EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, July 27, 1887.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

GENERAL ELECTION,

Monday, August 1st, 1887.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

For Commissioners to Locate University Lands:

FREDERICK A. MITCHELL,
ISAAC M. WADDELL,
RICHARD A. BALLANTYNE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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Second District.....C. F. OLSEN, Hyrum.
Third District.....L. W. SHURTLIFF, Ogden.
Fourth District.....ADAM SPEIRS, Salt Lake.
Fifth District.....JOHN R. WINDER, Salt Lake City.
Sixth District.....ELIAS A. SMITH, Salt Lake City.
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Eighth District.....DANIEL D. HOUTZ, Tooele.
Ninth District.....WILLIAM W. RITER, Salt Lake City.
Tenth District.....JOHN CLARK, Salt Lake City.
Eleventh District.....JAS. H. MOYLE, Salt Lake City.
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Fourteenth District.....LEVI P. HELM, Mill Creek.
Fifteenth District.....WILLIAM CREER, Spanish Fork.
Sixteenth District.....S. R. THURMAN, Provo.
Seventeenth District....LYMAN S. WOOD, Springville.
Eighteenth District.....ABRAM HATCH, Heber City.
Nineteenth District.....WM. H. KING, Fillmore.
Twentieth District.....A. H. LUND, Mount Pleasant.
Twenty-first District, WM. H. SEGO MILLER, Richfield.
Twenty-Second District P. T. FARNSWORTH, Beaver.
Twenty-third District, R. W. HEYBOURNE, Cedar City.
Twenty-fourth District..WM. F. STEWART, Kanab.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Selectman.....E. M. WEILER
Collector.....L. G. HARDY
Treasurer.....M. E. CUMMINGS
Superintendent of Schools. WM. M. STEWART

REMOVAL OF REGISTERED VOTERS.

THERE seems to be some confusion of mind in regard to the legal voting place of electors who have moved from the precinct in which they were registered, since the date for the rectification of the registration lists. It has been stated that such persons have lost their right to vote in any precinct.

This is manifestly absurd. The law is made for the protection of citizens not for the destruction of their rights. At the time of the regular registration, it is the duty of the registration officer in each precinct to see that the names of voters who have moved *from* his precinct are stricken off the list, and that voters who have moved *into* his precinct are placed upon the list. In case he fails to do this, or removals take place shortly after the revision, voters removing from one precinct to another can appear before the registrar and have the list corrected, providing this is done before the revised list is completed and filed with the clerk of the County Court.

But suppose a voter has moved from the precinct in which he was registered since that time, and is therefore unable to get his name transferred; does he lose his right to vote? Certainly not. But he must vote in the precinct where he is registered, for the simple reason that only registered voters can cast their ballots and the law requires their names to be checked on the registration list. If they should offer their ballots in a precinct on the list of which their names do not appear, the judges of election would have to reject their votes. But if they appear and offer their ballots in the precinct where they are registered, the judges of election can not reject their votes on the ground that they have moved from the precinct since the revision of the list, because there is no law for such rejection.

A challenge would not hold in such case, because challenges must be for statutory causes. An oath has been required of the citizen, and that contains the declaration that he "has resided in the Territory of Utah for six months *then last passed*, and in the precinct for one month immediately *preceding the date* hereof." His residence after the date when he took the oath and preceding the election, is another matter entirely. He could be challenged for non-residence in the precinct before taking the oath, and be prosecuted for perjury if he took it falsely. But if he moves out of the precinct where he registered, after the filing of the list with the County Clerk, there is no way to make the transfer on the list until the next revision, which will not occur until next year.

It is clear, therefore, that such voters must cast their ballots in the precincts where they were registered, and that no one has the right to hinder or obstruct their voting. If such obstruction is attempted, the offender is liable to prosecution, and any judge of election aiding in the obstruction can also be prosecuted and sued for damages as well.

