EVENING NEWS.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, April 4, 1887.

GENERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, the 6th of April next, at the Stake House in Provo, Utah County.

The officers and members of the Church are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN TAYLOR,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

AN OFFICIAL OUTRAGE.

THE outrage committed upon the peaceable inhabitants of Herriman in this county, about two o'clock on Saturday morning, is one that calls for more than a mere relation of the facts. These as related to our reporter by a resident of the place were given in our local columns in Saturday's EVENING NEWS.

In the dead of the night an entire village was raided by deputy Marshals, and, houses were invaded and various premises ransacked under pretence of searching for persons charged with unlawful cohabitation. The whole population, it is stated, were aroused out of their beds in this ruffianly assault upon their liberties, and some of them were questioned as to matters that no executive officer is authorized to inquire into. We have no hesitation in stating that such an unwarrantable attack upon a sleeping community would not be tolerated in any other part of the United States than in Utah. It is disgraceful to those who perpetrated it, those who advised it, and those officials, high or low, who after being informed, either countenance or excuse it.

The officers charged with serving process in this Territory, notwithstanding the excesses which have frequently attended the performance of their duties, have not been molested or obstructed by any violence on the part of the people disturbed, who have often been annoyed unnecessarily and unlawfully. Those officials have been treated frequently with more courtesy than they deserved. Even under the wrongs endured during the incumbency of the late miserable apology for a Marshal, no sneaking spotter or brutal deputy received the chastisement which his conduct provoked.

We have advised the people to suffer wrong rather than do wrong; to offer no resistance to lawful arrest or service of legal papers; to treat as gentlemen all officers acting like gentlemen. And we now repeat this advice. But American citizens are not under obligations to submit to night assaults by a gang of men disturbing the peace and committing depredations of the kind described, because they hold a petty office under the law. Officers are just as much bound to obey the law as the humblest private citizen, and their office forms no legal protection to their persons while engaged in a lawless act.

The statutes governing arrests provide that for a misdemeanor an arrest cannot be made at night, unless upon the direction of the magistrate endorsed upon the warrant, or unless the offense is committed in the presence of the person making the arrest. The warrant must be shown when required. Admittance must be demanded and refused before an officer is authorized to break into any building to make an arrest. The warrant must name the person to be arrested, it cannot be used wholesale for persons whom the officers may please to demand.

As to searches and seizures there is a law which is paramount. It is superior to any contrary statute of this Territory or Act of Congress. It is Article IV of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and reads as follows:

"The right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized."

That is part of "the supreme law of the land." It is binding upon every court and every officer in the country. Indiscriminate searches of the dominions of the people are unlawful. Citizens are not required to submit to them. Courts are not authorized to issue warrants for searching and seizing and officers are not authorized to serve them, unless they designate the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized. Any violation of this constitutional provision is a breach of the law, and resisting it is not resistance to the law. Every citizen should learn his rights in this regard, and every officer ought to be warned not to infringe upon them.

Officers in making arrests or searching for alleged offenders, have no right to interrogate people concerning their family affairs. When they presume upon the fears of timid women and young people they proclaim their own cowardice. No one is required to submit to the questioning of Marshals or deputies or any other persons charged with serving legal papers. They are simply executive officers and their impertinent curiosity and rude effrontery should not be gratified or endured. Let them attend to their duties in a proper way and at a proper time and they will be treated with proper courtesy. Otherwise they are entitled to no respect.

