The defendant has been thrice convicted of the same offense. In the first trial the Judge ruled, the i to first trial the Judge ruled, the 1 40 prove cohabitation with more U an one woman, it was "not necessar"/ to show that the defendant and these women or either of them occupied the same bed, slept in the same room or dwell under the same roof." In the second and third trials he ruled, that if it was shown that the defendant had a legal

wife from whom he was not divorced, that he held her as such and contributed to her support, and that he had snother woman with whom he lived in the same house whom he recognized as a wife, the jury must find him guilty of cohabiting with more than due women.

Now let us look at these proceedings. The Constitution of the United States, in Article V. of the Amendments, says: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." Brother Snow has been thrice put in legal jeopardy for the same offense, contrary to that provision and in the face of numerous indicial decisions which were cited by counsel for defense. Thus, both the spirit and the

At the first trial Judge Powers had the jury convict the defendant of cohabiting with more than one woman, when it was proven he had not done so, and in order to secure conviction he ruled that cohabitation with any one need not be proven. He said it need not be shown that the defendant had lived under the same roof with the women named in the indictment "or either of them." That is to say the jury were to find the defendant guilty of cohabiting with more than one woman, even if he had not cohabited most incredible, even in the proseeutlon of a "Mormon," and in the keep an office the tenure of which was

be found who would after such a pal-pable abstractly and urge such gross chant for pitching at the Mormon,' injustice. But these are his nords At the second and third trials he took another turn, a double some duffest of most skeptical anti- Morsault, so to speak. On these occasions he raied that cohabitation with one of the women must be proven in order to constitute cohabitation with some than one. If it could be shown that the defendant had a legal wife whom he

with, it was to be considered by the tury that he Hvad with both. -

Who can auticipate the flipflaps, contortions, transformation scenes, and harlequiumdes of Utah judicial acrobatics? They are as bewildering and astounding as a Christmas pantomime, and if they were not so serious in their consequences would be as di-

Tae priests have to misrepresent our doctrines, the lawyers have to subvert the law, or no advantage can be gained again a the Latter-day Saints.

The two latest contradictory rulings of Judge Powers' are both in opposition to the decisions of Chief Justice Zane. In the Third District Court it has been ruled that unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law, means the living with and holding out of more than one woman as wives. This decision has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the lower courts are supposed to be governed. But Judge Powers holds that it is not necessary to show that the defendant lives with the

women, "or either of them."
In the Third District Court, in answer to questions from defendants, Judge Zane has decided that it does lives under the Edmunds law, so long as he only lives or cohabits with one woman. And under that decision there are men who are now living with their plural wives but not with their legal wives. Thus, what is lawful in the Third Judicial District is unlawful and criminal in the First Judicial District. And that which a man may do to one, under judicial approval, will in the other render him liable to impris-

onment for six months in the peniten-tiary and a line of three hundred dol-lars. Is not this a mixed-up mess and a puzzling situation? It comes of twisting and wresting the plain and common signification of a term having an established meaning in criminal A fall and complete definition of the requirements of the Edmunds law was

earnestly desired of the Supreme Court of the United States. This was urged by the counsel on either side. It is a necessity. If, as appears from the synopsis furnished by telegraph, the full text of the opinion does not centain the explanation required, other cases, if possible, will have to be sub-mitted to the court of last resort, that the people of Utah may have a reasonable opportunity of knowing what the law is, and what it means, which so many thoughtless persons in and out of gain by adventurers who go to Utah, in Utan are urging their

for any settled doctrine or practice? If it welcomed the paragraph in the the Supreme Court of the United Calcago Ames. States decide one way, and an Associate Judge of a lower court rules another way and has the power to enforce his decisions, what hope can the people have for a correct administration of the law, to say nothing about the rule and triumph of even-handed big gans."—Ballo Miser. justice? And who can predict what will be the next exploit in judicial ground and lofty tumbling?