What the law may be in some other Territory or State has no bearing on the election laws of force in Utah. Persons who cite them as regulating our local affairs, simply display gross ignorance. The Utah Commission has been quoted as authority for views different from the tenor of the law. But no such expressions have come from that body officially, so far as we have heard, and we do not believe there has been any such enunciations either privately or publicly.

Let every voter go to the polls on Monday next, the first day of August, and be sure to vote in the precinct where his name appears on the registration list. And let him also be sure to vote the ticket he wishes to sustain, and not be deceived, or hindered, or bamboozled by any "Liberal" trick or trickster of any name, station or profession. Registered voters have legal rights, and they should be prepared to exercise and maintain them inviolate.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT.

ALL day yesterday the people were in a perpetual state of unrest, in consequence of the report of the death of President Taylor. Throughout the community there was a sentiment of inexpressible sadness, which was probably intensided by the absence of any announced authentic confirmation of the rumor. By the time the NEWS issued, however, it had become pretty generally settled in the minds of the people, in the central part of the city at least, as a fact. To-day the same subdued sadness permeates the community and everywhere are heard expressions of esteem and love for the departed. Remarks are made as the thoughts come up in the minds of those who utter them, such as: "We did not think when he was driven into exile that we would never see him in life again;" "Well, he is beyond the reach of the minions of the law now;" "How we should liked to have seen his face and heard his kindly voice once more before he left us."

THE STATE QUESTION.

THE admission of Utah continues to receive attention from the press of the United States. Ignorance of the situation and a parrot like repetition of the utterances of leading journals, mark most of the comments of the country newspapers. But here and there an editor looks at the subject for himself, and expresses opinions at which he has arrived after due deliberation. We have published a number of such editorial remarks, and subjoin a few more to-day in their order of dates.

The Lynchburg, Va., *Virginian* of July 8th has an editorial on "Mormon Politics," casting doubt on the good faith of the framers of the Constitution and concluding with this paragraph:

"Still, if the convention will adopt a State Constitution prohibiting polygamy, by all means let it do so, and let Utah be admitted. It will open a way for a solution of the Mormon problem. The shrewdest politicians sometimes overreach themselves. With such a provision engrafted in the organic law of the State, it would only be a question of time and progress when the Mormon evil would be materially modified, if not entirely uprooted."

The St. Joseph, Mo., *Gazette* of July 9th says, under the head of "Martyrizing the Mormons:"

"Utah wants to come into the Union, and the constitutional convention is now in session at Salt Lake preparing the organic law which it proposes to offer as the foundation for statehood. This constitution will prohibit polygamy, and thus the Mormon problem will be solved. But, because Utah is overwhelmingly Democratic, the admission of the Territory will be bitterly opposed by Republicans upon all sorts of unreasonable grounds. Judge Goodwin, the editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, who has, in the very midst of the enemy, made a strong, brave and brilliant fight against what has been flippantly termed the 'twin relic,' and has made the climate very tropical for the fragrant Mormon, is about to undo all his good work by opposing Utah's admission, simply to subserve his Republicanism. He will make the Mormon a martyr, who can say: 'When we wanted to conform to the law you said we were not sincere. You have fought our church doctrine of polygamy, and now when we propose to abolish it you fight us and the admission of Utah to the Union with such paragraphs as this.'"

Then follows a characteristic paragraph containing the usual anti-"Mormon" slush of the sheet referred to.

The Washington, D. C., *Critic* of July 14th, has this editorial:

"It has been urged against the State Constitution just adopted by the Mormon Convention at Salt Lake that the whole proceeding is a stratagem; that the participators in the movement hope by hoodwinking Congress to get Utah into the Union, and once acquiring statehood return by constitutional amendment to their original polygamous status. In answer to this objection, which originates with the politicians of various parties at Salt Lake, the DESERET NEWS says:

'To meet these objections it is provided that no amendment shall be made on this one question without the consent of Congress and the President, and that the endorsement of the National Executive shall be required to make a pardon effective. This is also unusual. But the situation is unusual. Utah has been served with repeated notices, voiced by Congress in demonstrative acclamations, that without certain provisions Utah will never be admitted as a State into the Union; and now these conditions are met frankly and fully.'

