WE publish in this issue of the NEWS the act of the Legislature providing for elections, also a message to the Council from the Governor stating some of his reasons for disapproving of the bill. We invite a careful reading of both documents. We consider the bill an excellent measure, fully equal to the requirements of the Territory and in strict conformity to the laws of characteristic fpaper, ungrammatical in many of its expressions, false in portion of its citations of law, bitter and unjustifiable in its general tone and insinuations, and just such a document as might be expected from its

We have only time and space to-day for brief allusion to the salient points of the message. The Governor says: "I will file the bill with the Secretary of the Territory. It is disapproved." He is a great stickler for a certain section of the Organic Act, or rather for his interpretation of its meaning. He ought to be mindful of other provisions of organic law, and we will cite for his benefit Section 1842 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,

'Every bill which has passed the Legislative Assembly of any Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it but if not; he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it originated and that house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal etc."

Let the Governor honor the law he has sworn to uphold and return the bill with his veto, and the Council will, journal, otherwise they have the right to treat his jusuiting message as waste paper. The Governor informs the As-sembly that by the provisions of the act of Congress, known as the Ed-

"Every duty relating to the registra-tion of voters, the conduct of elections and returning the results thereof was imposed upon a Board of five persons appointed by the President of the United States."

This is not true. The Edmunds law made no such provision. It provided that until other provisions be made by the Legislative Assembly, the duties here enumerated should be performed under the existing laws of the United States and said Territory, by proper persons who should be appointed by a board of five persons to be appointed by the President. The Governor might as well say that these duties of registration and election were to be performed by the Legislature, as to state that they were to be performed by the Commission. The attempt to quote law unless he quotes

After some ungrammatical and awkward|references to the laws of 1862 and 1882, he intimates that the Legislature is required by the Edmunds law to pass enactments which will tend to uproot polygamy, and asks, "does the bill tend to this by providing against those disqualified by Congress, or does its provisions tend to make inoperative all Congressional Acts relat-ing to the subject?" The intimation is incorrect, for there is nothing in the Edmunds Act that imposes any such duty upon the Legislature of Utah, and the questions are answered by the bill itself. It provides that no person shall register without subscribing to on oath containing the words: "I am not disqualified as a voter by any law of the United States or the Territory of Utah." The Edmunds law provides: "That no bigamist, polygamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with either of the persons aforesaid . . . shall be entitled to vote at any election," etc. The bill under consideration requires that every person before being registered shall swear that he or she is not disqualified by any law of Congress or of this Territory. Does not this "provide against those disqualified by Congress?" And how can it be truthfully charged that the bill "tends to make inoperative all Con-gressional enactments on the subject?"

Section three of the bill, to which the Governor objects, is substantially a deenactment of existing provisions which will remain in force without any new law, and examination shows that it is simply for the purpose of filling vacan-cies, and is not provided for in Section Seven of the Organic Act which seems resting ghost. The next section prodides for the filling of vacancies in
county offices, and according to the
fovernor's own showing is pursuant
to powers conferred by Section Seven
of the Organic Act, and here he objects
because the Legislature does not reenact one of the provisions of that
everlasting section, requiring that
officers appointed under the laws of
the Territory shall be commissioned by
the Governor. Of what earthly benefit
would such re-enaction be to him or
anyone else? The law is in force, and
it would be no more in force by local resting ghost. The next section probecause the Legislature does not re-enact one of the provisions of that everlasting section, requiring that officers appointed under the laws of the Territory shall be commissioned by it would be no more in force by local legislative enactment. He would have no more commissioning to do if it was copied a thousand times. We are led to wonder why the Governor does not insist upon the repetition of some clause of Section Seven of the Organic Act in every bill passed by the Legis-

The Governor complains that in the valifications for office-holders presoribed in Sections Six to Nine, it is not registered voters. But reference to those sections shows that no person to your Honorable body in which the can hold any office of public trust in the Territory unless he is qualified to register as a voter. All the onalifications required of a voter, tration of voters and regulating the register as a voter. All the qualifications required of a voter, then, are required of an office-holder. What more can be asked? Is it not evident that nothing that the Legislature could do in this direction would satisfy an Executive that is pre-determined not to be satisfied?

