DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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A SPLENDID SEWING MACHINE FOR $18

Singer Pattern, equal to any sold for $65. Each machine contains a full set of attachments. The furniture is black walnut, with drop-leaf table. Five drawers and cover box. Crated for shipment it weighs 110 lbs. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or may be returned and money refunded. Address, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.

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Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores

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CONFECTIONERS,

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Our Goods are kept by Z.C.M.I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory

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Office, 63 Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of the well known and justly celebrated

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Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by

H. B. CLAWSON, Agent. d117 1y

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Daggett's Roll Braid

FOR TRIMMING DRESSES,

EXTRA WIDTH,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FINEST COLORS.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

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COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Duck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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Manufacturers of

Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.

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. d164 1y

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Moore, Allen & Co., R. Alf, S. P. Teasdel, Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Sears & Liddle. d164 4s

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Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SAPONIFIER

In the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY USE it has no equal. Unlike other compounds it will not injure the hands and clothes. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

PENNA SALT MANUFG CO., Philadelphia.

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PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP,

WHITE AND COLORED,

THE BEST in USE.

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SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY.

Family Trade Solicited. Order by Telephone 34 WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

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AMERICAN.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE CLAWSON CASE.

THE HOPT CASE.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH VESSELS AT NORFOLK.

MIDDLETON AT CLARK'S CROSSING, ETC.

Decision in the Clawson Case.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court to-day in the polygamy case of Rudger Clawson against the United States, brought here by a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Utah. Clawson, plaintiff in error, was indicted for polygamy at the April term of 1884, of the District Court of Utah, and after trial found guilty and sentenced to a fine of $800 and four years' imprisonment. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and that tribunal having affirmed the judgment of the District Court, brought his case here for review, upon the ground that the grand and petit jurors by which he was indicted and tried were illegally constituted. The alleged illegality in the impaneling of the grand jury consisted in the exclusion, upon challenge, of persons who believed a man had a right to have more than one undivorced wife living at the same time; and, in the case of the petit jury, in the drawing of jurors from an "open venire" after the whole annual jury list of the one hundred had been exhausted through the exclusion of polygamists. This court, in a carefully-prepared opinion of Justice Blatchford, decides against the plaintiff, in error upon both points raised. Section 5 of the Edmunds act provides: "That in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, under statute of the United States, it shall be sufficient cause of challenge to any person drawn, or summoned as juryman or talesman, that he believes it is right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time."

This Court holds that the proceedings to impanel a grand jury, which finds indictments for one of the offenses named under the statutes of the United States against a person not before held to answer, are a part of the prosecution, and that the indictment is good, although the persons drawn and summoned as grand jurors were excluded by the court from serving on the grand jury and being challenged by the United States for the cause mentioned in the Act, the challenges having been found true with respect to alleged illegality in the case of the petit jury. The court holds that where, under Section 4 of the act of June 23, 1874, relating to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah, the names in the jury box of the 200 jurors provided for by that section are exhausted, the jury being only partly impanelled, the District Court may issue a venire to the U. S. Marshal for the Territory to summon jurors from the body of the judicial district, and the jury may be completed from the persons thus summoned. The judgment of the court below is accordingly affirmed.

The Hopt Case.

Decision was also rendered by the court in the murder case of Frederick Hopt, plaintiff in error, against the people of the Territory of Utah. The principal interest which this case has it derives from the fact that in December, 1880, plaintiff in error had been three times tried for the same murder, three times found guilty and three times sentenced to death. It now goes back for a fourth trial upon an informality in the charge of the judge to the jury which last found the prisoner guilty.

Virginia Coupon Cases.

Decision was also rendered to-day in the group of cases known as the Virginia coupon cases, involving the validity of the recent legislation of that State with reference to the payment of State taxes in payment in coupons of the State's bonds. The decision was against the State and in favor of the bondholders on all material points. The court holds that all legislation of a State which attempts to evade an obligation under which it rests to receive coupons of bonds in payment of State taxes is unconstitutional and void, because it impairs the obligation of a contract; that the taxpayer having once made due tender of coupons in payment of his taxes, is under no obligation to pay said taxes in money, but may rest secure upon his right to have the coupons received when offered, and that the tax collector who attempts thereafter to forcibly collect such taxes by levying upon the taxpayer's property, if not shielded by legislation of the State, makes the attempt at his personal peril. The Court holds, furthermore, that suit brought by a tax collector for seizure of a taxpayer's property after due tender of the coupons is not a suit against the State, but is a suit against an individual trespasser, acting without legal authority of the State. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Matthews, Chief Justice, and Justices Bradley, Miller and Gray dissented, Justice Bradley delivering a dissenting opinion.