We ask all fair-minded citizens whether the night attack upon the village of Herriman is not to be classed among "unreasonable searches and seizures"? A whole settlement routed out in the dead of the night, the peace of all its inhabitants broken and women unlawfully interrogated, houses, barns, stacks and every kind of building ransacked, and the inhabitants prevented from passing out of or about the place at the peril of their lives, and all this with no result, showing that it was without reasonable cause. Is this lawful, necessary or expedient? Is it even half decent? Would any official in this city relish being routed out of his bed in the middle of the night by some impudent officer, under the pretence that he believed an offender against the Edmunds law was staying at his house? Suppose the police of this city were to form a gang like that which raided Herriman, and under claim of searching for alleged criminals, force their way into the domiciles of the Marshal and his deputies, the Prosecuting Attorney and his assistants, the Judges, clerks and other attaches of the courts, and those persons who have been urging these assaults upon the people's rights. How would they view such proceedings? How often would they submit to them without a murmur?

We tell the Marshal and his aids that they are going too far. They will find that the idea that anything will be tolerated which is done to the "Mormons" is fallacious. It is not the purpose of the decent opponents of Utah's social system to outrage law and liberty in attempts to enforce the law. It is not the design of the Administration to push the people here into an attitude of force, in order to protect themselves against the lawless acts of petty officials greedy for fees. There is a proper way to execute the law and that will not be resisted. But there are limits to the powers of executive officers and there are limits to human endurance of wrong.

Let the officers of the law keep within the bounds of the law, or they will place themselves beyond the pale of respect and will find in the long run that they have fatally blundered. They will not only lose their brief occupation, but will be regarded with contempt by every class and every party. Honorable officials will find out that it pays to do their duty and abstain from excesses and oppression. And the other class will learn that the changes of time and circumstance are not favorable to the upstart, the tyrant, or the tool of the unscrupulous.

We have no disposition to cast even a shadow in the way of the lawful administration of the law in Utah, but we intend to protest against and denounce such invasions of the rights of citizens as are clearly in violation of the law as well as of public decency, no matter by whom they are perpetrated or under what pretext they are attempted. An outrage is none the less an outrage because it is official.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services in the Tabernacle, Sunday, April 3, 1887, commenced at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

Prayer was offered by Elder Milando Pratt.

The choir sang:

O my Father, Thou that dwellest
In the high and glorious place.

The Priesthood of the Sixth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER ELIAS S. KIMBALL

was called to address the congregation. He said he had had the pleasure in his short life, of traveling in the Southern States and preaching the Gospel. While there he had endeavored to make plain the principles of salvation. There were many different ideas extant, and to the people having those ideas he gave credit of being sincere; those among whom he had labored had generally given him similar credit. He taught the same Gospel as did Jesus and Peter and the other Apostles. Paul admonished the Elders to teach the same things, and have no contention among them. Jesus taught faith in God and in Himself as His son. This faith was not dead—not that of professed Christians to-day, without works, or of the infidel, all works—but faith and works combined. An illustration of this idea the speaker remembered in an incident related to him of three men who were rowing in a boat. One, a Methodist, explained his view of the doctrine of faith; another, who was an infidel, gave his idea; there was such a difference between them that they referred to a third, who was a Mormon; the latter got each of the others to move the boat by rowing with one oar on one side; after they had failed to make any progress by this, they were requested to row together, and the illustration given was that it required faith and works combined to insure success.

The Latter-day Saints believed in God the Father and His Son Jesus Christ, and in all that they had or would reveal to man. Paul had said, those who taught any other doctrine, would be accursed. Under this condition it behooved all to teach only the doctrines revealedby the Lord. He declared that except men would repent they would all likewise perish. This repentance was that they should lay aside all their sins and take upon them the name of Jesus and follow Him. He told His Apostles that He did that which he saw His Father do, and exhorted them to become perfect as His Father was. There was a worldly sorrow which brought condemnation; this was being sorry for sin and then sinning again. But godly sorrow or repentence was forsaking sin and preparing for salvation. When men were willing to forsake evil, they were ready for baptism, which was sympolical of the death and burial of the Lord. It was not alone for admission to the Church, but for the remission of sins, and when properly obeyed a forgiveness of sins followed. After baptism came the Holy Ghost, to be conferred by those having authority. Among the people where the speaker had traveled in the South, there were many who were slow to believe in the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost as a doctrine of the Gospel. But it was a principle that could not be done away with, for if one doctrine could be put away others could, until the whole plan of salvation was laid aside. The apostles taught the necessity of the laying on of hands to receive the Holy Ghost. It was so necessary that they had to send Peter and John from Jerusalem to Samaria to confer it on those who had been baptized. Without the Holy Ghost the people could not know that Jesus was the Christ, and to know the Father and Son was eternal life.

