EVENING NEWS.

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

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, September 28, 1887.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Fifty-seventh Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday, October 6th, 1887, in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, and will continue until the business necessary to be transacted has been attended to. The officers and members of the Church are respectfully invited to attend.

On the evening of Thursday, the 6th, there will be a general meeting of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations.

On Friday evening there will be a general meeting of the Superintendents, Teachers, and all interested in the Sunday Schools.

On Saturday evening there will be a meeting of the Priesthood.

These meetings will commence at 7 o'clock in the evening.

We wish the officers of these organizations to bear these appointments in mind.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
In behalf of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

THE WAY IT STANDS.

THE other day an unfriendly journal published in this city made the following statement:

"The *News* last evening charged that Chief Justice Zane had, in his court, overruled a decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory. Of course the *News* did not realize how grave a charge it was making against the Chief Justice, or think that for a Judge to do an act like that would be a direct violation of his oath of office. A decision of the Supreme Court is the law until it shall be repealed by an equal or higher authority, and Judge Zane's oath binds him to execute all the laws of the United States and of this Territory."

The basis for the foregoing assertion was the following paragraph embodied in a NEWS' editorial: "During this week Chief Justice Zane took occasion in the case of Andrew Homer, to reassert the position he took on the question of presumptive cohabitation, as decided in the Territorial Supreme Court in the Snow case. The decision was to the effect that cohabitation with a legal wife was presumed on the mere basis of relationship, evidence of association being unnecessary. Judge Zane dissented from this view and held that there must be some evidence of association. He has reasserted, in charging a jury, the position he then took, and its soundness is so clear as to be almost self-evident."

It will be difficult to understand by what process that could be construed into charging Judge Zane with having "overruled a decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory." That point needs no comment.

The statement of the NEWS was called forth by the following remarks of Judge Zane (stenographically reported) in his charge to the jury which tried the case of Andrew Homer, indicted for unlawful cohabitation:

"If you believe from the evidence, gentlemen of the jury, that Jannina Homer was the lawful wife of the defendant during the time mentioned in the indictment, and at the place mentioned in the indictment, that fact—that she was the lawful wife—raises a strong presumption that he cohabited with her; but it is not conclusive, unless you further believe from the evidence that he claimed her, during the time mentioned, as his wife, and by his language and conduct held her out to the world as such. Therefore if you believe that Jannina Homer was the lawful wife of the defendant, and that, at the place mentioned in the indictment, and at the time mentioned, he claimed her as his wife, and held her out to the world by his language or his conduct as such; or if he visited her or associated with her, the law conclusively presumes that he cohabited with her. On the other hand, if she was his lawful wife, and he did not claim her as his wife, or hold her out to the world as such, by his language or conduct, and he did not visit nor associate with her at any time during the time mentioned in the indictment, you should not find cohabitation as to her."

Without referring directly to the books it does not appear difficult to express the common sense view of this subject. It is an accepted theory that the law is progressive. If lower courts were perpetually bound on legal points in cases outside of those in which superior courts have given decisions, progression would in one direction practically cease, as it would shut off a proper way in which errors of the higher tribunal could be corrected.

There appears to be two processes by which the corrective method can be reached. One is by a judge of a lower court crossing the record by instructing a jury counter to a superior court decision. In doing this he does not block the wheels of justice, the party aggrieved being enabled to make the matter a ground of exception, and thus have it carried up on appeal for review. In this way the higher court, if it finds it originally committed an error, can correct itself, and thus the ends of justice be progressively subserved.

Take the case in point. Judge Zane evidently considered the decision as to presumptive cohabitation bad law. He so expressed himself at the time it was rendered. The evidence favors the idea that his opinion is unchanged. This being the case it would seem to be more in keeping with his oath of office to legally proceed in a manner that would lead to a correction of what he believes to be an error than to let it rest and operate, according to his view, in subversion of the ends of justice.

The other prominent method by which errors committed by higher courts can be corrected is for the party aggrieved when a lower court decides in accordance with a decision which emanated from a superior source, to appeal to the latter. A case in point occurred recently. The Territorial Supreme Court decided in the Yearian case, that the law which gave to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in certain cases of misdemeanor in which the penalty did not exceed imprisonment for six months and a fine of $300 was excessive; that the Legislature had no power to make it. In the case of the People vs. Wm. Douglass, of Ogden, charged with battery, the accused was taken before a Justice of the Peace and fined. A demurrer to the jurisdiction of the justice was introduced, but overruled. The case was appealed to the First District Court, which, in accordance with the decision in the Yearian case, sustained the demurrer. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, the case being very carefully operated by Mr. C. C. Richards, attorney for the People. The result was that the Court reversed its former decision and held the law to be valid.