"What have the objectors to say to this?"

This brief but pointed article is from the Towawanda, N. Y., *Herald* of the same date:

"The Mormons of Utah are holding a convention to formulate a constitution. They will ask for admission as a State, and have decided to provide for the prohibition of polygamy. On such a basis Congress would be justified in encouraging this people; otherwise not."

The Erie, Pa., *Herald* of July 16th has a long editorial stating the position, admitting the claims of Utah to statehood apart from the polygamy question, and explaining the anti-polygamy sections of the proposed Constitution. It concludes with these words:

"The question for consideration now is, whether the population of the territory have the power to restrict themselves in the matter of amending their organic law, and voluntarily relinquish a right which each of the present members of the family of states now enjoys. If they have this right it would be perfectly safe to admit the territory. If they have no such constitutional right—if the guarantee is not worth the paper on which it is written and can be repudiated at any time—then Utah should be kept out until not only polygamy, but the depraved sentiment which upheld it, is thoroughly eradicated. The question should be very carefully considered before action is taken. If it be deemed advisable to admit the Territory there is one way in which all doubt as to the future could be removed, and that is by an amendment to the federal constitution giving the general government power to legislate against polygamy in the States as well as in the Territories."

We clip the following from an article in the Washington, D. C., *Herald*:

"In many respects the people of Utah deserve great credit. The first settlement went from Nauvoo, Ill., (after the killing of Joseph Smith), in 1846. After a terrible trip across the plains, they came to Salt Lake, and there created a civilization equal to any in the West so far as its prosperity is concerned. For all this they deserve credit. If the people will present such a constitution to Congress as will satisfy the moral sense of the nation, let them come into the Union. There is no doubt but that they possess the popular qualifications to make a State."

The Washington D. C. *Critic*, which is always smart, brief, and striking, in its issue of July 18th remarks:

"The DESERET NEWS says that the greatest antagonism to the admission of Utah as a State comes from 'adventurers and conspirators' at home, which is what we have long suspected. The success of the new constitutional movement means the leaving of these agitators and objecters out in the cold so far as the local offices are concerned. Hence their cry of bad faith against the State convention, the constitution which it framed and the people who by a large majority will adopt it."

The New York *Tribune*, by a series of statistical calculations, which must be approximately correct, estimates the population of the United States on July 1st, 1887, at 61,750,000, and the further estimate is made that at the next census, in June, 1890, it will be 66,000,000.

HONOR TO THE DEPARTED.

As the remains of President John Taylor will be in state in the Tabernacle on Friday from 7 o'clock to 11:30 a. m. the public will have ample opportunity to take a last look at the familiar features of the venerable deceased. This should be sufficient for every reasonable person. Until then the body ought to be left sacred to the family. No one should seek to intrude upon their privacy or disturb them either through motives of sympathy or curiosity.

The universal respect with which President Taylor has been regarded among the Latter-day Saints and the fact that as their President he belonged, in some sense, to the whole people, cause a strong desire to behold his face again after so long a separation, even though it be paled with the cold touch of death. But there is a time for all things, and until the appointed day that desire must be restrained and the rights of the family from whom he has been parted by the cruel hand of persecution must be duly respected.

We have no doubt that a large number of people will come in from distant places on Friday to view the remains and attend the funeral services. We therefore suggest to the residents of this city who wish to look at the body of the departed President an brother that they go early to the Tabernacle and pay their last respects so as to make room for arrivals by trains and vehicles from country places.

There should be no crowding and no detention, but the decorum proper to such an occasion is expected of all classes of the community that avail themselves of the privilege thus granted to the public. Compliance with the directions of those who have charge of the obsequies will be necessary to the preservation of order and the prevalence of the spirit of peace. We trust that these few hints will not be lost upon those for whom they are intended. The public are invited to the funeral.

MODEL HOUSEWIVES.