It was believed by the Saints that many precious parts had been taken from the Scriptures by men, but sufficient was left to make the principles of the Gospel plan. If there were any who had failed to receive the Holy Ghost after baptism, it was because they had not complied with the requirements of the Gospel.

The Latter-day Saints understood and taught the cardinal principles of the Gospel alike; and any teaching that was contrary to the Scriptures, was not correct doctrine. The speaker bore his testimony to the truth of the Gospel as accepted by the Latter-day Saints; it was the same plan of salvation taught by Jesus. The Latter-day work was the kingdom seen by Daniel, which would grow and fill the whole earth, until every knee should bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Christ.

ELDER J. GOLDEN KIMBALL

was the next speaker. He said the Saints were able to exercise faith for the Elders, that they might speak under the influence of the Holy Ghost. This principle was not understood by the world at large. He had not received a collegiate education, or been taught to preach. He had, however, been blessed with the privelege of performing a mission, and he had learned that what was called "Mormonism," was the Gospel of Christ. He learned this when he had to rely upon God when he was sent out to preach an unpopular doctrine. He had been laughed at by the world for preaching those doctrines which were laid down in the Bible. In performing his mission he had been able to understand that today there were Apostles and Prophets, etc., in the Church. He knew of the prophecies of the Elders of the Church being fulfilled. The Saints were not hypocrites. The Elders did not sail under false colors. On his mission he had found the people in the Southern States to be kind-hearted. He related incidents where he had been treated kindly by those who bitterly opposed the Church. There were many generous-hearted people in the world who would not listen to the message of the truth, and when it was spoken of, their hearts would fill with hatred. This bitterness he had been able to make allowance for, as there were such erroneous ideas about the "Mormons," and when one member of a family joined the Church, it caused division in that family. The Saints should set an example in righteousness to their fellow-beings, as they had the Holy Ghost to guide them.

Once, when in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the speaker had attended a meeting where the ministers of various sects assembled and united, for once, in praying for the Holy Spirit. During the meeting some of them declared that if the people there but lived as did the people on the day of Pentecost, the same manifestations would be given. Yet, Elder Kimball knew that if he had stood up and said such things actually existed in this age, and such manifestations of the Spirit were given, he would have been mobbed. He had seen the Latter-day Saint Elders, pure holy men, murdered for bearing this testimony. These things had taught him to reflect and he was able to testify that the Gospel of the Son of God had been restored to earth. The greatest happiness he had ever experienced was in advocating its principles to the world, and he would that every young man in Israel might have a similar opportunity. He hoped that the Elders would have the power to stand up fearlessly for the truth, and prayed that the blessings of the Lord would rest upon those who were endeavoring to serve Him.

BISHOP O. F. WHITNEY

was the next speaker. He said the call upon him had been most unexpected, but under the influence of the Holy Spirit he would endeavor to fill it. He had a similar testimony to those which had already been borne, of the truth of the Gospel of Christ, of which he was not ashamed. He realized in part the great honor conferred upon men to be sent forth to preach the Gospel. It was a great mission to bear the message of salvation and minister in sacred things. There was no higher honor than to be authorized to minister for the salvation of mankind. As was said by one of old, it was better to be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. There was more honor in the least office in God's Priesthood than in being a king upon his throne.