SENATE DISCUSSION OF THE EDMUNDS BILL. &

FROM our Washington dispatches we enterprising newspaper so lost to learn that Mr Edmands, brought up honor and manhood as to utter the his latest anti-"Mormon" production in the Senate on Tuesday. The only last sentence quoted from the Mineral portion of the bill that then met with Editor Ziegenfuss seems to know as abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. This was vigorously opposed by Messrs. Hoar and Blair on general principles, and Mr. Blair, with good logic, argued that If the women were to be deprived of the voting power on the ground that they supported polyge amy, the men aught to be deprived of it for the same reason. Mr. Edmunds

der the influence of the hierarchy of state of affairs Utah, and that their condition went mear to state of agricum.

As we have proven peretolore, the billion of does not inderstand in Utah question at all. He does not seem to understand or in his arm which is now a law. By that

plural wives are already dethe suffrage. He is also of der the impression that the half of in Utah are numbered and marks d so that it can his new bill que ains a clause abolishing a system at does not exist. This . citizens vote, and .g. Mr. Edmunds is fumappus rs not to wish to be enlightened. bling and is so blinded by anti-"Mormon" dies that he is impervious to rea

son on that question. Mr. Hoar springs another question, which quest to be understood and urged by the friends of woman suffrage and of the general rights of citizens. That is, that when the elective franchise has been acquired it becomes the property of the holder and cannot he taken away without due process of

law. That signifies a judicial trial. The franchise, which is a privilege when conferred, becomes a right by possession and usage, and [deprivation of that right without legal trial and as a punishment for guilt, is assuption and robbery

The bill is to be further argued, but will very likely pass the Senate Intact. Its fate in the House has yet to be determined." But it will not slide through as smoothly as some people

MARKED BALLOTS" AGAIN IT is useless to expect that editors any more than preachers will try to inform themselves on the "Mormon" question before strempting to enlighten the public on that subject. There are papers each and west endorsing the new Edmunds monstrosity, because abolishes the system of marked ballots. by which it is asserted that "Mormon" leaders find out how people vote. And in Brigham City that defendant lived at as near a neighbor as the Sacramento Record-Union approves of the measure

for robbing the women of Utah of the

elective franchise, although it Javors woman suffrage on general principles,

and bases its approval on its opposition to those same "marked ballets." We will explain once more to our missuiced, contemporaries that there are no son things as marked ballots in the Utal System of voting. They in the why a man as well-informed as Senator with any woman. It is a Link Edmunds is supposed to be, would introduce a bill containing a provision to shelish the marked ballot system, if no such system exists. The answer is, Senator Edmunds is really as ignorant doubtful, that a judicial officer could of Utab affairs as the average editor

> But to make this matter clear to the mon," we quote as follows from the

The Courts Court shall formish the Judges of Elections in every recinct with sentition number of plan envelopes to dection purposes. Take envelopes shall be uniform in color and recognized and supported but did size, without any marks, writing, or not five with, and a young whom he printing, or sevice agan them; and no recognized as a wife whom he did five election."

"Every voter shall designate on a single ballot, written or articled, the name of the person voted for with a pertinent designation of the office to be filled. And when any question is to oe decided, in the affirmative or negative, he shall state the proposition at the bottom of the ballot, and write thereunder 'yes' or 'no,' as he may desire to vote thereog; which ballot shall be neatly folded and placed in one of the envelopes hereinperfore proin their consequences would be as diverting as any burkesque.

But they help to make up the history of the irrational or usade against the "Mormons," and to demonstrate the fact that in order to bring them under the penalties of the law, it is necessary to go outside of its plain provisions and to fabricate new interpretations.

The priests have to misrepresent our shall be neatly folded and placed in one of the envelopes hereinoctore provided for, and delivered to the presiding judge of election, who shall, in the presence of the voter, on the name of the proposed yoter, being found on the registry list, and on all challenges to such voter, deposit it in the ballot out without any mark whatever placed on such envelope; otherwise the ballot of sall be rejected." (Laws of 1878, p. 32.