Lower courts frequently decide contrary to decisions of superior tribunals without being chargeable with violation of official oath. An instance may be cited. The method adopted by the courts here of segregating a continuous offense into parts and finding a corresponding number of indictments or counts against the same individual, as was done in unlawful cohabitation cases, was contrary to all the decisions on that point ever given by the Supreme Court of the United States. The court itself, in ruling upon the point at issue, in the Snow case, so stated in substance.

Our object in referring to this subject is simply that we may be properly understood and the truth be clearly elucidated.

THE "VOLUNTEER" AND "THISTLE."

THE great contest for supremacy between the American yacht *Volunteer* and the Scotch cutter *Thistle* has excited intense interest on both sides of the Atlantic, this being the third attempt on the part of our kinsmen beyond the sea to capture the much-coveted trophy, the America's cup. The first of the three races was sailed yesterday, and won by the former craft by nineteen minutes and a few seconds. This, in a course of fifty miles was as nearly an even contest as possible and one of them win; in fact, it is a result which indicates that good or bad judgment at some important time, and not superior qualities as a sailing vessel, may have given the honors of the occasion to the *Volunteer*.

It is a good thing and a wise one for nations to be properly and strongly represented on the great common highway. As on land, all the messengers and carriers should not be alike. Some should be for tonnage especially, others constructed with a view to speed more than anything else, and others again for offensive and defensive purposes. But in the midst of all these, which are mainly useful, we must have a sprinkling that are ornamental in construction and designed for pleasure merely, and such is the modern sailing yacht. It matters little that steam has almost banished the breezes from the domain of propulsive power on the great craft of the mighty deep; there is no such genuine, easy pleasure connected with breasting the billows on a deck beneath which the monstrous throb of a mighty engine's pulse and behind which the powerful gyrations of a propeller send quivering and continuous shocks throughout every joint and bolt of the superstructure. And it requires a skill which is not altogether a mechanical acquirement to so direct one of the elements as to be able to ride safely and serenely over another; there is something of inspiration in the mind which enables man to capture and control what he cannot grasp and wield with his human hands.

We will never, so long as such influences and attractions exist, dispense with canvas as a propelling power. In fact it never has, even on steamers, been entirely dispensed with. Our meaning is that there will always be craft that carry no other motor. The record made by such vessels is one too grand and consequential to permit them to be lost sight of or unused, even if there were no other considerations. It was by means of æolian navigation that all the known habitable lands of the globe were brought in communion, and if we now use it for no other purpose than sporting and speculation, it will still be a vigorous reminder of the time when it was our only dependence, and that without its benign aid the continents of the earth might still have been to each other more distant and unknown than are any of the planets in our solar system.

There will always be yachting, because there will always be some means of traversing the waters; and that particular method of sailing is as much a diversion from the prevailing methods of international communication as baseball and lawn tennis are from the daily routine of labor. It is no wonder, therefore, that so much money is spent on swift and elegant yachts, nor that our cousins abroad should have made so many ineffectual efforts to wrest from us the emblem of supremacy.

A DISSENTING OPINION.

A SHORT time since the NEWS contained a ruling of the Circuit Court of California *in re* the application of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission for an order to compel Leland Stanford to answer certain questions. That ruling was handed down by Justice Field and concurred in by Judges Sabin and Sawyer, and took the broad ground that a man cannot be compelled to testify regarding his private and confidential business transactions; furthermore that the act of Congress creating the Commission was unconstitutional. These Judges, composing three-fourths of the Court in banc, made a conclusive settlement of the case, and the Commission had to depart without obtaining the information they sought.

It was intimated at that time by Chairman Pattison, of the investigators, that the opinion of Judge Hoffman, the fourth member of the Circuit Court, when forthcoming would be a dissenting one, and so it proves to be. It was filed yesterday, and an extensive synopsis of it will be found in our telegraphic columns to-day.