IN a spirit of facetiæ an eastern paper tells about a man with a small capital starting up a new and prospectively paying business, it being an institution where young men, and old ones for that matter, not otherwise provided for, could get clothes mended, hose repaired, and a famous "stitch in time" which saves nine" at all hours of the day. To this end he employed a lot of neat, tidy, capable girls, and more orders came in than could be filled; one would think that under such fortuitous circumstances the business would have increased in proportions and grown stronger from time to time, but this one broke up after running a week—the customers sought out the girls and married them.

There is more than the joke of the newspaper paragrapher in the above—much more, and a great many who are nameless because of their number might profit by it. The rule of "society" so called is that to be accomplished in house work is not to be accomplished at all, no matter how much else the person may know; and to such an extent is this fatally delusive idea cultivated that among the "higher ranks" marriage has become merely a fashionable event, in which the responsibilities, the pursuits and the objects for which largely the union of the sexes was ordained, are quite lost sight of in the quest of pleasure, artificial happiness and the stilted deference of a select few who are obvious to the fact that there is any such thing as work in the world. It is the prevalence of such a state of things that makes so many bachelors and causes so many who are not to wish they were. The theory that the man and woman are to be helpers, encouragers and, in the full sense of the term, co-partners, is scouted if mentioned, and its practical application is, of course, *nil*.

This is surely drifting a long way from the original design; the beauties of nature and the triumphs of manhood seem lost sight of in the desire to be gaudy, languid, fashionably ill and altogether lazy, with no accomplishments that are useful, relying entirely upon wealth and hired labor, and this unnatural state of existence is what many female matrimonial candidates look forward to and even demand. No wonder that the possession of a few of the attainments which make men and women equal to the hardships and trials of life, so that when the luxuries and bounties come they can be the more thoroughly and thankfully enjoyed, makes the possessor an object worth seeking, getting and keeping.

Those who would, however, exclude the fine arts altogether and cultivate nothing but the drudgery of the kitchen and the practices of the menial, go to the other extreme. It is as necessary that enjoyment prevail at times as that work should be performed. In observing either, it is not at all necessary to neglect the other. The more accomplished and refined the inmates of the household, the more happiness will be found there, and this means accomplishments of a general nature. Less artifice and more reality, less affectation and more education, the ability to make a fire or paint a picture, to know how to prepare a meal or to render the latest aria without a flaw—these combined make up an ideal household genius. An utter deficiency in either of the conditions cited makes of matrimony a hazardous experiment; but if one or the other had to be omitted from the calculation, it would perhaps be preferable that the useful and pressing arts be retained; the others can in an emergency be got along without, but they are like flowers in a garden—everything seems to look, feel and taste better by reason of their presence.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—The hotel at Norris Geyser Basin, National Park, burned one night last week. Insurance small.

—The Walkerville (Montana) base ball club has accepted the challenge of the Helena base ball club to play a match for $500 a side. The game will be played on the grounds of the West Side Fair and Racing Association, on Sunday, July 31.

—The rails for the Butte street railway have been shipped from Johnstown, Pa., and are now on the road to Butte. Engineer Bean is expected to arrive in a few days. The company will then begin active work and Butte will have a system of electric railway in much less time than is generally expected.

—Parties in Butte continue to receive excellent reports from the mines near Elliston, on the Little Blackfoot. A letter was seen which stated that Conner & Co. have refused $100,000 cash and a like amount in stock for their mine near there. Some Helena capitalists were there last week, but what they did is as yet a secret.

—Among the many improvements to be made in Caldwell, Idaho this season are a two-story brick business block, to be built by the Odd Fellows at a cost of $7,000; a new two-story brick schoolhouse at a cost of $7,000; two new churches at a probable cost of $5,000 and several private residences. Caldwell is expected to more than double her present population in the next year.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

The Crown Prince Steadily Improving.

THE "ATLANTA" A FLAT FAILURE.

Turkey Wants to Negotiate with England Alone.