Antagonistic Vessels.

NORFOLK, 20.—The Russian corvette *Strilax*, Captain Skrdgloff, 180 men, four days out from Havana, arrived at the naval anchorage this afternoon, and was followed in about an hour's time by the British man-of-war, *Garnett*, Captain Henry Hand, from Vera Cruz,, with 250 men and 12 guns. The *Garnett* came to anchor about a quarter of a mile below the *Strilax*. Both vessels were saluted by the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, lying at the navy yard.

New Tariff.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 20.—The Commission appointed by the government to revise the Mexican Central provisional tariff and classification has accepted the new tariff proposed by the company. It now goes to the Secretary of Public Works for approval, which is merely a form, however, now that the commission is satisfied, and it will probably take effect June 1st.

News from the Northwest.

OTTAWA, 20.—In the House of Commons this forenoon Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia Defense, read a telegram received from Gen. Middleton, announcing his arrival at Clark Crossing, but conveyed no further information not already made public. With reference to Col. Quimet, Caron said that the Colonel had called at his house this morning and stated that he was en route to Montreal on urgent personal matters, and would again leave for Calgary to-morrow night to take charge of his command.

Encouraging to Silver Men.

NEW YORK, 20.—The *Herald* says the figures showing Director of the Mint Burchard's estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the year will give encouragement to the silver men. The amount of gold produced has not been so small in any year since 1859, nor has the amount of silver been so large. The plea that silver is an important American product and should be cherished and protected by Governmental act, will receive new support, as will the theory that as the production of gold is continually decreasing, this metal should not be made the sole monetary standard of the country. Burchard's figures come at an appropriate time, for the Latin Union is now being examined with a view to its continuance or abrogation, and the questions involved in the silver problem must be reviewed in this connection.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States Minister to Spain, will sail next Wednesday for Madrid.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA REFUSES TO LIMIT HER FRONTIER.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS AS TO PEACE OR WAR.

De Giers Backing Komaroff.

LONDON, 20.—The reply of M. De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, to Earl Granville's demand for an explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans on the Kushk river, which was received at the foreign office last Saturday, was considered in the Cabinet Council to-day.

The reply says General Komaroff's dispatches, copies of which have been forwarded to the British government, sufficiently explain the Penjdeh incident, and that it is therefore useless to supplement them. M. De Giers in his turn complains strongly of what he calls the excessive numbers of General Sir Lumsden's escort. He says this display of British armed forces on Afghan territory, together with the military demonstration at Rawul Pindi, and Earl Dufferin's defiant language, encouraged the Afghans to provoke a Russian attack by leading them to believe they could rely upon British support. M. De Giers does not express the slightest regret for Gen. Komaroff's action, and he even suggests that Gen. Komaroff would have neglected his duty if he had failed to attack the Afghans.

War Notes.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill, Conservative, asked Mr. Gladstone how far England was complicated and how far responsible for the suppression of the French newspaper *Bosphore-Egyptien*, at Cario.

Gladstone replied that Egypt had not acted alone in the matter of seizing and suppressing the papers, and admitted that England was not in a position to disclaim all responsibility for the act.

Fears are entertained that the *Bosphore-Egyptien* affair is likely to lead to difficulty between France and England.

The situation at the close of the session of Parliament this evening was one of uneasiness bordering on gloom.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states this afternoon that despite all prevalent alarmist rumors, it is in a position to state that the differences between England and Russia are in a fair way toward settlement.

London, 21.—The *Daily News* in an editorial this morning says: It is believed the government has decided upon the immediate recall of Gen. Graham's forces from the Soudan.

Warsaw, 20.—The *Tagblatt*, the Russian official organ, states that Russia is making the necessary preparations for the taking of Herat.

Meshed advices of April 20th says that the Russians are still at Avtopa. Gen. Komaroff has gone to Sarakhs and Gen. Alikanoff to Youlatan.