Judge Hoffman holds that the application for the order was made in precise conformity with the act referred to (held to be unconstitutional by the other judges). He depends largely upon this and quotes extensively from it, showing how by its terms the aid of the courts was to be invoked on just such occasions as that by which the Commission was confronted in the Stanford case. He points out that they were specifically empowered to deal with contumacy, which is precisely the ground on which his colleagues made up the unconstitutional part of their decision—that a merely inquisitorial body had been invested with judicial functions. Judge Hoffman claims that similar provisions are contained in the Inter-State Commerce law, and contends that if the desired aid should not be extended to the Pacific Investigating Commission, it should also be withheld from the former body and from all commissions created by the government to obtain information. He arrives at the conclusion that obtaining information by means of inquiry is an indispensable adjunct of legislation, and it is, therefore, a power impliedly and necessarily conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. Since it cannot be claimed that the Commission in and of itself can compel an unwilling witness to testify and the lack of such information would tend to render imbecile and of no effect the wholesome legislation of Congress, it follows as a matter of course that the aid of the courts must be called in, and courts possess inherent power in such cases whether the parties are before them or not.

It would take up too much space to do full justice by review to the learned Judge's opinion. It is not practically valuable, of course, for the case is settled the other way. It is only useful and of consequence as illustrative of the general fact that all matters becoming subjects of controversy have a stronger and a weaker side, and of the particular fact that there was much that was forcible and important brought to the surface of human affairs by means of the proceedings against Senator Stanford.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

A Description of it Furnished the Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28, 1887.
Editor Deseret News:

The following letter from Mr. F. A. Hammond of Mancos, San Juan County, is so interesting and instructive and so responsive to the inquiries made by me concerning the resources of Utah, that I beg you to reproduce the same for the information of the general public:

Dear Sir:—Your letter and circular of Sept. 5th asking for information concerning San Juan County, Utah, reached me at this place on the 19th instant. I am heartily in sympathy with this movement of the Chamber of Commerce and every other movement tending to place the truth before the public concerning Utah and her people.

San Juan County is situated south of the thirty-eighth parallel latitude, northeast to Colorado line, south to a point a little south of San Juan River and there corners with New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado; thence west to the Colorado River, thence north to Emery County or to the thirty-eighth parallel, embracing a vast area of country with a great variety of climate and soil and a generally high altitude, the land on the San Juan River near Bluff being about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the Blue and Elk mountains, which are covered with fine timber and splendid pasture for cattle and sheep, rise to a height of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet.

We have a co-operative institution at Bluff with a capital stock of $150,000 of which $20,000 is paid up. Under the management of this company we are caring for 11,000 head of sheep; cost, $1.40 per head; breed, Spanish merino crossed with native Mexican. Wool sells in Durango, Col. for from 11 to 14 cents per pound. Wages of sheep herders, $25 per month and board.

We are manufacturing a few boots and shoes of material purchased in the East. Work is done by the day, wages $2. A beginning has been made at tanning goat skins purchased from the Navajo Indians who sell large quantities of wool and skins to our co-op. We tan with oak extract imported from the East in connection with a root we call "sour dock," a large yellow root. The tanning principle has also been found in a shrub called "mountain rush," which grows all over these dry high plains or mesas. We also manufacture a few hundred barrels of very fine sorghum, for the production of which both soil and climate are admirably adapted. This is sold in Colorado for one dollar per gallon, and the product per acre is about 125 gallons.

There are about 1,000 acres of land under cultivation on which the crops raised are mostly corn, sugar cane, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., but little wheat, oats or barley being raised, the climate on the river bottom being too warm.

Of corn we raise about 75 bushels per acre on our best lands, and for this a ready market is found at 2 to 3 cents per pound.

For irrigation about one cubic foot of water is needed for every 40 acres on the river bottom, but much less suffices near the mountains. We have about ten miles of water ditches, the cost of which I don't know. The amount of unimproved lands I should judge after traveling all over the country, was about 600,000 acres, situated between great dry washes that are frequently filled with water, which rushes down either to the San Juan or Colorado rivers. Between these water courses are found large tracts of the best land, which will yet be cultivated by means of the water stored in these vast water-ways.

Water for irrigation is obtained from the San Juan River and little mountain streams from the east base of the Blue Mountains. These streams, when properly used with a system of storage in reservoirs, will afford an abundance of water for thousands of acres of the rich mesa lands lying on the east and south of said mountains. On these mountains and easy of access are found large bodies of beautiful saw timber, long leaf pine, yellow pine, black jack, and some fine groves of red pine which furnish a splendid bark for tanning purposes.