The Governor asserts that, "The Edmunds law makes the registration" officers judges of the qualifications officers and electors in Utah Territory This is another untruth. It coulers no more power upon them than the territorial statutes bestow upon registration officers. Not a line or a word of the kind can be found in any section of the Edmunds law. What need be said oaan argument based upon such a faisehood, and what of the insulting and namanly accountion at its close, that the provision of the bill

We come now to the Governor's retains on this question is the words for temale." It makes the qualifications female." It makes the qualifications for a woman voter the same as for a male voter. And what is the objection?

SALE LABOR CHEET, DELAKE

Hear it. He regards "the existing law pprove any act giving it vitality." he objections offered to the old law will not apply to the new, therefore he will not sign the new. There's logic will not sign the new. There's logic for you! The new law would repeal the old, but he will not nign the new w because it would give the old one "vitality." He will not sign the new law because he doesn't like the old one that would be abolished if he signed the new law. What a wonderful statesman and reasoner we have in our veto-

this Territory are isolated from Recuse for objection to the provision, in pursuance to an Act of Congress, con-ferring the elective franchise upon non-citizens who have declared their intentions to become such and have taken an oath of fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the country.

The next point to be considered is another of Governor Murray's extraordinary falsehoods. He quotes in full the oath formulated by the Utah Comquired to be taken under the Edmunds some of its statements, incorrect in a law." There is not only no oath of any kind mentioned in that law, but there is no authority specified therein authorizing Commissioners or anyny oath of any description whatever. But he complains that the oath prescribed in the bill is defective because it leaves the applicant for registration to judge of his own qualifications. We have shown the untruth of the state-ment here repeated by the Governor that the registration officer is made by the Edmunds law the judge of the qualifications of the voter. And the answer to the objection, and to the statement that this oath would permit every polygamist to vote, is found in Section Thirty-eight of the bill:

"If any person who is required by
this Act to take an oath shall falsely
swear, such person shall be deemed
guilty of perjury."

Passing over some frivolous objections which we have not now space to notice we, come to his quib-ble about the ballots. The method of equiring the envelopes in which the deposited to be furnished by the County Board, and to be uniform in color and size, without any marks, writing, printing or device upon them, and leaving the voter, to put in what everywhere as the best protection to a secret ballot and against fraudulent voting. The Governor wants the ballots to be uniform, in size, color etc. This world require the ballots to be furnished to the voters, would prevent any voter from providing his own ballot, and thus do much towards defeating the object in view of a secret vote.

that will aid the government in its efforts to suppress what it regards as organized crime." He makes no quotation from the law in support of this assertion, but has the hardlhood to rethat section imposed upon the Legisla- I re ture is the duty of providing for registration and election officers. This the Legislature has done, and done well, and the Governor now stands in the way to destroy the labor they have per-formed in accordance with the law of Cougress. What they are required to o, he aims to prevent. What he claims they ought to do is not in the law, and he knows it. The law says, in effect, that the Commission remain in office the Legislature makes the very

provisions embodied in the bill which has vetoed, and the I inference is clear, that his object is to retain the wishes of the great body of citizens of the Territory—a course he has taken from the beginning—and from the fallure of the needful law now rendered void by his act, to work upon the country for additional agitation against a people whom he has taken the itmost pains to abuse and misrepre-

relates to matters that have no bearing whatever upon the bill, and have been thrust in by the Governor in his usual Utah. For like other documents purof the citizens of this Territory, and the exaltation of the writer to a still more extended exercise of the tyramical and un-American one man

HEECHER AND THE MORMONS. A LATE issue of the New York World contains the following special from

VETOED.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

President of the Council:

when the control of t

The Act of the Legislature now in my hands, not only is not "conformable to the Organic Act" of this Territory, and inconsistent with other laws of the United States, but under its provisions abundant and easy means to thwart the will of Congress are furnished. I give my objections to the graver defects only:

Section three (3) is objectionable because it is in direct conflict with the law of Congress organizing the Territory of Utah. Township, district and

Sections 4 and 5 are objectionable because they continue, in an indefensible form, the vicious practice of allowing the Selectmen to perpetuate; themselved in office, and to illl vacancies in other county offices as under the old law by which the County Courts have been able to thwart the operations of the Edmunds Law, and to continue polygamists, as many now hold office, in defiance of law, and to continue others in office after the terms for which they were elected have expired and when their bondsmen may not longer be liable for wroags done the public.