These provisions render the ballot absolutely secret. What nousense then to talk about "Mormon" leaders coercing citizens at the polls! there is another thing which we would like our contemporaries to consider. That is the provision of the Edwards law, now in force, which puts the control of election affairs in the hands of persons appointed by five Commissioners who are appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. Since 1882 the elections in Utah have been so conducted.

Will the Sacramento Record-Union or any other paper, east or west, inform us how the "Mormon" leaders, under these conditions, compel voters, male or female, to vote for or against any one or anything contrary to their own free will and choice? And how nany editors who have endorsed Senator Edmunds' catapult against vacaucy will rectify their error when they read these proofs of their own and his misinformation?

ONE MORE TESTIMONIAL. The Philadelphia News has the fol-owing grisp fittle article on a subject that will be interesting to some creatures who infest this Territory:

It is hard sometimes for fair men who have any special knowledge of facts to sefrain from what would be denounced as a defense of the Mormons, so many base creatures join in the hue and cry and go out to Utah to dil their pockets at the expense of the Saints they abhor. It is not therefore surprising that Editor Eugene Field should write that in the Chicago News:

Says the Salt Lake Tribune: "What an infamous hound old Miller, of the Omaha Tribune with the Salt Lake of the Omaha Barth and the Salt Lake, I say about a cartain religious sect, and doing everything in the power so premote discord and bloodshed in a Territory that as much belongs to the Marmons, as Plymouth rock belongs to the Pligrim tailors. We fifth that one of the first steps toward in a secul suppression of the Salt Lake Tribune.

But judging from what has taken place in the Snow trials, can we look the pet blackguard names, with which

What the "Mormons" declare is true. They have never intended to destroy

any government at any time or place. Their message is peace on earth, and they trample on no one's rights, but endeavor to do good to all men. And serious opposition was the section little about the "Mormons" as Kate Field does of motherhood, and is just as anxious to exhibit his ignerance and

"Dr. Muler, of the Omaha Herald, is browing hot shot into the gang of coters who have, so long raised the sevil in Salt Lake City."—Idaho Demo-

replied that the plural wives were un- could be brought to realize the true to evade the law. Counsel

Salt Lake, and pos-Less and courage of Dr. howling anti-"Mormon" would soon be slienced by shots" from all parts of the

"Gentlemen, you are not here to solve the Mormon problem, neither am I."—Justice Powers to the jury in the First District Court. Glad to hear it, Judge; we thought from your rulings that you were at-

tempting that very foolish thing. . But if you were, you couldn't do it. The ower that holds in His hand the destinles of all nations does not neglect the "Mormons,"

GUILTY.

LORENZO SNOW CONVICTED ON SEGREGATED CHARGE. JAS. H. NELSON ENTERS A PLEA OF "GUILTY."

OGDEN, Jan. 5, 1886. Editor Deseret News: The case of Jas. H. Nelson, Sen. charged with unlawful cohabitation with his own wives, was called in the First District Court to-day and the lefendant withdrew his former plea "not guilty" and by permission of a court entered a plea of "GUILTY."

Sentence in this and the Snow cases will be pronounced on Friday, the 8th The case of the U.S. vs. Lorenzo Snew was resumed. Harriet Snow deposed to riding out in the buggy to the farm with defendant and his sister, Miss Eliza R. Snow, some time during the year 1884; on their return they all alighted at the brick house. P. F. Madsen, Probate Judge of Box Elder County, produced and read the dates of deeds granting to all the wives of defendant (except Minnie Snow) parts of the old homestead as places of residence, which they had each cocupied for many years past, some of them for 25 years, And all of them during the year 1884 He also produced deeds granting to Mrs. Minute Snow the brick house for

her home, where also the defendant made his nome during the year 1884, and made the brick house his home WITH MINNIE SNOW EXCLUSIVELY, for quite a number of years past. Witness never saw the defendant at any of the other homes of the wives during 1884. He then described the stone wall which had before been published. The examination of Mr. Madsen was similar to that on the former trial.