Lahore, India, 20.—Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, in an address to the Indian Association, again referred to the marked manner of the offers made by the native people and princes to give England assistance in any struggle which she might have with Russia, and assured his hearers that England would know how to use this help when occasion required it.

Russia Declines.

LONDON, 20.—It is stated that Russia declines to subscribe to a distinct and definite obligation that she will on no account advance her forces beyond the country settled by the joint commission, which England proposes as the only stable settlement.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Joe Coburn has agreed to match Captain Daly against Mitchell, in California, for any amount.

The Anglo-German Commission has concluded its discusion of the policy to be pursued in the Western Pacific.

John Kelly was re-elected Sachem of the Tammany organization in New York City last night. There was no opposition.

The Prince of Wales, in replying to addresses made at Limerick yesterday in his honor, promised to again visit Ireland.

The Court of Claims yesterday rendered judgment against the United States in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for $51,357.

The seamen charged with murdering Capt. Armstrong of the British bark *Wellington* were acqitted at Plymouth yesterday of the charge.

St. Patrick street bridge, which crosses Rideau river, leading from Ottawa, Ontario, was carried away yesterday by a flood. The water in the river is very high.

The President of Salvador has designated Senor Peralta to represent that Republic in Washington. Senor Peralta is already accredited as Minister of Costa Rica.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision yesterday in the Virginia coupon tax cases which was in favor of the bondholders and against the State on all material points.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Killarney for Dublin yesterday. The people cheered and sang the national anthem in demonstration of their loyalty as the royal visitors took their leave.

Freilinghuysen is evidently losing strength, being much weaker, and even liquid nourishment in small quantities has been given with difficulty. He lies almost all the time in a state of stupor, and it is thought he cannot last many days more, though there is no immediate danger.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John McDonald announced that he would shortly introduce a bill suspending the operations of the Dominion liquor act, pending the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council on certain clauses of the bill, which have been referred to them.

New York, 20.—The Young Men's Democratic Club to-night adopted a resolution in favor of the suspension of silver coinage. The club also congratulated Wm. C. Whitney, one of its members, on his appointment as secretary of the navy. It is decided to give him a banquet at an early day.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HOW SHOULD OUR CHILDREN BE EDUCATED?

The education of the youth of Zion is a subject that has called forth much comment and considerable discussion both here and elsewhere, during the last few years. Among the

MANY ACCUSATIONS

brought against this people is one that lately occupied the attention of the District Court here, namely, that we taught our religion to the pupils in the District schools of the Territory, and that the prayers there offered up included petitions for God to bless our leaders, etc., which accusation was not sustained in any one particular. We proved to the satisfaction of the Court (a decision being rendered in our favor) that no principle of our religion was taught in the public schools, and that even in our prayers we were extremely careful to omit the mention of any name or anything else that could possibly be construed as having the least religious tendency whatever. All of which is, I believe, strictly in accordance with the rules that are observed in the District schools throughout the Union with this difference, however, that in thousands of instances there are no prayers at all offered up, especial pains being taken to omit the mention of the name of the Deity (in reverence) for the reason that not a few teachers ignore God altogether and consequently are infidel to all that is sacred and holy. In fact so skeptical have the world become that to be a praying man is rather a disqualification than otherwise.

SCHOLASTIC ABILITY

is considered the great desideratum. So much so that even the moral status of the teacher is altogether a secondary consideration in some localities.

'Tis true that if we have not altogether we have very largely followed in the wake of outside usage and custom in the conduct and management of our common schools, insomuch that God and sacred things are almost banished therefrom. I suppose this is only proper and right, in view of these schools belonging to the State and being partly supported by State funds, and because the State demands that religious influences shall not be exercised within their walls. All of which should be most satisfactory to our friends (enemies) if it were possible to satisfy them in any one particular, but I imagine they rather feel vexed because they have failed to substantiate the accusation.

But what a spectacle is here pretented to the heavens, of a people who have been made the repositories of the knowledge of the things of God, who have been commanded to come out from Babylon, to leave her practices, to partake not of her sins and thus escape her plagues; a people who were led to these mountains by the hand of God, and who have been sustained ever since by His power; who had pastors given to them after His own heart, who have fed them with true knowledge; a people whose very existence depends upon the continued ministrations of these men, and who should teach their children to reverence them as God's ministers, as prophets, seers and revelators—that they should sustain them in their prayers at all times and under all circumstances—but who instead, studiously omit the mention of their names or anything that pertains to the religion that we profess is dearer to us than life, when we offer up our prayers in the schools that we have built and in which our children receive their earliest impressions, that an entire lifetime will fail to eradicate!