There are now about 32,000 head of cattle upon the ranges in this county, mostly owned by large companies, some by foreigners who send the profits away to build up other countries. Eleven thousand head of sheep are being run and owned in the county besides about 100,000 head that come down into our county from Colorado for winter range and to be taxed, as they say in Utah; as our taxes are ever so much lower than they are in Colorado.

Horses—We have about 3,000 head, mostly of the pony variety for use in herding stock. We have some very fine brood mares and a few fine stallions from the use of which our horses are improving.

Durham, Hereford and Poll Angus Bulls are the principal breeds used by cattle men.

Cattle raising, for the past few years, has not been profitable, owing to high freights on railroads and low prices for beef steers in the east.

Hogs—We only raise a few for home consumption, none to export.

Mines—We have no mines in the county being worked. A very rich copper mine has been located on the San Juan River, some miles below Bluff, but the difficulty of transportation precludes its being worked at present.

In this connection I may state that a grand discovery of gold had been made in all the upper benches bordering on the San Juan River for over 100 miles. A company of capitalists from the east is about to erect machinery at different points and work out the gold by washing down or sluicing these gold bearing mesas, an operation which will, at the same time furnish cheap water for irrigating the lower, rich bottoms on the San Juan.

We have also rich deposits of crude oil, found near the River San Juan a few miles west of Bluff, which will be worked when transportation is cheaper.

Rate of taxation—12 mills.
No county or city debt.
No artesian wells.

To store water in these vast dry wastes is the problem of the future. With aid from the Territory or General Government this could easily be accomplished and hundreds of thousands of acres of choice lands, blessed with as fine a climate as can be found this side of Italy, could be brought under cultivation.

Schools—We have two school houses with three terms each year. About 50 children are enrolled in each district with an average attendance of 38.

Class and Character of Public Buildings—Log cabins with dirt roof, after the most primitive style.

The county is only about eight years old. Up to that time it was held by a few roving bands of Ute and Pi-Ute Indians, who kept the country in a chronic state of alarm, averaging one or two outbreaks in a year; robbing and murdering their chief employment. Now all this is changed and peace reigns between the red and white men. We are trying to teach the Indian to lay aside his former habits and customs and take up with a civilized mode of life, as we have ever found it cheaper to feed than to fight him.

Pasture can be found for a great many more sheep and cattle in this country. The pasture is very rich. There is a fine opportunity for the dairy business all around the foot of the mountains for forty miles, where thousands of dairy cows can be run for eight months in the year and then taken to a good winter range in the south and west of Blue and Elk Mountains."

The foregoing letter is finely written and presents a vast amount of valuable information, just such information as our Chamber is in need of. Though the diffusion of information concerning the agricultural aspects and resources of our Territory would belong more appropriately to a Bureau of Immigration such as has been created in western states by their legislatures, yet the work of our Chamber cannot be successfully accomplished without some data and statistics bearing upon all our resources. A letter like the above covering each of the different counties of the Territory would be invaluable and would enable us to furnish to enquirers a very correct idea of our resources and possibilities. It is to be hoped therefore that others will display the same generous pride in the building up of our communities as Mr. Hammond, to whom I acknowledge myself under a heavy obligation.

W. J. FORHAN.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Some of the Grand Army, Disgusted With the Weather, Leave for Home.

Poceedings of the New York Democrats and Massachusetts Republicans.

It is Now Claimed that the Frenchmen Who were Shot were on German Soil.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

The G. A. R.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Greater volumes of rain poured down this morning on the veterans of the G. A. R. than any day since their arrival. Everything was drenched, including the ardor of the soldiers and civilians as well. Thousands of veterans, after waiting so long in the wet and mud to realize the promises of the signal service officer of better weather for to-day, started for home, yet there were untold thousands left and Grand Marshal Grier issued an order to prepare for the parade, commanding the army to move at 10 o'clock without fail.

New Phase of It.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—It is stated that the Frenchmen shot Saturday on the frontier were shot on German soil, this being proved by blood stains on the ground. Two soldiers who accompanied Kaufman aver that they saw the Frenchmen trespassing on German territory and shouted to warn them. The Frenchmen paid no heed and attacked the Kaufman party. The Germans then fired, all concerned being at the time on German soil.

New York Democrats.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The democratic state convention, previous to beginning the regular session to-day, was called together for a moment for the purpose of notifying all the members of the committee on resolutions to meet in ex-Governor Dorsheimer's room at once. This was received with surprise and was thought to foreshadow trouble with the platform, particularly the

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

plank. When the convention's session proper began, nothing was done beyond making the temporary officers permanent. That done the convention took a recess.