H. E. Howring lived in Brigham City, on the same block as the residence.

of Mr. Snow, in which he passed in soing to and from his place of busi-less. Defendant lived in the brick during the year 1884, and witness also affirmed that it had been the general repute that he had lived with Minnie exclusively for a number of years past. This was the last witness called. During their examination the prosecution attempted to have the witnesses explain trap doors, under ground cel-lars, etc., in the house of defendant, but none of them knew of any such ot they were supplied with danger

"MAN-TRAPS AND EPRING-GUNS" for the destruction of impertment in Mr. V. Bierbower made the opening speech in which he told the jury that to prove that defendant "held out" se women as his wives. No matter whether he lived with them as wives or not. The speaker simply held to the ruling of the courts and their defi-uitions of conabitation. He said the nitions of consbitation. He said the prosecution charged that defendant had acknowledged all these women as his wives; and they further charged that he had lived and consbitod with them as such from the date of their marriage to the present date, according to the definitions of the Court.

M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., made the first address for the defense, in which he showed that from the remarks of the prosecution, there had been no evidence whatever to establish the guilt of the control of the contro dence whatever to establish the guilt of the defendant. This the prosecution must show before he could be con-

thority to look beyond that time, and it had been positively proved that defendant had made the BRICK HOUSE exclusively his home, that he had never lived or slept m any of the other houses, nor with any other woman than Minnie Snow as his wife Connect Minnie Snow as his wife. Counsel then reviewed the testimoney of several witnesses, and referred to a number of gatherings and remaines that had taken place in Brigham City where large numbers of people assembled for the purpose of 'vele-brating birthdays, etc., at which the familles of defendant were present, but it had not been shown in evidence that he sat at the same table or occupied the same seat with either of them. Counsel then read the third section of the Edmunds law, under which Mr. Snow was arraigned, and showed that his client had not in any sense violated that law during the time charged, for the definition of the word cohabitation

was not given by the Supreme Court of Utah until June, 1885, but the defend-ant was charged with offending against this third section of the law during

(The Court at this point interrupted counsel, and intimated that he was arconstruction of the law, and that if he continued to do so the Court would

TO PAY NO ATTENTION to what counsel said on that subject Counsel send on that subject.)

Counsel argued that the defaudant and his wives were united by a bond and union that were indissolable; they were thus married by a higher law than that of mas—their union was sealed by the finger of God! There was a sympathy and affection existing between the father and his children and their mothers, that reals would exceed tweet the father and his children and their mothers, that no law could sever, lie was bound to provide for all their necessities, their comforts, education, etc., and for these purposes he had the right to visit them at the homes which he had secured for them. This he had done, but he had never lived with any of them, except one, as his wives during the time charged in the complaint. If the jury therefore, were to bring in a verdict of guilty, it would be to make the law retronstive in this case. Defendant had done nothing more in his relations with his wives and children during the year 1884 than his obligations made it imperative upon him to do. The asdress of Mr. Kirkpatrick, was eloquent, replete with sound law, logic and argument, and lought to convince any jury that the defendant was

ledged that all these women were his wives, he might have lived with them as such from the 1st of January to December 31st, 1884, but this had not been proved. And these facts must be proved before he could be convicted of unlawing constitution under the Edmunds law. No one attempted to deny that

THEY WERE HE WIVES;
that he had not lived with them as
taband lives with his wives, had
a seven beyond the shadow of
outer. In fact, it had been proved doubt. In fact, it had been proyed that he had never visited any of them except once during the year 1284, and that visit was to see his sick daughter, who had met with a severe accident. Counsel showed that the evidence in this respect was complete and intertutable. It had not been shown in evidence that the defendant had stany fime and in any way or manner, held out to the public during the time charged these women as his wives, except Minnale, with whom he had lived as his wife exclusively.

on behalf of the Government to vindi-cate and establish a principle, and when that principle was established he would not hurt a hair of arrone whead, but he wished the defendant and all others similarly situated to come back within the law. Some of his remarks were calculated to convince the fury that they ought to