The people of this nation for fifty-five years past have been telling us that we must abandon our peculiar notions and cease to practice our doctrines and become like themselves. Some have yielded, have

BRIDGED THE CHASM

—the gulf that separates us from them—and have passed over to the other side only to find themselves in a condition of doubt and uncertainty, both as to the present as well as to the future; "Wandering stars" are they of whom Jude says, "Woe unto them."

If a secular education for our children had been the special object of our lives we could have obtained this much easier and at much less expense in the countries whence we come, but

OUR RELIGION

was the Alpha and Omega of our existence; for it we made every sacrifice, leaving home, friends, country, all, that we might enjoy its benefits and receive of its blessings. We chose it for a constant companion and to be our guide through life. Where it is forbidden to enter we should refuse to go.

The high estimate we place upon our religion leads us to believe that it is equally good for our children, and we should jealously guard any infringement upon or curtailment of its sacred rights, in reference to ourselves as well as to our offspring.

Our religion comprehends and embodies all that can be learned from books, for it embraces all truth. It, and it alone, furnishes the key that unlocks the sciences and detects the errors that have crept into them. It reveals the history of nations, of peoples and of individuals, furnishing the missing links that the scientific world, without its aid, have spent ages in trying to discover. It makes known man's origin and his final destiny; it teaches him his relation to his God as well as to his fellow man. Joseph Smith said that by it he was enabled "to combat the errors of ages and solve mathematical problems of universities." Let the world discard it from their colleges and schools, if they so desire, together with the Almighty who originated it, and forbid the name of either to be mentioned within their walls, but we cannot afford to do this, for if we did we should ere long be left to wander in darkness and grope our way like the blind, and should speedily become like unto those from whom we have separated ourselves. God himself would refuse to longer sustain us, for He has said that His anger is kindled against those who acknowledge not His hand in all things.

Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Jews and others build school houses and synagogues. And what for? That they can

EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN

under the influence of their peculiar faith. Who do they employ as teachers? Members of their own faith. Who ever heard of an Episcopalian being employed to teach a Catholic school, or a Catholic a Jewish school, etc.? Do Catholic parents send their children to Sectarian schools? Not if they can help themselves. Or is it usual to send a Christian child to a Jewish school? By no means. Further, do not the parents of each denomination send their children to their own schools? Most certainly. Who patronizes the district schools in the Territory? The "Mormons" almost exclusively, and yet there is an eternal howl raised about the conduct and management of them. By whom? By those who do not patronize them and who would avoid the payment of a single dollar for their support if they could, and yet the clamor is made by these very people

"GIVE US FREE SCHOOLS."

It is claimed, however, that the schools established in Utah by the various Christian societies are for the benefit of all classes, and that no religion is taught in them. Perhaps not directly, but indirectly it is, and that, too, in a most insidious manner. Follow the ministers of the various Christian churches of Utah, as well as some prominent teachers, on their periodical begging visits to the East, and listen to their harangues, and you will find that the burden of their story is that they wish these very pious people o donate liberally towards the education of the children of the deluded "Mormons" promising in every instance that if they can only be brought under the influence of the school room their redemption from "Mormonism" is an assured fact. Abroad they do not dare to tell Christian people that they propose to accomplish this outside of any religious influence, because those who subscribe to the cause expect that their success is due to these Christianizing agencies, but at home they assert with a great deal of effrontery that religion and religious influences are in no way used as agencies to accomplish this object. When abroad they assert that the fathers and mothers of these children are incorrigible and past all redemption, "but" say they, "only sustain us by liberal donations and we will rescue their innocent and unsuspecting children from the priestly rule and tyranny of their vile leaders."

I now ask the question of these would be reformers: What do you propose to give our children if you should have the management of their education? And will answer the question. Nothing more in the scholastic line than we are furnishing them with, but you would sap the foundation of their faith in the true and living God and give them instead a nonentity, telling those also that the ordinances of the Gospel were non-essentials; that God had ceased to speak to man; that the canon of scripture was full; in short, that the religion of their fathers is false in every particular. I now ask you to what extent will you accomplish this (with you) very desirable end? And answer, to a very limited extent for only a very few of the children of the Latter-day Saints will be found drifting in your direction, no matter what sophistry you may use or how tempting

THE BAITS YOU OFFER.