Subsequently the committee on credentials reported dividing the 72 seats of New York City evenly between the county democracy and Tammany. The report was unanimously adopted. Irving Hall was left without a single representative on the floor of the convention.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The main topic of discussion among the delegates to the republican state convention which began here to-day was the nomination for the attorney-generalship. It seemed from the outset to be practically settled in favor of Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury. The choice for chairman of the convention fell with great unanimity upon Francis Rockwell, of Pittsfield.

The platform was adopted without one dissenting voice. It lauds a protective tariff, recommends reductions of internal revenue taxation, asks Congress to carefully consider the tariff on sugar and to improve the administration of the customs laws, condemns the suppression of republican votes in the Southern States and election frauds in northern cities, demands the further extension of the national civil service law, arraigns

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

for an array of shameful dismissals and disgraceful appointment and for endorsing the spoils machine in Maryland and elsewhere, declares the democratic party in Massachusetts stands with that party through the country in support of the doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," demands the cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver, asks the passage of a national bankrupt law and the protection of fishing interests without the yielding of rights, demands the continued enactment of progressive temperance measures and favors the submission to a vote of the people of a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

After the adoption of the platform Senator Hoar took the platform and in a brief address nominated

OLIVER AMES,

of Easton, for governor. The convention at once nominated Ames by acclamation; for lieutenant-governor, J. G. A. Brackett; secretary of state, H. B. Pierce; state treasurer, Alanzon W. Bard, who encountered no opposition.

COMMERCIAL.

The Stock, Money, Groceries and Provision Markets.

DESERET NEWS OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Sept. 28, 1887.

SALT LAKE MARKETS.

Corrected daily by Leading Houses.]

PROVISIONS.

	Buying	Selling
Whole Wheat Flour	2 75	3 00
High Patent Roller	2 75	3 00
Patent Roller	2 50	2 75
Flour, xxxx	2 00	2 50
Flour, xxx	1 75	2 00
Wheat per bu	65	80
Oats per 100	1 25	1 60
Barley per 100	1 00	1 25
Barley Cracked	1 15	1 40
Corn	1 20	1 40
Corn Cracked	1 35	1 50
Potatoes per bu	35	50
Lucern seed, 100lb	6 00	7 00
Bran per 100	90	1 00
Shorts per 100	90	1 00
Timothy seed, 100lb	6 50	7 50
Red top seed, 100lb	6 50	7 50
Clover seed, 100lb	10 00	12 50
Hay, timothy, baled per ton	14 00	18 00
Hay, timothy and clover, per ton (baled)	14 00	18 00
Hay, lucern, per ton (baled)	9 00	13 00
Lucern, (loose)		7 00
Hay, redtop (loose)		10 00
Hay, timothy, (loose)		12 00
Beans per 100	3 00	4 00
Carrots per bushel	25	35
Onions per bushel	85	1 50

GROCERIES.

	Buying	Selling
Eggs per doz	18	20
Table butter, superior	25	30@35
Cooking "	15	17
Home Cured Breakfast Bacon	11¾	13¼
Home Cured Side Bacon	9	11
Eastern Cured Breakfast Bacon		14
Eastern Cured D. S. Short		12
Eastern Cured Hams		16
H. M. Cheese	14	16
Eastern Cheese		17
Gunpowder Tea		35
Japan Garden Tea		85
Japan Package Tea		34½
English Breakfast Tea		65
Roast Java		40
Green Java		35
Roast Mocha		40
Green Mocha		37
Roast Rio		18
Green Rio		26
Granula'd Sugar pr 100		8 35
A Sugar		8 20
Extra C		7 95
Gold C		7 80
Cut Loaf		10
Honey, Utah pr lb		8
Molasses, Utah pr gal		70
Candles, per box 20lbs. 6's		2 00
Candles, per box 40lbs. 6's		4 00
Candles, per box 20lbs. 8's		2 85
Candles, per box 40lbs. 8's		5 50
Cal. Raisins, L.M. 20lbs		2 40
Cal. R's'ns, L'y'rs. 20lbs		2 65
Coal Oil, 110 t. p. c. 10 g		3 20
Coal Oil, 150 t. p. c. 10 g		3 40
Coal Oil, 175 t. p. c. 10 g		3 60
Currants, per lb		9¾
Salt, per 100 lb		60
Vinegar, 60 grain		35
Valley Tan Beans	3	4
Navy Beans		4
Lard, 3 lb pails, per lb		10¾
Lard, 5 lb pails, per lb		10½
Lard, 10 lb pails, per lb		10

FRESH MEATS.