The Saints had reason to rejoice that the Priesthood of God was in their midst; that men were empowered to represent their Maker, who had sent them forth as ambassadors to a fallen world. He had restored the Gospel and sent men forth to officiate in His name for the salvation of mankind. As usual this authority was mocked at. It was said the Saints were priest-ridden, had no minds of their own, and were slaves who did the bidding of their masters. This was one of the reasons advanced why their organization should be broken up, and they be compelled to cease the advocacy and practice of the doctrines they believed in.

There were some men who would consider themselves serfs if they were to yield willing obedience to any authority. This lawless element, the seeds of Nihilism, anarchy and destruction, were scattered about through the nations.

But there is such a thing as rightful authority, though often abused and misused. When Jesus presented Himself for baptism, He set an example of obedience to rightful authority which no man could afford to despise. John the Baptist was struck with the apparent incongruity of the greater humbling Himself below the lesser; that one whom He had announced as the lamb of God, should apply to him for baptism. But Jesus replied, "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." The secret of the obedience rendered by the Savior, was that John bore the Priesthood of God, and had authority to preach the Gospel of repentance and baptize with water, and Jesus could no more afford to ignore the authority of John, than the latter could afford to deny that Jesus was the Savior of the world. It was not the man but the authority that God required His Son to bow down to.

This was also the secret of the obedience and love given by the Latter-day Saints to their leaders. They knew these men had the authority to administer in the things of God, that they are His ambassadors; and the Saints have listened to the voice of the good shepherd sounding through their lips, not through fear, but for the salvation of their souls and for their love of the Truth. God had sent forth these men to act in His name with the promise that what they did would be as binding as though He did it in person.

It was a serious thing to interfere with a servant of God in the discharge of his duty—to throw back into the face of Deity His offer of life and salvation—for He would require of all an account of their stewardships. They who gave a cup of water to one of His disciples would in nowise lose their reward. They who have scoffed at, persecuted and killed His servants will be called to a terrible account. It would be said to them: "I preached the Gospel to you, but you persecuted, reviled and cast me out." They would then ask: "Lord, when did we do these things?" and He would answer, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these My servants, ye did it unto me. Depart ye cursed." But He will say to those who entertained His Elders, even if they did not receive the message. "Blessed are ye for doing this much; ye shall not lose your reward, for you did it unto me."

These things are scriptural, though they may sound presumptuous, and if the Elders of this Church are the Priesthood of God, the world would have to answer for the manner in which they received them. This was not said in pride, defiance, or the spirit of uncharity, but in humility and with a conviction of its truth. If men are chosen to act in God's name they cannot help what the world say or think of them. The lowly fishermen of Galilee could not help what the proud and haughty Jews thought of them and their claims.

The Lord did not select men as His prophets who were noted for wealth, learning or worldly wisdom, as a rule; He usually hid his jewels in the dust, to test the faith of the world, to see whether they would have the humility to pick up a diamond from the dirt, or would overlook the precious treasures lying at their feet. Truth springs out of the earth; Righteousness looks down from heaven. Joseph Smith sprang from the earth, as it were, and called around Him men humble as Himself. Yet Joseph Smith, despised as he was, was one of the noblest spirits that ever walked the earth; but he was overlooked by the world, who derided and finally slew him. He fell as a martyr, sealing his testimony with his blood. His name and fame had risen as the sun, mounting higher every hour. This is the destiny of martyrs; they become greater with the lapse of years. God did not choose the great and mighty, as His ways were not as men's ways. The world would have chosen men of prominence. The speaker had been asked "Do you think God would, in choosing a Prophet, pass by such lights as Beecher, Talmage, Spurgeon, and choose a boy like Joe Smith?" "Yes," he had replied, "that is just what I think He would. He most apt to do." His ways were above the ways of men, as the heavens are above the earth. To the worldly mind it would require no stretch of faith to accept a man like Beecher, who was a great man, but he was not called as a Prophet of God. A lady once asked the speaker why the Mormons did not labor to convert a man like Beecher, because a great congregation would follow him into the Church. The Lord does not ask one man to follow another, in any such manner, but gave to each soul a testimony for itself. It would not convert men to have them simply follow their minister wherever he might go. Every soul must be converted and receive the Holy Ghost.