In the days of our poverty we built school houses in every settlement. This was among our first labors, and we sustained them after they were built. In addition we paid the tuition fee to the teachers we employed to instruct our children; the principles of our religion were taught in those early days, and our prayers embodied petitions for God to bless the men we so highly revered, all of which was both right and proper then, and anything short of this should not, according to my view, exist to-day.

We have two seminaries of learning in Utah Territory, one in Provo, Utah County, and the other in Logan, Cache County, that were founded and endowed by the late President B. Young, where the principles of our religion are taught in connection with all the branches of learning, including the arts and sciences, as well as languages. Those who have watched the effects of this class of education, cannot but be pleased with the results so far made manifest, and the prospects for future benefits are gratifying in the extreme.

WE NEED TO-DAY

more of this class of schools, that we are amply able to provide and sustain, with branches established in the most favorable localities, so that our children can receive the benefits to be derived from a correct education.

While the world are earnestly laboring to banish God and religion from their educational institutions, we should be taking the very opposite course, fostering and encouraging in every possible way all the means that can be used to further this very desirable end. The responsibility that God has placed us under in reference to our children demands this of us, and to neglect our duty in this particular would bring us under the most severe condemnation. PRECEPTORY.

The Washington Monument.

The Washington Monument is said to be one sixty-fourth of an inch out of plum. This does not seem much, nor is there any probability that it will ever cause the monument to topple over. Very little things, however, sometimes make a great disturbance in the human system. The blood corpuscles are only the thirty-one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, and if they are not fully supplied with iron their owner will feel weak and languid, and not worth two cents. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches the blood corpuscles with iron, and imparts vigor to the whole physical machinery, curing malaria, indigestion, etc.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

SADDLE HORSES.

WE WANT FORTY OR FIFTY GOOD Saddle Horses, weighing from 850 to 950, not over 7 years old; will pay cash for the same. Good cow horses are what are wanted. H. J. FAUST & SONS. d4 8f

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF INTEREST IN THE ROCK Mill, and eight acres of land upon which it is situated, at Farmington. This mill has the best water power in Davis' County. Also 40 acres of meadow and pasture land, fenced with a good fence.

For further particulars and price apply to F. COOMBS, Farmington Co-op., Farmington, Davis Co. d116 s&w3m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, RECENTLY from Glasgow, Scotland, has removed from F. J. May's, 50 Main Street, Salt Lake City, to 33 West Temple Street, where all the Curing of Hogs and Rolling of Hams and Smoking will be done by himself. Parties having Hogs to cure and put up upon the new principle, will please send to the above address, where every attention will be given to orders intrusted to his care. Observe, 33, West Temple Street. d115 w1

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(of New York,)

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CONSULTATION FREE on all Nervous, Blood, Chronic and Female Diseases and Deformities, etc.

Methods of Treatment—Homeopathy, Eclectic, Electricity, Magnetism and Medicated Baths, etc.

Cures Guaranteed. Write for list of questions, testimonials, circulars, etc. Visits made.

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SCHOOL BOOKS.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, WE THE undersigned, will until further notice, sell school books at the following prices:

INDEPENDENT READERS:

First Reader,.....20c. Third Reader,...50c.
Second Reader,....35c. Fourth Reader,..65c.
Fifth Reader,.....90c.

RAY'S ARITHMETICS:

Elementary,.....35c. Practical,.....50c.

SWINTON'S LANGUAGE LESSONS, 45c.

APPLETON'S GEOGRAPHIES:

Elementary.....55c. Higher,.....1.25

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March 20, 1885. d99tf

WEBER COAL!

Home Coal Company,

DEALERS IN

COAL from the Wasatch and Crismon Mines, Coalville, Utah,

Price, Delivered.....6.00 per ton.
" At yard.....5.50 " "

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HENRY DINWOODEY,

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of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

Forearmed

with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in the blood. Geo. Garwood, Hot Springs, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

Dyspepsia,

but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Goitre; two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." H. Barnard Wait, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla." It instils new life into the blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical blood purifier.

and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

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