CONVICT THE DEBENDARY on a principle of public policy and not because he was guilty as was guilty as charged in the indictment. Reference was made to the great influence of the defendant because of his prominent position in the "Mor-Church, which was objected to The Court reminded the counsel that they were not there to settle the "Mor-mon" problem, that no man could set; the that question, but that the object of the trial was to establish the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Bierbower said there were hundreds of plurally married "Mormons" who were trying to come within the provision of the law, but they were not the ones who were wanted. When, however, a prominent one was found—one who NEAR THE THRONE,

and who was evading the law, he was the man they were after—such were the men who were wanted, and such was Mr. Suow, and the evidence in his case was strong enough to convict a dozen At 20 minutes past 3 p.m., the Court charged the jury, is which he instructed them that if they found that during the year 1881, the defendant had lived with or cohabited with the women named in the indictment from the last of January to the list of December, or at any period between those dates, they must find him guilty. "Or it, from the evidence, they found that he had cohabited with any two of them during the periods named, they must find by guilty. In order to convict they must find by must accept the law as interpreted by the court, and not as by the course!

the court, and not as by the counsel.

The Court added a new feature in his harge in this Instance; he said f the jury found that the defendant and a legal wife at present living, and if he supported and provided for her and held her out as such and then lived with another as his wife, they must find him guilty. The jury were absent about ten court-room and rendered at M. VERDICT OF "GUILTY

as charged in the indictment." The lary were unanimous in their Jury At 20 minutes to 5.p. m. another Jury were called to try Lorenzo Snow, on the third, or "segregated" charge of the third, or "segregated" charge o unlawful consbitation, from July, 1882 to December, 1833.

TELEGRAPH PYN WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LANE. AMERICAN. LATEST BY LIGHTAING.

New York, 0 - 3's, 1 %; 4M's, 12K; 4's, 25's; Pacific Sixes, 25's; Pacific Sixes, 25's; Control Pacific, 25's; Enringion, 38's; Northern Pacific, 25's; Pacific Mark Control, 6's; Oregon Navigation, 7; Transcommental 64; Pacific Mark St. Pacific Mark St. Pacific Mark Francisco/ 2349 Ferra (Frincisco 1836) Union Pacific, 5434; Wells, Fargo Excl press, 18; Western Union/1436 | 18 for

Big Binge of Off to Cleveland. CLEVELAND, 6 About 5 o'clock this moraning 15,000 barrels of oit caught fire from some nuknown cause at the standard Oil Company's number one; works. The fire department, together with the Standard Oil Company's apparatus soon got to work as other large tanks in dangerous proximity caused apprenensions of a great fire. The burning tank made a maghificent spectacis, lighting up a large territory. As quickly as postole arrangements were made to drain the tank. At 40 o'clock. the fire was still couldned to one tank, and all danger of the spreading past.

The company is funable as yet to give any estimate of the loss.

the Bida't Know it was Landed. CHATTANGOGA, Tenn., 6. -- Wm | Ken | netly, student at Tusculum College; was in a dormitory has evening with a number of companions, when one of them picked up an old army pisted from his trunk and began flourishing victed. The indictment referred to it, supposing it was not loaded. It was accidentally discharged, where upon Kennedy clasped his handard his breast, crying: "" in shot;" and felt

> madly Victimized. MONRTEAL, 6 .- A number of speculators and brokers have been juddly vectmized by purchasing land soringranted to volunteers that served in the Northwest reselling. Some of these claims have been sold several times. One volunteer is credited with naving sold his claim and got money for it from nine different persons.

Carried Away by a Freshet AUGUSTA, Maine, 6.—Two 172 feet spans of the railroad bridge across the kennebec river at this place were earried away by a freshet at 8 0 clock this morning. Late in the fast repairs were commended on the bridge, and at the time of the accident the two spans rested entirely on trestle work built up from the bed of the river. Much delay will occur to travel.