There is a failure to provide that officers who are appointed shall be commissioned as required in Section 2, of the Organic Act, Sections six (6) to nine (9) inclusive are objectionable, because while treating of the eligibility of persons to office, nowhere except in Section six (6) as to the office of Delegate to Congress, is it required that they shall be clifforn and the section of the actions and the section of the section of the clifforn and the section of the section of the clifforn and the section of the clifforn and the section of the section of the clifforn and the section of t Sections 4 and 5 are objectionable

are contained in some other prior statute does not answer, because such prior statute might be claimed to be repealed in favor of this the later one. And further, persons elected or appointed to office might fairly claim that the late statute governs and repeals the former if not directly, by implication, and that no further tests than those prescribed in these sections should be required. The Edmunds law fixes the qualifications of electors and officers, and makes the registration officers in Utah the judges of the qualifications of officers and electors. That fact can only he ascertained as to electors from the record of registration. In no other way may it be definitely known that the person is "entitled to register." Persons to be eligible for office should be registered voters. The words of the bill before me, viz: "unless he is entitled to register," is too vague and indefinite an expression. These provisions not only do not conapon the Legislature by the Edmands form to the requirements of the law, of Congress, but on the contrary leave an easy way for all persons elected either to Territorial, District and Precinct offices so disposed to override the will

First-It re-enacts woman suffrage the existing law conferring it in Utah, I regard as of doubtful validity and must decline to approve any act giving

er system.

ird—This bill grants the suffrage
hose not citizens of the United
es. This provision might not unother circumstances be objections-

Section twelve (12) makes assessors the registration officers and requires them to appoint deputies in each precinct. It is objectionable because there is no requirement that local deputies should be continued as appointed. The old law had a provision like this, but after the first year the local deputies in many places were discontinued, and many who desired to register were necessitated to go to the county seats. Under the old law many complaints were made of difficulties rigidly imposed upon members of one party and which members of another party found means to evade. The oath required to be taken under the Edmunds law, which this act pro-poses to supplant is as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

ed and sworn to before me this

stated revision is contemplated.

Sections 17 and 19 are objectionable because independent precinct regiseration would obviate the difficulties in time and money, in going to county seats, and because it would be more applicable if in section 19 the justice were made the registration officer after the deputy assessor had returned his list to the county court. It is difficult to see under the proposed law where the justices have any logical functions in the registration. Registration officers are the proper persons to attend to the duties prescribed in this section, especially as the final clause leaves it to the justice to strike off names, but provides no penalties in case they refuse, and involves a cumbersome and expensive law suit to have one name stricken off.

Section twenty-two is objectionable because it fails to provide that all hallots at any election should be of uniform and color, and also fails to provide that no marks be made against the voters name, on the registry or poll list, save only the numerals designat-

the voters name, on the registry or pollist, save only the numerals designating the number of his appearance, and the fact that he has voted. the fact that he has voted.

Section twenty-nine is objectionable because it prescribes provisions relating to Territorial officers in conflict with the Organic Act.

Section thirty-one is objectionable because it does not allow a sufficient time before the destruction of the ballots, inasmuch as candidates are allowed more than the ten days to file notice of contest. Ballots should be preserved the full time candidates are given in which to file notice of contest. Sections twenty-two and twenty-

Sections twenty-two and twenty-three are objectionable because they provide for the abstract of the election being posted by the county clerk, and forwarded to the clerk, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Territory, who "shall are Secretary of the Territory, who "shall" in presence of the Governor unseal and canvass the same and make an abstract thereof, etc. He is here required to make an abstract of an abstract and to canvass an abstract. This is meaningless. If it is desired that he shall accept the canvass as certified to him by the same county clark and record the same county clerk and record the same, without any discretion, the law should say so, but if it means that he shall in fact "canvass" the vote and cast up the returns for himself, it should then provide for no determination of the

There remain but four days of time to which your session is limited by law, and no act has yet been placed in the hands of the Governor for approval, which in the remotest degree meets the requirements of the acts of Congress referred to, and the aroused and inlightened sentiment of the country. On the contrary, in the acts, which have been considered by your honorable bodies, relating to the mode of procedure, in civil and criminal cases, I regret to say that every sentence which might in the slightest degree affect polygamy or its kindred evils has been stricken out. And so closely has this policy been adhered to that provisions in the code of civil procedure, presented for your consideration, giving an unmarried female or her father or mother a right of action for damages against her seducer, was stricken out by the unanimons yote of both houses.

