SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1887.

NO. 43.

DESERET NEWS: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

THE DESERET NEWS CO. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.



SIX MEDALS of the First Class



Scapmakers, Perfumers, Chemists, BY THE World's Industrial and Cotton Cen tennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884 and 1885.

Extracts from Jurges' Reports to the Board of Awards.) For Collective Bisplay of Toilet Scaps and For Fancy and Ordinary Tollet Soaps. For Excellence of Material, Delicacy of Per-fume, and Neatness of Style. For Zenithia Shaving Soaps.

For Laundry Seap Specialties. For Excellence and Superiority of Laundry. Highest and only Award for Chemically Pure Glycerius

JAS. S. KIRK & COMP'Y.

F. MAYER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SUITS,

SIDEBOARDS and BOOK CASES. In Walnut, Cherry and American Mehogany, CHICAGO. Our Goods are on Sale in all the Principal

R. E. POHLE. Sanufacturer of Center, Library & Pillar Exten-sion, Kitchen, Breakfast & Common Extension TABLES, Hat Racks and Whatnots.

\$13 to 321 South Clinton Street, Chicago. Goods can be found at the Co-operative Furniture Co. and other Bealers at Salt Lake City.



to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made. Made from the Best Norway Iron. Finished Aiready 50 drive, by the

UNION HOREE NAIL CO., CHICAGO. For Sale by Z. C. M. 1 sad its Branch Stores.

HAZARD POWDER

office, 63, Pine St., New York Co-stantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated GUNPOWDER Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, air Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse For sale at wholesale and retail by leading stores in the Territory, and wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co, Syents, Salt Lake City.

GRANT BROS. CO.,



LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES. 24 & 26 East, 2d South St., SALT LAKE CITY.

A Large Assertment of DOUBLE AND SINGLE VEHICLES. SADDLE HORSES, Etc., Etc.

Special attention to FUNERALE and EXCURSIONS.

GRANT BROS. & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1064

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Pioneer Undertaker of Utah



Manufacturer and Dealer in all , kinds of ETALLIG, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERSE COFFINS AND CASKETS.

fall line of COPPIN PURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand. Telephone and Telegraph Orders prompt by filed.

Hodies preserved in their natural con-fittion, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. First South Street, One and a half blocks East of Theatre Telephone No. 700 10 10 11 11

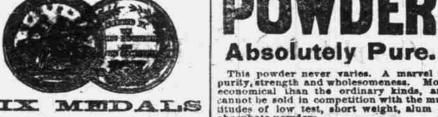
EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy. one year, with Postage, \$10 00 5 00 six months three months, 250 One Copy, one year, with Postage, six montas, "three months,"

One Copy, one year, with Postage, six months, three months,

PUBLISHED BY



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BARING POWDER Co., 196 Wall Street, New York.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO., 109 Duane St., New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Corror SAH, DUCK, "Woodberry," Draid Mills "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, an numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft. DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, JROWN, OR IN THE GAR COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 13 inches wide for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard"
and " Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. L.

USE THE PAN HANDLE CARPET WAR

WHITE AND COLORED. . THE BEST in USE, Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be ob-

BANKS.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY. PAID UP CAPITAL, - - \$200,000 EURPLUS. -H. S. ELDREDGE, President, FERAMORE LITTLE, Vice Prest, JOHN SHARP, 1 WM. W. RITER, J. A. GROESBECK, L. S. HILLS, Cashier

AS. T. LITTLE, Asst. Cashier. RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and Sells Exchange on Non fork, San Francisco, Chicago, St Louis, Omaha, London, and princi pal Continental Cities-And Makes collections, remitting process

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY.

Though Smith his bellows blows, And Hidse do swell and burst, Each Salt Lake citizen knows Freeman's bound to be first. JOHN H. EREEMAN Is still in the van, having opened A Fish Store, 76 Market Row, Where all kinds of FISH can be found at the Lowest Figures, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

as Hotels and families supplied. Wagon calls every day at your door, Send in your 76 W. First South & 324 Eighth East



Undertaner, Funeral Olrector and Embalmer.

A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallic an tedwood Coffins and Cackets. Air-tiga hak Cases and Caskets.

A complete stock of Burial Robes and Ukiertakers' Goods of every description keep offstantly on hand.
Black or White Hearses.