Another Last Stemmer.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—The owners of the Steamer City of Nassau, which is now "twelve days out on her trip to Jacksonville, Florida, is believed to be lost. The trip, under ordinary alsoumstances, occupies only five days. The steamer was commanded by Captain Tromas R. Paine. The chief officer and remainder of the crew, with the exception of the steward, were from this city. She was valued at 166 000. She had no cargo.

Three Men Drowned in Manyland PRINCESS ANNE, Mil. 6. In the will and rain storm which prevailed on Monday night three men were drowned near Rock Creek, while trying to make the shore in a small skill from their yessel, which was anchored a few brundred yards from the shore. The Juri was very strong.

COLUMBUS, C.—The republican sena-torial cancus, to usine a campidate to succeed Sherman in the U.S. Senate, will be held to-morrow evening. In the complaint. If the jury therefore were to bring in a verdict of guilty, it would be to make the law retroactive in this case. Defendant had done nothing more in his relations with his wives and children during the year 1884 than his obligations made it imperative upon him to do. The asddress of the guilt which sound law, logic and argument of Mr. Kirkpatrick, was eloquent, replete with sound law, logic and argument and logic that the defendant was "NOT GUILTT AS CHARGED."

"NOT GUILTT AS CHARGED."

"NOT GUILTT AS CHARGED."

The speech occupied about thirty manutes, and was listened to with profound, almost breathless attention by nearly all present, all of whom seemed deeply impressed. Coussel, believed the jury would scanli the defendant.

At 130 p.m. the committee on grieved and a succeptive forms of the committee on grieve ances conferred with Col. Hain and Treasurer Galloway and twas agreed that his client might have been a rollynamist. As might have acknowledged that all these women were his wives, he might have acknowledged that all these women were his wites a state of a client and the matter is settled.

LATEST TRANSATIANTED DES-1 I mul PARTHER Diepy

LONDON, 6.—The limes correspondent at Mandalay telegraphs that 10,000 rebels are scouring the country within a radius of 20 miles of the capital, and they threaten to attack the stewn. Fears of an emucle are felt, owing to the great reduction of the British force at Mandalay by the withdrawal of troops for the expedition to Bhamo.

Perfectly Healthy. ROME, U.-It is learned on the high DR. HENLEY's Celety, Beef and Iron should be paironized by all who regard their health.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, toberts & Melden, Moore, Attan & Co., odbe, Pitts & Co., and A. C. Smith &

Bad Men: Wicked Women: Un-

GO TO JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO. Agents Provo Woolen Mittls. FOR HOME MADE GOODS, Wholesale and Reiail, No. WH. W. RITER, U. S. HILLS, Cashier 55 Hooper and Eldredge

Street.

WANTED. WOMAN COOKS, DINING - ROOM Offi p, 69 W. First South St., talt Lake City.

WANTED GOOD BLACKSMITH WANTED TO run a shop on shares. Apply to D. J. SHAKESPEAR, Panguitch, Gardeld Co., Utah.

LOST. A LADY'S HAND SATCHEL, CON-taining Money, Tithing Orders and other papers. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mrs. Snow, 211 Sixth East

CLOCK MAKEL OFFICE AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT. 429 S. Seventh East Street.

II. L. ROGERS,

Orders respectfully splicited at either of in above places, for which PhOMPT and the Estit R WORK will be guaranteed, a leaning, fud disquiring French, German in the and American CLOCKS, ancient inciders quake. Also, Watches and Marin I loxes at reasonable rates.

or Work cubed for and delivered.

NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO

Williams & Gerrane, one door north of the Post Office, and this & Trewbein, appoint a trewbein, appoint Tribuna, Office, are duly authorized to receive, orders for our popular brands of Beer. We have no other agents in the city. Orders by selections of the Brewery Office by telephone No. 36.

Goods promptly delivered to any part of the city.

THE ONLY RELIABLE libell IN THE CITY IS AT

No. 212 W. 2d South St. FOURTEENTH WARD STORE.