THE PRESIDENT TO EXTEND HIS ST. LOUIS TRIP A LITTLE.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS—SENSATIONAL SCANDAL, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The Crown Prince.

BERLIN, July 27.—Reports on the condition of Crown Prince Frederick William are to the effect that he is progressing rapidly. He has no difficulty in speaking, but the physicians advise him to exercise care.

To Visit Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 27.—Count Kalnoky and Ministers Lutz and Crailsheim, of Bavaria, will visit Prince Bismarck at Kissengen.

Wants Mediation.

LONDON, July 27.—The Arabian press announces that King John asked the Queen through the British resident at Aden to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia.

Resumed Publication.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—The *Tiempo* resumed publication after 11 days' suspension. The *Tiempo* thanks the family of the late President Juarez for intervention in behalf of its imprisoned staff. The charge was that the paper had made itself liable to civil and criminal proceedings by having attacked the memory of Juarez. Editor-in-Chief Aqueros is still in prison.

Getting Ready.

BERLIN, July 27.—Arms manufacturers of Suhl have received orders for half a million side-arms for the Turkish army.

Medals from the Pope.

BERLIN, July 27.—Emperor William, the Queen of Spain, Prince Bismarck and Senor Canovas del Castillo have received the Pope's gold medals in memory of the Caroline Islands arbitration.

A Sensation.

NEW YORK, July 27.—An Ottawa special says the announcement that a messenger in the House of Commons named Bell has entered action against Sir Charles Tuffer, minister of finance, on behalf of his wife for detective work she performed for Sir Charles, is causing a great sensation here. Bell said yesterday that Sir Charles having charged him with attempted blackmail, he is now publishing a pamphlet in which he intends to show up the character of Sir Charles and a member of Parliament named Colyb, who were at one time boarders in his house.

The "Atlanta."

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Herald's* special from Newport says: The board appointed by Secretary Whitney to inspect the *Atlanta* met on board the vessel on Monday and the official report will be made in a few days. The result of the labors of the board summarized are: The ship at present is

PRACTICALLY USELESS.

Her structure appears to be strong and free from weakness, but her armament is *hors du combat*. The deck of the vessel remains intact. The gun carriages, clip circle and clips will have to be repaired before further tests can be made. This portion of the fittings of the vessels were evidently not intended to retard the recoil of guns, and the damage done was in excess of what was reasonable. It is manifest from the location of the six-inch guns that if the eight-inch guns were in perfect order, the six-inch guns would be idle, as it would be impossible to work both guns at the same time. The smaller secondary battery is also useless while either eight or six inch guns are fired. The result is that the *Atlanta* as a vessel of war, as her armament is now arranged, is

ABSOLUTELY WORTHLESS.

A discharge of heavy powdered guns is likely to be followed by injury to the vessel. The three batteries which ought to be arranged so as to be fired if necessary simultaneously, are inoperative for a single gun.

English Commerce.

MANCHESTER, July 27.—The *Guardian's* commercial article says: Business is tame and in some departments flat. Producers having sufficient orders are firm, others are easier. The tendency favors buyers, but orders are not numerous.

Home trade houses are delivering more freely. They are not placing many fresh orders.

Export yarns are quiet. Sales have been moderate. The late increase in business is supporting prices, but buyers are purchasing only for actual needs, as they expect a further fall. Home manufacturers have plentiful supplies and are not eager buyers, although they are able to purchase at better terms than on Friday.

The cloth market is inactive.

There is less inquiry for India shirtings. Ordinary widths are freely offered; wide widths are steady; the production is well engaged.

There is some inquiry for jaconets and mulls.

Prints are steady though quiet. There is more business for good medium.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 27.—At the meeting to-day, the first race for a purse of $400, one mile, Swift won, Harry Russell second, Gallatin third. Time, 1:47. Pools—Swift $25, Harry Russell $10, Lelex, Middlesex, Gallatin, Safe Ban and Vosburg, 11.