				Dressed
Beef, choice steers,	2c.	gross,	selling	4½c.
" medium "	2c.	"	"	4c.
Cows,	1½c.	"	"	3½c.
Sheep,	2c.	"	"	4c.
Hogs,	4c.	"	"	7c.
Home cured hams,				15c.
Bacon,				11

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By Telegraph to-day.] Noon.

Money	3@4	Northwestern	12½
Bar silver	96¼	Navigation	88
4's coupon	25	Transcontinent'l	20¾
4½'s coupon	8¼	Pacific Mail	79
Pacific 6's	22	Rock Island	21
Central Pacific	34¼	St. L. & S. F.	30¾
Burlington	34	St. Paul & Omaha	42½
Rio Grande	25¼	Texas Pacific	23⅝
York Central	8¾	Union Pacific	53½
Northern Pacific	24¾	Fargo Express	25
Pf'd	49⅞	Western Union	74⅝

Dull. Steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

By Telegraph to-day.]

1 p.m. Close.

Wheat—Lower; cash, 70½; Oct., 71; May, 78⅝.

Corn — Firm; cash, 42¾; Oct., 42⅝; May, 45⅝.
Oats—Firm; cash, 25⅝; Oct., 25 15-16; May 25 15-16.
Pork—Lower; year, 12.10; Jan., 12.42½.
Lard—Easy; cash, Oct., 6.45; May, 6.80.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to-day.] Close.

Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 winter, 6s. 1d., firm; do.; spring, 6s. 1d., firm.
Flour—Holders offer moderately at 9s. 3d., dull.
Corn — Holders offer sparingly; spot, September, October and November, 4s. 4d. firm.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Private Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, made on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1887, in the matter of the estate of Heber C. Kimball, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 15th day of October, 1887, or within two months thereafter, all the estate and interest of the said deceased, and his heirs in and to the following described land, to wit:

All of lots one and two in block twenty-five (25); all of lot six in block seventeen (17); all of lot three in block nineteen (19), all being in plat E, Salt Lake City survey, situate in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. The said lots will be sold separately. Offers in writing may be left at the office of Wooley, Young & Hardy Co., on Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

Dated September 23d, 1887.
ANDREW KIMBALL,
Administrator of the estate of Heber C. Kimball, deceased. doaw fw

NOTICE OF AN
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, before the Honorable Elias A Smith, Judge.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah Lester Bagley, Deceased.

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER OF SAID Court made and entered of record in said matter on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1887, I, Isaac Sears, the duly appointed and the duly qualified administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale for cash the following described real estate, situate in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

All of Lot No. one (1), Block No. forty-three (43), Plat B, Salt Lake City Survey.

He respectfully solicits offers therefor, which must be in writing and left at Mr. Z. Snow's law office in said city, No. 71½ E., Second South Street, on or before October 15th, 1887.

Any offer made and adopted will be subject to the approval of said court. No acceptance will be made until on or after the said 15th day of October next. Terms, cash, to be paid before the deed is made.

ISAAC SEARS,
Administrator of said estate.
Per Z. Snow, Attorney.
d1m Salt Lake City, Sept. 13, 1887.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John Taylor, deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the court room of said court, has been appointed the time and place for the hearing of a petition of George J. Taylor, John W. Taylor and L. John Nuttall, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document therewith presented, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John Taylor, deceased, when and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters testamentary to them as prayed for in said petition.

Dated at Salt Lake City, September 19th 1887.
JOHN C. CUTLER,
dtd Probate Clerk, Salt Lake Co.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One spotted COW, 7 or 8 years old, branded WP on left shoulder, crop and underbit in right ear, and upperbit in left.

One light brindle HEIFER, 2 years old, line back, white belly, an indescribable brand and wottle on left shoulder, and crop off left ear.

If said animals are not claimed within ten days and all expenses paid, they will be sold at auction at my corral at Kanarra, October 4th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

S. J. POLLOCK,
Poundkeeper.

Kanarra, Sept. 25, 1887.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HERDERS.

LOST, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24TH, from the 16th Ward, one light red COW, branded H∞ on right hip and vented x (cross) on same side, one hanging horn, and one horn broken off.

Any person giving information that will lead to her recovery, or return her to No. 246 N. Sixth West Street, Salt Lake City, will be liberally rewarded.

d s PETER HUNT.