Humble men, such as Joseph, a farmer's boy, Brigham, a painter and glazier, Heber, a potter, were such as God generally chose. Though humble in guise, they were mighty spirits, foreordained to perform a great work for the salvation of the human family—predestined as was Jeremiah and foreordained as prophets to the nations. Jeremiah, sensing his own weakness, pleaded with the Lord that he was a child and could not speak. Yet he came with a divine unction upon his head, though he deemed himself unworthy of the calling. But the Lord said: "Say not I am a child for thou shalt go to whomsoever I will send thee and speak the words I give unto thee. They shall fight against thee, but shall not prevail, for I am with thee to deliver thee." The man is not great, but it is the Lord that speaketh through him and holdeth up his hands. Such are the men whom He has chosen to lift the banner of Gospel liberty and call upon all men to rally round it and be saved. Not until their message was rejected would harsher measures be applied. The boy who refused to come down from the tree when asked, but scrambled down in a hurry when pelted with rocks, was an illustration of the issue facing the world to-day in its attitude toward the God of heaven. He sends forth His word, entreating them to give heed to the warnings but, if they will not heed it, He will then bring sterner measures to bear. After the Elders' testimony would come the testimony of judgments upon this generation; earthquakes, thunderings, lightnings, war, famine, pestilence, the sea heaving itself beyond it's bounds, etc., and men's hearts shall fail them for fear, for all things will be in commotion, and not only the earth shall shake but the starry heavens shall tremble. To fulfil prophecy and humble those who will not repent at the preaching of the Gospel.

These things await the world. The Saints must prepare for their great mission. They must show forth patience, charity and forebearance, and be ready to extend help to those who are sinking in the mire of unbelief. They must not fight, but preach the Gospel and God would overrule all for their good and His own glory.

May God bless all who desire to be saved, and have mercy on those who shut the doors of salvation in their own faces.

The choir sang the anthem:

Come Thou and help me.

Benediction by Apostle John W. Taylor.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Work on the New Monterey Hotel Begins To-morrow.

A FATAL FLOOD IN ONTARIO.

Cincinnati Labor Party Confident of Winning.

AFGHANS SOLD TO THE BRITISH

A SCOUNDREL LIGHTLY PUNISHED—A SCHOONER AND ALL ON BOARD LOST, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The Hotel Ashes.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The Monterey site, where lately stood the Hotel del Monte, was surrounded to-day with a crowd of curious people who gazed sadly at the wreck. The safe, which contained a large quantity of valuables, was taken from the debris to-day and opened. The jewelry and coin were found uninjured. Some checks were also found preserved but a quantity of greenbacks and some valuable documents were destroyed. Among the guests at the hotel were a number of prominent residents of Pittsburg, E. A. Myers, proprietor of the *Post* and niece, Captain J. J. Vandergreft and family, Mrs. D. R. Galaway, A. D. Smith and daughter, and Mrs. Denny and family. All escaped without personal injury, but Captain Vandergreft and Mrs. Galaway lost their baggage. The work of removal of the debris, preparatory to beginning the new structure, will begin to-morrow.

Light Punishment.

MT. STERLING, Ky., April 4.—J. J. Cornelison was arrested yesterday and placed in jail to serve out a three years' sentence for having horsewhipped Judge Reid, who was induced by so public a disgrace to subsequently commit suicide.

A Vessel Lost.

SANDWICH, MASS., April 4.—An unknown large two-masted schooner ran between Nantucket and Hyannes during the storm last Saturday, and sank, only the mastheads being visible from the shore. The vessel's crew are supposed to have been lost.

Fatal Freshet.