Second race, Alabama stakes, three-year-old fillies, one mile and a furlong, Grisette won, Fiscolette second, Florimore third. Pools—Mary and Florimore $100, Fiscolette 25, Grisetta 32, Edisto 19. Time, 1:51½.

Forger Released.

LONDON, July 27.—Geo. Bidwell, sentenced to life imprisonment for forging Bank of England notes, has been released from confinement on ground of ill health, and sailed for New York on Saturday last.

Fine Paid.

GLOUCESTER, July 27.—The fine of $400 imposed on the schooner *Annie H. Hodgdon* for alleged violation of the Canadian customs law has been paid by the agent of the vessel.

Coming a Little Further.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A delegation from Kansas City called at the White House shortly after noon to-day to invite the President to visit that city during his western tour in October. The President accepted the invitation for a date to be hereafter fixed between the 1st and 15th of October.

To Try Again.

LONDON, July 27.—The Porte has decided to reopen negotiations with England direct for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The object of the Porte is that negotiations shall proceed without the other powers being consulted.

Maryland Democrats.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The democratic state convention to nominate candidates for governor, comptroller and attorney general, assembled in this city to-day. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Cleveland, cursing the delegates in Congress to work to reduce taxes, opposing the introduction of foreign paupers and convicts, and for an election law embodying the features of the Tilden law, and such other provisions as will assure the purity of elections. Thus far the names of James Hodges, L. Victor Baughman, Frank Brown, Stevenson Archer and Elihu Jackson have been presented to the convention for nomination for governor but no ballot has been had.

The Ohio Republicans.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—The delegates to the republican state convention, which begins at four o'clock this afternoon, are arriving. After the organization is completed, the Sherman resolution will be introduced and be referred to the committee on resolutions and be reported in the platform to-morrow. The convention will then adjourn till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

A tremendous pressure has been brought to bear upon the delegates opposed to the resolution, and it is confidently claimed that there will be no open opposition on the floor of the convention. Senator Sherman will be permanent chairman of the convention and will make a speech on taking the chair, defining his position.

Debate on the Land Bill.

LONDON, July 27.—Debate on the land bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-day.

O'Doherty, home ruler, member for north Donegal, moved on behalf of Mr. Parnell to limit to three years the clause providing for written notices of evictions instead of the present method on the ground that the provisions of the clause would only be required until the land purchase bill was passed.

Balfour, chief secretary of Ireland, speaking for the government, declined to accept the proposed modification.

John Dillon said that as the bill was only a temporary measure, the clause depriving the tenants of the small fragments of rights reserved to them under the act of 1860 ought not to be permanent. He asked whether the government would accept an amendment securing to tenants undisturbed possession between service of a notice of eviction and the time of its expiration.

Balfour said the government would consider favorably any amendment between the service of notice of eviction and execution for the purpose of giving him time to turn round and prevent the appearance of harshness on the part of landlords.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The French government will complete the works on the Seine at Havre.

—Some persons, presumably strikers, ruined 5,000 yards of fancy goods in a cotton mill at Manville, Mass., Monday night.

—T. J. Stone, a prominent attorney of Nashville, Tenn., was shot and killed by N. B. Lester yesterday.

—Boodler McGarigle remains in dignified and inaccessible retirement.

—Balfour, in the Commons, defended the government's action in proclaiming certain Irish counties.

—The Ohio Republican Convention is in session. A strong anti-Sherman feeling is manifested.

—The list of criminalities is very light today.

—The chapter of casualties to-day is about the same as it has been for some time past, both as to quantity and character.

—Cardinal Gibbon has received no such communication from the Pope as that mentioned in yesterday's dispatches.

—The new Panama canal loan was issued yesterday. It was not a success.

—The trial of the Chicago boodlers is going on.

—The full text of the opinion of Attorney General Garland on the alien land act appears to-day. It is exhaustive and comprehensive.

—Among the Washington news to-day is a statement of internal revenue receipts and the dismissal of an official for using insulting language concerning the President.

—The foreign news by last night's dispatches was quite unimportant.

—A slight breeze is created in English circles by the resignation of Lord Beresford.