Bodies preserved without lee for any augth of time.

Particular attention given to embalming hipping and are of bodies.

Embaluring and simping a specialty.

Lots any graves furnished in any cemtery in the city.

All orders by entegraph or telephone, day might, will reserve prompt stanton.

Prices lov sud terms reasynable.

Office Never Closed. Telephone No. 351.

#3 S. West Temple Street.

NOTICE!

A CAR OF TOYS, CHAIRS.

FURNITURE. - AND

UPHOLSTERY. SUITABLE FOR

Christmas Presents, NOW UNLOADING.

Call and See them at SORENSEN & CARLQUIST'S, MIG MAIN ST

PILLAGE AND PEONAGE.

The House of Representatives of the United States,

ACTING FOR AND IN THE NAME OF A FREE PEOPLE,

Gives Assent to Spoliation and Deprivation of Rights.

PASSAGE OF THE EDMUNDS-

TUCKER INFAMY

By Almost a Unanimous Vote. BUT LITTLE OPPOSITION AND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill and the

IT UNHEEDED.

Tucker substitute therefor. Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, gave a brief sketch of the establishment of the Mormon Church in Utah, and the efforts which had been made by Cou-

only that the pending bill would

OVERTHROW POLYGAMY but that if supplemented by the proposed constitutional amendment it would relieve the country from all fear of it and its cognate evils, and the Mormon Church would be deprived of its life and liberty. It had dictated the laws, and in the name [of religion it imposed the practice of polygamy. This people and this church defied the moral sense of civilization and were antagonistic to the principles and institutions of the Republic. But while he heartily favored the main features in the pending bill be was naturally opposed to one provision, that abolish-

FRMALE SUFFRAGE in the Territory of Utah. He stood appalled at the first suggestion of taking the electoral franchise from a considerable class of people accustomed to its use. Would the precedent here made be invoked bereafter, and if so, in what direction? But though pro-testing against this provision he would waive his objection and heartily sup-

port the bill. MR CAINE, OF UTAH, earnestly opposed the measure as un-Democratic and un-American and wantonly destructive of human rights, and because it set at naught the imcommon rights of man were nottomed, and turned the Mormons and their Church over to insatiable spoilers. He sketched the settlement of Utah by the Mormons, depicted the persecutions to which they had been subjected and highly eulogized the Mormon people for their industry, intelligence and honesty. Passing on to the Constitutional discussion of the provisions of the bill, he declared that the prescription of the test oath, as a prerequisite to a man exercising the right of suffrage, was not only odious to every American, but a clear yielation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It might be said that the right of snf-

It might be said that the right of suf-frage was not expressly secured by THE CONSTITUTION, "I less but he contended that while a Legisla-ture might declare the right of suffrage forfeited by reason of the commission of a crime, it could not inflict a punishment on a man because he would ishment on a man because he would not swear that he would never after be guilty of a certain offense. This provision of the bill was preposterous, because it emasculated the citizenship of man without due process of law. He appealed to the House to consider well before it assented to the monstrous proposition contained in the bill. He knew too well the influences that were at work to accomplish the

that were at work to accomplish the passage of the measure. He realized that the air had been made pregnant with baseless calumnies, slanders innumberable and falsehoods ceaselessly concocted and persistently disseminated. Religious bigotry and influences were arraigned.

the mercy of men whose object was to plunder them of all their earthly possessions and drive them from their homes. In all candor, he firmly be-

seasions and drive them from their homes. In all candor, he firmly believed that I haw directing remeral outlawry against all who did not publicly renounce and recent did not proposed law. It was not the moral sense of the people or the contaminating influence thereof on the poulic, that was at the bottom of the persecution his people had to endure. It was preposterous to talk about the "Marmon blot" on the civilization of the age. If Congress were to undertake to eradicate blots upon our civilization, it would have its hands full. There was but as scant probability of the camker of Mormon polygamy endangering the morals of the world in the presence of such widespread and general demoralization of morals as depicted in Van Dettinger's Moral Statustics published in 1889. The Mormon people. It was the bling almed at in all this ensianght upon the Mormon people. It was a selected in Van Dettinger's Moral Statustics published in 1889. The Mormon people. It was a religious problem which Congress was endeavoring to deal with in this legislation. The men who were here from Utah Congress was endeavoring to deal with in this legislation. The men who were here from Utah chamoring for the disfranchisement of the morals of the contamination of their own or their families' morals. They knew, as all the world knew, that a purer, more orderly, upright, Godferring and God-serving community Mr. Seot, at Sanaspirana, saled applaces.