NEW COAL YARD ust opened, where all kinds of the Best Coal can be lound at coal depot rates. PROMPT

DELIVERY AND WEIGHT GUARANTEED WIL B. WILKINSON. 135 lm woman . . . Proprietor.

MRS, DUDLEY'S DIPHTHERIA CURE HAS NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT

A CURE PRICE. WO DOLLARS per PACKAGE ALSO, CURES MEASLES.

REE OF LIFE PRICE, \$1.25 per BOTTLE. For sole av Z. C. M. I. Dang Stove and

CASH PAID FOR Guintes, Burlaps, Old Rope and Old Ore Sacks, at this Office and at Deseret Paper

GOOD FOR ALL

For more than Forty Years these rainab Pills have been known and used. They act mildly but thoroughly. Billious Disorders, Liver, and Eidney Complaints, Readache. Constitution and Malariai Diseases are ared by nating these Palis.

GRAFENBERG DATHOLICON. A Great Remody for all Female Co. plaints. This Medicine oures Female, Weak ess and Servous Disorders. Physic

GRAMMEN BEING Children's Panacea A safe and pleasant remedy for all Child

FORESTAND to edited the long a furniture Store, the SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Where he will examine and treat

manent cure. We refer you to the fol-

SART LARE CETT, November 28, 1885

BANKS.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK SALT LAKE CITY. PAID UP CAPITAL, . . \$200,000

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IAS, F .AFFLE Aset Cashier **BEGEIVES DEPOSITS PAVABLE ON DEMAND**

Buys and Selis Exchange on New Tork, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Ottica. Makes collections, remitting proceeds

NOTICE THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEET ing of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association at the office of Wm. Jennings, on Monday, January 11th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a.m. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

OSCAR H. HARDY,

OSCAR H. BECKEL

4. FISHER BREWING CO Browery near V.C.E.R. & D.A.R.G. Depote,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294. We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with keg and Rottled lierr of a Superior quality, at popular prices. City Depot 109s, Main St. Tolephone, 179.

A. FISHER BREWING CO. CHRISTMAS! NEW YEAR Parties desiring CHOICE CUTS of

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON or VEAL merican Meat Market. OPPOSITE THEATRE, WILLARD BIRCUMSHAW.

MUSIC LESSONS

MISS ELLENOR R. KEEP. (Late of London, England,) NORTH TEMPLE STREET. Opposite Temple Block
Is prepared to give LESSONS in OCAL MUSIC and on the PIANO. Here is an opportunity for Young fadies and Children who are blustcally inclined. The Teacher is unusually efficient. d in

AT A BARGAINI NEARLY NEW STANDARD ORGAN, - 8 70 00 ESTRY ORGAN, - 110.00 A GOOD PIANO, - 200.00 Teacher of Music, 28, S. West Temple St

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Estate of Betsy Free, deceased.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE andersigned, Administratives, it is the Estate of Betsy Free, 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 the notice, to the said administrative, at No. 8 E. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Dec. 29, 1885. LOUISA F. WELLS, Administratrix of the Estate of Belsy Free

MOTICE A LL. PURCHASERS OF SILK HAND
A REHORIEFS should ask for our mome Made, and be sure the ones offered you have Sait Lake Temple as a corner agare, or our New Design, the Bee Hive, with Eagle underneath. Z. C. M. L. R. K. Thomas, Barnes & Davis, S. P. Tensde, 1 th Ward Store, Hardy Bros. & Burton, and all respectable stores in the city have them. If you do not see them in their windows ask for them. By purchasing our Handkers chiefs, instead of eastern manufactures chiefs, instead of castories and our present demand to Handkerchiefs aloue, we will require Two Thomsand Six Hundred Founds of Cocoons, next season.

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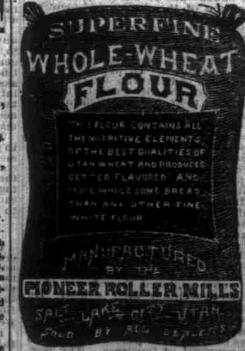
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