—The Pacific investigators are hard at work in San Francisco.

—The Commerce Commission dismissed a case for want of jurisdiction yesterday.

—O'Day vs. O'Day, a sensational divorce case, was settled in St. Louis yesterday.

—The *Tiempo*, of Mexico, has resumed publication. Its editors have all been in jail.

—Turkey has ordered half a million side-arms.

—George Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, has been released.

—Ottawa is luxuriating in a sensational scandal.

—The Maryland Democratic Convention is in session.

—The debate on the land bill was resumed in the House of Commons to-day.

—The Crown Prince's condition is good and he is steadily improving.

—Turkey now wants to negotiate with England for a settlement of the Egyptian question without other powers interfering.

—The board of examiners on the *Atlanta* pronounce the craft a failure and the guns as something worse than that.

DEATHS.

WILLINGBECK.—On July 26, 1887, after many years' illness, at her residence in the Second Ward, Salt Lake City, Johanna, wife of C. P. Willingbeck.

She was the daughter of Else Andersen and Niels Larsen Stohl, and was born in Viarstadt, Malmo, Sweden, May 4, 1829; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in June, 1854; emigrated in 1857; was married May 9, 1858. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Bikuben and *Skandinavien Stjerne* please copy.

LINDSAY.—At the Sisters' Hospital this city, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, July 26th, John Lindsay. Deceased was a native of Scotland.

The funeral service will be held at 2 p. m. to-morrow (27th), at the residence of C. J. Thomas, 240 E. South Temple Street. Friends are invited.

LYMAN.—Charles Levi, son of Mariam Hancock and Moslah Lyman, Jr. Born Dec. 10th, 1884; died of croup, July 17th, 1887, at Taylor, Apache County, Arizona.

Ten drops of Angostura Bitters imparts a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent malaria and summer diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world renowned Angostura, manufactured only by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

DIPHTHERIA.

"I am living in a neighborhood surrounded with Diphtheria and was attacked with Ulcerated Sore Throat. I at once commenced to use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid, diluted about one half, as a gargle, when great clots of hard membrane and mucous came from my throat, and the attack passed off. I am satisfied of its efficacy as a preventive and cure for Diphtheria."—W. P. WOODWARD, Frankford, Pa.

COUNTY RECORDERS

Requiring Marriage License Records with printed forms, convenient for filling up without much writing, or I can get any other kind of Records or blanks, can obtain them on short notice and reasonable terms at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Salt Lake City.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, 3 or 4 years old, 3 white feet, white star in face, and branded K on right shoulder.

Which, if not claimed and taken away on or before Thursday, August 4th, 1887, will be sold to the highest cash bidder at 10 o'clock a. m., at the precinct pound E. T. City, Tooele County.

WILLIAM HAMMOND,
Precinct Poundkeeper.
E. T. City, Tooele Co., July 25, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One iron grey MARE, 2 or 3 years old, white in forehead, both hind feet white, brand resembling a diamond and letter C combined on right thigh and ^ on right shoulder.

One bay MARE, about 6 years old, white spot in forehead, white strip on nose, left front and both hind feet white, branded A B on right thigh.

If not claimed and taken away on or before August 4th, 1887, they will be sold to the high at cash bidder, at the estray pound in Levan, at 2 o'clock p. m.

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I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a number of years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.

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For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humor on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.

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AN UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST IN what is known as the "Farmington Rock Mill," situate in Farmington, Davis County. A splendid investment for a Miller. The mill has just been thoroughly repaired and fitted with the most improved machinery. Ample water right, and good residence attached. Price, $5000. Satisfactory reason given for selling.

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NOTICE OF

Semi-Annual Stock Taking.

ON MONDAY, THE 1st OF AUGUST next, the several departments of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE DAY on account of the usual semi-annual stock taking.

Our patrons will please oblige us by noting the fact.

H. S. ELDREDGE, SUPT.
Salt Lake City, July 23rd, 1887.
d&s 4t