were not afraid of the contamination of their own or their families' morals. They knew, as all the world knew, that a purer, more orderly, upright, Godfearing and God-serving community did not exist on the earth tran in the exclusively Mormon extlements in Utah. It was simply because the

minority could not, under a Democratic-American form of local government, rule the majority, that these men were clamoring for the disfranchisement of his people. The House was asked to make honest that which was inherently diahonest; good that which was popelessly bad; pure that which was reeking in filth; noble and elevating that which was ignoble—and all by legislation. In other words it was asked to legislate a sow's ear into a silk purse. They had been misruled, by consent from a Government that did not design to be unfriendly by men who had been their enemies in every way but that which gave the GARB OF HONOR

to enmity, and his people had submitted. They had been tempted by wicked and treasonable designers to assume a position of open and avowed resistance to the Government, but temptation/had failed, yet charges of treason had been entered against them which were shown to be false, and the whole National Capital.

THE DOINGS OF THE SENATE. vailed, was arrayed against them, determined upon their, destruction. He asked the House to pause. It could not afford to take a step which was determined upon such insufficient and untrustworthy testimony. He pledged his word and his character that the statements upon which this legislation was based were without foundation is fact. Time, the corrector of all evils, would right this wrong, if such it were, and the flat of the Eternal had already declared that the last vestige of a or-monism shall be swept away by peace-ful progress of events, if it is not that which God in his wisdom has appointed to survive as the fittest.

GARB OF HONOR

MR. BENNETT, efforts which had been made by Cougress to suppress the practice of polygamy. These efforts had been only partially successful, owing to the difficulty of obtaining proof of polygamous marriages. Congress should take the matter in hand, not in the spirit of persecution, but with a determination that the evil and wrong of polygamy should cease. It was now growing and was not confined to the boundaries of Utah. Its friend, the Legislature of Utah, would not strangle it, but

CONGRESS MUST, and fortunately Congress could. It had the legal power under the Constitution, and it had the means at hand to exercise it. He fully believed, not only that the pending bill would

of North Carolina, opposed the bill. In speaking of the clause requiring all male inhabitants of Utah to register and to swear to uphold and observe the laws, including this act, he said we were again to be subjected to that state of things which in the South ended in corporals revising the decisions of the Supreme Court of a sovereign State.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that Congress had a right to make rules and regulations for Territories. As to Utah, he was not sure that the wissest to take complete control of that Territory. And why that Territory? A long time ago a body of religionists had taken part of certain property belonging to the United States. It was not only a body of religionists, it was a people that had a policy. That was a people that the of North Carolina, opposed the bill

regate themselves as A SEPRATE BAND

in a portion of the property of the United States. That hierarchy had United States. That hierarchy had been kept up ever since. Their organization was an organization inside of the United States and contrelled one of its Territories. It was useless to call this bill an assault upon religion. It was an assault upon a band of men organized for the purpose of exclusively controlling a Territory which belonged to the people of the United States. To-day Congress was rooting out an unjust possession of soil that belonged to the people, and that should have been open and free to them all. Polygamy was only jone of the manifestations of the bad condition of society in that Territory. It might be asked why we did not let them carry out the principles that actuate them? Because, some day or other, these Because, some day or other, these people might be admitted into the.

FELLOWSHIP OF STATES, And while he recognized to the fullest extent the right of local self-governextent the right of local self-government, the right of preservation of local institutions, and while he did not deny that right—one of the strongest bulwarks of liberty—nevertheless, this country must be, in the main, homogeneous in thought and feeling if it was to be a strong nation. The differences that were to be tolerated must be kept within reasonable limits, which utill enable a nation to be united in still enable a nation to be united in thought and feeling against all exterior opposition.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, said the Supreme Court and held that there was no right of suffrage by any inhabitant.

mutable principles upon which the suffrage by the citizen of a State. That common rights of man were bottomed, the absolute determination of the question of the government of iTerritories was in the power of Congress, subject to the Constitution, and that whether a man or woman should be allowed to yote was a question for