I am, very respectfully,

ELI H. MURRAY,

GOVERNOR.

LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL,

Monday, March 10. Council met at 2 p.m., President Claff in the chair.

Minutes of previous session were read, amended and approved.

Mr. F. S. Richards presented a petition from the directors of the Ogden and Wyoming Railway (a line from Ogden to the Wyoming coal fields.)

The petitioners state that they have expended a large sum of money onsurveys for said line, and that, owing to the stringency of the money market and other causes, they have been unable to carry on the work as required. They, therefore, pray the Legislature to pass an act extending the time for the completion of the same Received and referred to the committee on private corporations.

vate corporations.

The chief clerk read a communication of the chief clerk read a com The chief cierk read a communica-tion from the House, enclosing a mes-sage from the Governor, amending H. F. No. 48. The House had adopted the amendments, and forwarded the same for the action of the Council. Receiv-ed and bill referred to the committee on judiciary. On motion, the matter was considered forthwith in commit-

Mr. F. S. Richards presented a report rom the committee on judiciary in egard to G. E. No. 55, for the protec-don of gainnais from injury by the use of barbed wire in the construction of

likes - No. 62, amending sections on lor C. F. the like in and 21 of chapter 19 of the laws of 1880, was taken up on its first reading. On motion, the bill was read the first and second times by title; and, or further motion, the rules having been suspended, it was read the third time and passed.

is wfully quained American citizen, without distinction, an opportunity of exercising the right of the franchise. And yet the bill, after having passed both Houses of the Legislature, had been disapproved. What the Governor meant by this he could not 'say, but it was clear he should have understood his duties in this respect according to the law and have returned the bill. He was not in favor of spreading the the law and have returned the bill. He was not in favor of spreading the message upon the minutes of the Council or, indeed, taking much notice of it, for he did not wish to aggravate the political situation. What they wanted was fair and open elections, that they might enjoy with others the privileges of American citizens; but to attain this thing would not legislate away any right they possessed for any political party. It was well known their constitutents had sent them there on the understanding that they would secure electors some control in these matters, but not to legislate away a single right that belonged to them. If Congress thought proper to do so, they might, but he did not think they would do any such thing. He considered that the proper course to pursue under the circumstances was to let the message lie on the table, and the Governor would then see for himself what disposition had been made in regard to it. then see for himself what disposition had been made in regard to it.

Mr. Taylor believed the measure disapproved of covered all the points of the Edmund's law and every other law in the United States legislating in the same direction. He did not, however,

believe that all those laws were con-Several resolutions were formulated touching the ultimate disposal of the message, when Mr. Grant finally tendered the following resolution: That the Governor's communication be tabled until such time as said communication is made complete by the return of the bill (C. F. No. 33) as by law required. Adopted.

A communication was read from the House advising the Council of the passage of C. F. No. 63, relating to fire insurance companies, amended. Received, and the amendments having been considered, were concurred in.

Also a second communication amend-

result by the county clerk, for in that case there could be nothing determined until the Secretary had made his canvass, and to make this the ballots and all papers pertaining to the election would have to be forwarded to him, along with the county clerk's ab-

apportioning the legislative representation of the Territory of Utah. The committee had thoroughly examined the question, and enclosed a bill, C. F. No. 71, bearing on the subject and dividing representation into twelve council districts, and twenty-four representative districts. The measure was read twice by title, and the rules having been suspended, was read the third time, debated by sections. rules having been suspended, was reactive the third time, debated by sections amended, and passed.

There being no objections, Woolley introduced a bill, C. F. 71, authorizing county courts to grant licenses. He thought it would meet the Governor's objections to a former measure. Read twice by title and re-ferred to the committee on judiciary. Council adjourned antil to-morrow at 2 p.m.

March 10th, 1884. The committee on irrigation, to whom was referred H. F. No. 44, re-lative to the sinking of artesian wells, Adopted.