INGERSOLL, Ont., April 4.—Kings mill dam was carried away by a spring freshet this morning. A tenement house occupied by four families was swept away by the flood and wrecked. John Bowman and his daughter and a young man named John McLean and a child were drowned. A man named Lacid and his daughter are missing.

Maynard Remains.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Judge Maynard continues to act as second comptroller of the treasury and will not assume his new duties as assistant secretary until Wednesday next. The delay in making the change is due to Maynard's desire to dispose of certain important matters pending in the second comptroller's office.

More Street Car Outrages.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—A loud explosion almost immediately followed by another, last night, created a panic. Some miscreant had placed torpedoes on the car tracks, and they had exploded under the passing cars. Fortunately the force of the explosion was expended on the iron trucks of the cars, which were badly shattered, and nobody was hurt. Efforts to find the authors of the outrage were unavailing. This is the third attempt made recently to blow up the street cars.

The Commissioners' Rule.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The interstate commerce commission has this morning promulgated the following rule of proceeding:

"Applications made for the official action of the commission shall be made by petition, which shall set forth the facts on which they are founded and be verified by the oath of the applicant or of some authorized attorney.

The Chicago Strike.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Six thousand carpenters are on a strike here to-day for eight hours and thirty-five cents an hour. About ninety out of three hundred have acceded to the demands of the union.

Permits Canceled.

MADRID, April 4.—In consequence of the finding of a case of gunpowder with cartridge and fuse attached in the doorway of his bureau, the president of the Cortes has canceled all cards of admission to the Parliament building held by journalists, both foreign and native.

Sold Out.

LONDON, April 4.—A Lahore paper announces that the Ameer of Afghanistan is seriously alarmed over the discovery that a number of native tribes are combining against him and has appealed to the Indian authorities, for help and advice. The Afghans declare that the country has been secretly sold to the British and that the railway to Candahar has been sanctioned by the Ameer to facilitate their advance. The fanatical element of the people is rampant against the Ameer, who has removed his treasures to Fyzabad, whither he will retire himself if he is defeated by his dissatisfied subjects. Other accounts say that the Ghilzais are restless under the Ameer's tyranny, and have asked the Indian authorities to depose him. The *Pioneer* asserts that Dufferin, the British viceroy, received disquieting news from Afghanistan while at Allahabad recently.

Cincinnati Election.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—The weather is pleasant and the election is proceeding quietly with a full vote. The republicans claim an easy victory, inasmuch as the democrats exhibit great indifference to the fate of their ticket in the strongest democratic wards. The labor men construe the democratic apathy into sympathy with their party and are predicting the election of their ticket.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

CULLED FROM LATEST WESTERN EXCHANGES.

Nevada capitalists have asked their legislature for right of way for a tunnel to tap Lake Tahoe. The tunnel is to be four miles long, and will be used for furnishing water for all purposes, transporting lumber from, and tourists to, Lake Tahoe.

At Caliente, Cal., March 26, in getting off the train Ed Mills, a car repairer, fell between two cars, the train passing over his legs and severing them from the body. No doctor being near, an engine was sent with him to Sumner, where he died about 10 p. m.

A man named Harry H. Osborn, aged 23, a brakeman on a freight train, jumped from the train at Goshen, Cal., March 26, fell against a truck, was thrown under the train and had his head severed from the body. The young man was well known and respected by all who knew him.

A body lately picked up in the streets near Vallejo, Cal., badly decomposed, has been identified by marks on the underclothing as that of Robert Nares, first mate of the ship *Fingal*, who mysteriously disappeared from Port Costa on the 8th. He was nephew of Sir Robert Nares, the Arctic explorer.

An old man named M. Yager, aged about 60 years, was run over and killed by a switch engine of the Southern Pacific on San Fernando Street, Los Angeles, Cal., March 27th. The man had evidently been drinking. Two flat cars and the engine passed over Yager cutting him completely in halves, near the breast bone.

NOTICE.