CONGRESS TO DECIDE. There had never been a question brought to the attention of the com-mittee that had been examined with mittee that had been examined with more earnest care, and the committee had come to the conclusion that something must be done if the United States did not desire to declare that they were unable to cope with the question of Mormatism. A Territory of the United States did not belong to the first little squad of men which came and squatted woon it and said. We are monarche of all we survey? It belongs to the United States and it was the duty of the United States and it was the duty of the United States to say that this Territory should not be monopolized by any class of men or by a church. There was no deukt about the power of Congress in this matter. The bill violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitution. Though be had reported the bill, he would vote

BELIEV INTO ACTS, if thereby he infringed on the rights of other men. What was polygamy? It was a crime by the law of every State of Christendom ever since Christ in-terpreted the Judaic law, and gave out, AGAINST HIS PROPIE.

Political necessity, cant, hypocrisy and all kindred Peeksniffianism joined in the bue and cry. The platform, pulpit and press were mighty engines for the manufacture of public sentiment. Their batterise were directed constantly and with full force upon the Mormons. He knew that it was well-nigh impossible for any man in public life to even protest against the measure, no matter how monstrous, how unconstitutional the measure, that was aimed at Mormonsism. It was said that this bill was aimed at polygamy. If so, why not give the laws already enacted and so vigorously, nay, so ruthlessly enierced, an opportunity to work their legitimate effects? If this bill became a law, it would place the Mormon people at two the civilization that went out.

Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and eleave unto his wife, and they twain shail be one flesh!"—

"They twain," and not a whole bundle. [Laughter and applause.] Ever since Christian nations had adopted money any. [Applause ] The nucleus of the Nation was in the homes of the people one mas loving supremely none but him. Thank God, there were nuch homes yet. [Applause.] That was the foundation of the body politic. Without there would not be a Christian State that would be at the life. [Laughter and applause.] In Utah. That was the basis of the civilization that went out. Therefore shall a man leave his fathe

Pointless Points from the

Railroad Ruin Revived After a Brief Rest.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the Albany National Bank of Laramie City, Wyoming, (capital \$100,000) to commence business. The House committee on coinage, weights and measures to day took up for consideration the Senate bill pro-

Wafted from Washington.

of consideration the Senate bill providing that after July 1st, the trade dollar shall be redeemed to the extent of \$500,000 monthly, and shall be counted as part of the amountly purchase of the buillon as now required by the act of 1878. An amendment striking out that portion of the bill requiring the money redeemed to be counted ing the money redeemed to be counted as part of the purchase of bullion was voted down. Another amendment providing for an extension of six mosths after the passage of the bill of the time for redemption, was carried. Mr. Scott was ordered to report the bill to the House and take such measures as may be necessary to secure its

A PAVORABLE REPORT was also ordered on Mr. Bland's reso-Intion, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of silver bullion purchased monthly under the act of February, 1878.

The reception rooms of Chamber-lain's Hotel were crowded this even-ing by a brilliant assemblage of slumni Dwight. The toast "Yale—the University" was responded to by President Dwight. Other toasts were responded to by Secretary Bayard, President Coppee of Lehigh University, Senator Evarts, Secretary Whitney and others. The conferees on the part of the twe

SECRETARY BAYARD has written a letter to Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in which he says he learns that there is a strong desire on the part of the government of Spain the part of the government of Spain that raisins and currants which now pay ene and two cents per pound duty respectively, should pay the same duty on entering the United States.

The postmaster at Buffalo, Wyoming, has resigned.

The Senate in secret session took up and debated for an hour the British extradition treaty, but adjourned

extradition treaty, but adjourned without action BENATE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Manderson tions and to retire from active service. on their own application, officers of the army who served during the war of the rebellion, three years as officers, or as salisted men in the volunteer or regular army. Referred.

Dolph, from the committee on coast defenses, reported (as an amendment

to be offered) an item appropriating ave million dollars for the construc-tion of fortifications and other works of defense. Ordered printed. Allison, from the committee on ap-propriations, reported back the Army Appropriation bill with amendments. Ordered printed.

On motion of Ingalis the Senate bill to amend section 87,493 of the Revised Statutes in regard to renting or selling Government property, was taken up

and passed.