The committee on elections, to whom

Mr. Dusenberry, by permission, introduced H. F. No. 81, a bill in relation to mortgages of personal property. Read the first and second times and placed on the general file.

Mr. Francis, by permission, introduced H. F. No. 82, a bill amending an act incorporating Morgan City, was read the first time and referred to the committee on municipal corp orations and towns. and towns.
H. F. No. 41, relative to the forms

tion of and granting powers to private corporations, was brought up, as per special order, on its second reading, and was recommitted to the committee on private corporations.

The committee on enrollment report-The committee on enrollment reported that H. F. No. 80, 20, 70 and 63 have been enrolled, and forwarded to the Governor for approval.

C. F. No. 64, a bill amending an ordinance bacorporating the City of Manti, was read the third time and passed.

C. F. No. 65, a bill amending an act incorporporating Mount Pleasant, was read the third time and passed unanimously.

C. F. No. 54, a bill providing for assignments by insolvent debters, was read the third thue and passed. Ayes 20, nays 1.

A message was received from the Council, giving notice of the passage of H. F. No. 43, relating to probate procedure.

A communication was received from the Council, giving notice of the passage of C. F. No. 68, amending section 4, 7, 8, 10 and 21 of chapter 14 of the Laws of Utah of 1880. C. F. No. 68 was read the first and second time and placed on the general file. H. F. No. 7t, providing for the incor-poration of towns of over 300 inhabitans was ordered printed.

The rules being suspended, and C. F. No. 63, relating to Fire Insurance Com-panies, was read third time and passed.

amending an act incorporating Wells-ville city, and H. F. No. 62, a bill to st the support of paupers, and H. F. No. 78, amendments to the above concur red

The rules being suspended C. F. No. 81, a bill in relation to mortga ges of personal property, was read the third

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OR AND DATE.	CONSIGNEE AND MARKS.	NO. AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	Welg'	t Chg's
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June T, '83,	J. Connelly, Salt Lat'e	4 Boxes C. C. Bul	100	\$ 4 15
it 10, '89,	W. T. Coleman & Co., notify Clark E. & Co., W. T. Coleman & Co., notify Clark E. & Co., W. H. Fuller, Salt Lak-5,	1 Box hardware	903	1 06
18, '89 July 12, '82 Dec. 14, '82	D. Maxey, care W. A. 1 itt, Overland Honse, Pub. of Business Direct wy. Salt Lake, W.H. Redmorse & Co., care Needham & Comp'y,	1 Box clothing	29	8 00
, April 16, '82	Marked W. H. Rogers,	8 Bandles w. paper	1030	49 05
May 10, 's8,	Travis & Co., Sait Lake,	1 libi dry acid 4 Empty kegs 1 Trusk personal effects	360 40 230	25 67
July 15, 83,	H. A. Reid, Salt Lake,	2 Boxes personal effects	21er	21 05
, June 4, 81, , March 15, '83,	White House, Salt Lake,	1 Keg W. sauce	125	1 80 5 23
Feb. 12, '83,	R. G. Dunn, Salt Lake,	4 Sacks and I bale rags	823	5 24
May 16, '83,	W. W. Bailey, Sait Lake, S. B. Brooks, Sait Lake,	I Box hardware	40	3 08
11, 88,	Mrs. J. J. Armstrong, Salt Lake,	1 Cask muriatic acid S. 2 Trauks personal effects	1040	755 00
17, '95, check, 222,	C. Wilber, Salt Lake, No marks	1 Bundle, 1 sack	40	50
PRINCE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE TO A SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	The last term of the second se		

1 w. proof chit, 1 horse bricle, 1 Branding iron P, 1 Package rasps, 2 boxes, 2 Satchels, 1 package carpet, 1 Lunch basket, 1 Bundle parasols, 8 Bundles s undries, 1 Hat box, 2 black bats, 1 Red leather value, 1 Bundle buffalo robe, 2 Bundles bedding, 1 Axe.

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	H. Brown, Taylorsville, Copper Belt Mining Company, Marysville, Tens Hancen, Juab H. C. Petersen, Juah, J. K. Mongum, chre city creek co-op., H. C. Jensen, Juah,	1 Bag G seed	100 660 60 50 120 35	33	-

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