near this city, go at once and list your property with KNOWLDEN, at 21 E., Second South Street. He has several buyers on hand. d&s tf

Pearline makes Washing easy.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches, and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

The reason Why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

BROWN'S COUGH BALSAM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes No cure no pay.

BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the *Great Blood Purifyer* and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Genera Agents.

New Dispensary.

The renowned Liebig Dispensary of San Francisco has been successfully conducted by the celebrated specialists Dr. Liebig & Co., for nearly a quarter of a century. All in need of medical or surgical treatment will be pleased to learn that a Permanent Branch of above Dispensary is opened in the Thompson Block to day. The physician in chief is here and will remain a few days only. All who desire to consult the Old Doctor personally should Call to-day. d

Female Complaints.

Complicated, nervous, delicate, and lingering diseases peculiar to woman, specially treated by Dr. Liebig & Co., who will be at the Branch Liebig Dispensary, Thompson Block, 72 West, Second South Street. Call to-day, as the old doctor is here personally for a few days. By the Liebig method of treatment none of the usual physicial examinations are required. Separated offices for ladies, who should call between the hours of 2 and 4 to-day. Consultation free. d

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SPECIAL SCENERY.
CORRECT COSTUMES.
ORIGINAL MUSIC.
A Perfect Production in Every Detail

PRICES AS USUAL,
25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Reserved Seats on Sale at Theatre Box Office, Wednesday, December 21, at 10 a. m.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel HORSE about 12 a 14 years old with white spots on the back and star in forehead.

One light sorrel horse COLT, about 9 months old, with three white feet; star in forehead.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days from the date hereof, they will be sold at public auction at the South Bountiful Estray Pound on Monday, January 2, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m.
JOHN JOHNSON,
South Bountiful, Davis Co., Dec. 24, 1887

CASH

Paid for Clean,

DRY STRAW

AT THE

DESERET PAPER MILL,

Mouth of Big Cottonwood,

AT THE RATE OF

$5.00 per ton Loose,

OR

$6.00 per ton Baled.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Patrick Hall, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Patrick Hall, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within FOUR months after the first publication of this notice, to the said James H. Moyle at 49 Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.
JAMES H. MOYLE,
Administrator of Estate of Patrick Hall, deceased.
Dated Salt Lake City, December 8th, 1887.
doaw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

In the matter of the Estate of Johanna N. S. Willingbeck, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Johanna N. S. Willingbeck, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within FOUR months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of Charles E. Pearson, Attorney-at-Law, 115 s. Main Street, Salt Lake City, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.
AMALIA C. H. WILLINGBECK,
Administratrix of the Estate of Johanna N. S. Willingbeck, deceased.
Dated at Salt Lake City, Dec. 15, 1887.
d oaw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Masters, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of John Masters, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office o James H. Moyle, Attorney, No. 49 Main Street, Salt Lake City in the County of Salt Lake.
Dated Salt Lake City, December 10th, 1887.
JOSEPH MASTERS,
Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of John Masters, deceased.
d oaw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Carl Rosgaard, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of Carl Rosgaard, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Anton T. Christensen, at No. 250 F Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.
Dated at Salt Lake City, December 12th, 1887.
ANTON T. CHRISTENSEN,
Administrator, with the Will annexed, of Estate of Carl Rosgaard, deceased.
d oaw 4w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One sorrel MARE, 4 years old, white strip in face, outside half of right hind foot white, branded B and a cross on left thigh.

If said animal is not claimed and taken away within 10 days, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at 10 a. m. December 20th, 1887, at the estray pound, Farmer's Ward.
ALMA PRATT,
Poundkeeper.
Farmer's Precinct, Salt Lake County, Utah, Dec. 20, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Robert Dye, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert Dye, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to Caroline E. Dye, at her store, Main Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.
Dated November 21st, 1887.
CAROLINE E. DYE,
JOHN REEVE,
Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert Dye, deceased. doaw 4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Taylor, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of John Taylor, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the residence of George J. Taylor, No. 49 s., First West Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.
Dated October 28th, 1887.
GEORGE J. TAYLOR,
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Executors of the Last Will and Testament of John Taylor, deceased. doaw 4w

'87! Merry Christmas '88!

..... AND .....

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Z. C. M. I.

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The Finest and Most Complete Stock of

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