The Senate then, at 1:15, resumed consideration of the INTER STATE COMMERCE BILL. and was addressed by Call, who de clared his concurrence in the great objects of public policy that were sought to be carried into effect by the original bill, and by the conference re-

logalls expressed the hope that Cullom would not insist on a vote to-riay. The Senate had developed in the press and other organs of public opinion a feeling of intense interest, and much had been expressed which he regarded the spirit of the Constitution. Though the spirit of the Constitution. Though the had reported the bill, he would vote against it if he thought there was one thing in it which trenched upon the conscience even of a Mormon. He did not care what a Mormon believed, but of railroads of the country exceeds their actual cost by three billion delage. The rates charged for transportlars. The rates charged for transport ation were to pay interest and divi-dends on this fictitious and pretended capital. The people were now paying an annual tax of

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS on this fictitious capital. He could see nothing in that (if it were permitted to continue) but the ruin of the Republic. No regulation of inter-state commerce No regulation of inter-state commerce could be made that permitted this enormous annual tax. Did the conference report propose to remedy this evil? It did not. On the contrary it implicitly failed to provide any remedy for it. The reasonable rates sought to be established by the bills should be reasonable rates calculated on the amounts actually invested in the construction and operation of the railroads. If that could be done then the bill was futile. He was in favor of going much farther than the bill went. He was in favor of a law declaring that the only reasonable rate should be that which permitted a fair return on the capital actually invested in railroads. He would, however, vote for the pending bill because it would accomplish no great has miput he regarded it as no remedy for the existing evils and as

for those who desired to see inter-state commerce regulated. Although he would vote for the bill, he would prefer to have it further considered by the conference committee. the conference committee.

Brown made an argument in opposition to the bill.

Mitchell, of Oregon, very seriously doubted, and had always doubted, whether the short and long hauts would cheapen local freights, while on the other hand, a vital blow would be struck by it at the transcontinental and through commerce and alse at the foreign commerce of the country. As a rale, the great bulk of profits realized by the railroad companies come, not from through business, but from locat business, and it was fair to assume that these companies would always look primarily to their own interest, and not to the interest of the general public. All would agree, therefore, that there would be no hesitation on the part of transportation companies in abandoning their THROUGH FREIGHT BUSINESS,

rather than give up their profits or local business. For one, he did no prefer that result.

Cullom stated there were three or four Benators, who desired to speal on the bill, and who had engagement for this evening. He would not, therefore, ask for a vote to-night, but would do so before the adjournment.

Harris asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken to-morrow, but Aldrich objected.

Coal Handlers. New York, Jan. 12 .- From the coal men it was learned this afternoon that at least 10,000 men have been thrown out of employment, and that 30,000 persons are suffering as a result of the strike of the 50,000 coal handlers. The strikers are scattered all along the coast from Providence to this city. They have been confident that they would win, as they thought that they had the coal supply of New England entirely cut off. It now seems that the New York & New England railroad has been using cars of every description, and rushing one hundred thou-sand tons of coal into New England

coal-producing companies has been arranged for to-morrow. The first advances are said to have been made by the strikers. The Tariff Reformers. NEW YORK, Jan. 12 .- The tariff reform meeting under the auspices of the

Free Trade Club of New York was held to-night at Cooper Union Hall, which was filed. Everett P. Whosler called the meeting ito order and presented Jackson S. Schultz as chairman of the meeting. He was in favor of the revenue tariff, not a protective tariff. President Cleveland and Secretary Manning were lauded for their statesmanlike manner of presenting the question to Congress.

Editor W. F. Dawson, of the Charleston News and Courier, made a strong plea in favor of reducing the burders of taxation upon the Southern farmer, declaring that the South was no longer rebellious, and only asked for a fair opportunity to reap the fruits of its

Henry George was called for at the close of Dawson's address, and he spoke. He said he wanted more than tariff reiorm. He wanted to abolish the whole tariff, root and branch. He thought Cleveland's arguments in favor of tariff reform had been weak.