THE BRIGHTON & NORTH POINT IRRIGATION Company's principal place of business is Brighton Meeting House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held on March 25th, 1887, an assessment of forty cents (40c.) per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable within (30) thirty days from date of assessment, said assessment notice being the first (1) day of April, 1887, payable to C. H. Gold, at Solomon Brothers & Gold's, No. 70 s., Main Street, Salt Lake City. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the second (2) day of May, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, unless and payment is made before, will be sold on the eighteenth (18) day of May, 1887, to pay delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expense of sale.

CYRUS H. GOLD, Secy.

With Solomon, Brothers & Gold, No. 70 s., Main Street, Salt Lake City. d1m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay MARE, 8 or 9 years old, branded yC on left shoulder and yC on left thigh, white stripe in face.

One dark bay stud COLT, 2 years old, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, no brand visible.

If not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date, they will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, April 14th, 1887, at 4 p. m.

L. HEMENWAY, Poundkeeper.

Granger, S. L. Co., April 4, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red brockle faced STEER, line back, about two years old, crop off right ear, under slope and slit in left ear, branded M on left rump.

Which if not claimed in ten days will be sold as the law directs at the estray pound on Saturday, April 9th, at 10 a.m.

GEORGE T. COTTAM, Poundkeeper.

St. George, March 30, 1887.

Special Notices.

GRAND EASTER OPENING.

Mrs. C. E. Dye announces to her many patrons and friends that she will open a new and well selected stock of fine Millinery at her Millinery Parlors, No. 16 Main Street, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th, 5th and 6th of April. All are invited to call and see the elegant display of all the latest novelties.

MRS. C. E. DYE,
Millinery Parlors,
dtf 16 Main Street.

YOU MAKE MONEY

By using "Colorado Star" Soap. This is the cheapest laundry Soap in the market.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

VISITORS TO CONFERENCE

Should remember that Snow Bros. will have on exhibition the Famous Osborne Steel Binders, Osborne No. 8 Reaper, and the New Osborne Mower. Farmers and others interested will do well to call and examine these machines. They are superior to any Reapers or Mowers ever brought to the Territory. dsw&wlw

NOTICE.

We notice that Barratt Bros. are selling furniture at cost for cash. A good opportunity for bargains. dtf

Ex-Mayor R. W. Townley, Judge T. F. McCormick, E. H. Sherwood, Banker; J. Maguire, Banker; G. S. Davis, Banker; and J. O. Tichenor, Merchant, all of Elizabeth, N. J., earnestly commend Ely's Cream Balm as a specific for catarrhal affection.

I had Catarrh for ten years, and in January bought a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at D. M. Stockman's Pioneer Drug Store and have had but little trouble since. It is the best remedy I ever tried.—*Jas. L. Anderson, Suisun, Cal.*

I am using Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh with good result, having used only one half bottle I am convinced that if used as directed it will cure the worst cases of Catarrh. Am so well pleased with it that I shall order more at once.—*J. E. Sprague, White Sulphur Springs, Montana.*

DON'T BE IMPOSED UPON

By your grocer with Cheap Soaps; insist on having "Colorado Star" or "Denver Best." These are full weight and pure.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, ready made and made to order from Provo Cloths, at JNO. C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36 Main Street.

BABY CARRIAGES just received at Dinwoodey's

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhœa, fever and ague. Try it but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old; have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at Z. C. M. I Drug Store. 4

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. *Weymouth*, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 4

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 5

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 5

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from the first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 4

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Young man, don't squander all your cash
On collars, ties and caper;
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Let Edmunds work and Tucker talk
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Emeline Free Young.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all persons having claims against the Estate of Emeline Free Young, must exhibit them, with necessary vouchers, to the executor of the will of said deceased at the office of the undersigned, at No. 60 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, within ten months from the first publication of this notice.

HYRUM S. YOUNG,
JAMES S. FERGUSON.
d1taw4w

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