The Disaster Bustness Resumed. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12 .- The southound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Extension which left Omaha last night and was due nere this morning, was wrecked near Dunoar, Ne-braska, about midnight. The wreck was caused by the loosening of a rail, done by parties unknown. Several spikes and fishplates had been re-

LANDED IN A SNOWDRIFT. James DeWitt, of Wyandotte Kan sas, the engineer, was caught un of Yale College and invited guests der the boiler and killed. His body had who gathered to do honor to President not been recovered at the latest ac-

Frank Meneweth, express messenger, whose home is in this city, was internally huit and may die. A lady, whose name was not learned, was badly hurt, but the other passengwas badly hart, but the other passengers are not seriously injured as far as known here. All were shaken up, and more or less bruised. known here. All were shaken up, however, and more or less bruised. Houses of Congress to day reached a however, and more or less bruised. The entire train left the track, and the Count bill and expect to present their probable loss of life would have been probable loss of life would have been their probable loss of life would have been their probable loss of life would have been their probable loss of life would have been the pro probable loss of life would have been great except for the snow bank which broke the force of the plunge. The Missouri Pacific officials here state that the wreck is the resuft of a third attempt upon the life of De Witt, the engineer. They say some of the men herished a grudge against De Wti because he was an active supporter of the company during the great strike They assert the wreck near Wyandotte,

for which Hamilton has just been tried RESULT OF A PLOT against Dewitt's life, but his train was not the first to pass over the track as they expected. Subsequently, they say, a second attempt was made and last night was the third. Several sus-picious looking men, it is said, were seen lottering about the station at Dunbar last evening. Tracks were found leading from the scene of the wreck which furnish a clue. The sheriff and several others are searching the neighborhood, and a reward will be offered for the wreckers. A number of California excursionists were among the party.

S. D. Wison, conductor of the wrecked train, says 52 passengers were aboard the train and that their escape from death was almost miraculous Among the passengers hurt is Mrs. Armstrong, wife of the superintendent of the Asylum for Feeble Minded at

A Funeral Stopped. CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The police stop-ped the funeral of a girl named Lucy Krug, aged 19, and who formerly lived at 533 Larrabie Street, she having died under suspicious circumstances. Sooi after several detectives and the deputy coroner and his assistants arrived on the scene. In September, 1885, Law-rence Krug, a carpenter, was married to Mrs. Heldelmeyer, and Lucy was her daughter. Krug and his wife started on a wedding trip to New York, he previously insuring his wife's life for \$1,000 in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. When on their wedding tons. Honor. When on their wedding tour Mrs. Krug died and Krug married again in New York. He had been at home but a short time when his second wife, whose life had been insured in the same association, also died. Two months after her death he married Mrs. Rohr, who was nine years older than Krug. This was in September last. Six weeks later she September last. Six weeks later she was attacked with typhoid fever and died. This last wife was also insured. During her illness she was attended by Dr. Kallstein. Suspicions were aroused at her death by the fact of the insurance, which was made out to her daughter, Mrs. Charles Anderson, who was forced by Kruz to make over her claims on the insurance to him. Lucy Heidelmeyer, or Krug, as she was usu-ally called, was insured in the same

association, and the policy was made payable to her steplather, Krug. He was placed under surveillance. Dr. Bluthardt will make a post morten examination of the body.

ARE STILL TRIUMPHANT!
For sixteen, years, they have steadily gained in favor, and with sales constantly acreasing have become the most popular corset throughout the United States.

The E. G and E. H grades are made in Short, Medium and Extra Long Waist, suitible for all figures. The G quality, made et inglish Coutil, is warranted to wear twice a long as ordinary corsets.

Highest awards from all the World's great fairs. The last medal received is for First Degree of Merit, from the late Exposition and at New Orleans,
While scores of phtents have been found vorthless, the principles of the Glove Figure ing have proved invaluable.

Highest awards from the late Exposition and at New Orleans,
While scores of phtents have been found vorthless, the principles of the Glove Figure ing have proved invaluable.

Hetailors are authorized to refund money, the on examination, these Corsets do not grove as represented. For sale everythere. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,

CALL AT H. REISER'S. THE WELL-KNOWN JEWELER, Mr. No. 12, E. Eirst South Street. - EOR -

ARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELNY, ETC

se Repairs neatly done and warranted.

--- COMPRISING ---MAMMOTH BAZAAR

Holiday Trade! CURRANTS AND RAISINS,

READY CLEANED.

ALL NEW. A REDUCTION IN WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES' DOLMANS, JACKETS,

AND ALL GOODS FOR WINTER WEAR.

S. P. TEASDEL

**DUNFORD'S** Holiday Announcement!

We have now ready for your inspection one of the BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

HOLIDAY Shoes, Slippers, Hats and Caps,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY! We wish to call your particular attention to our

Ladies' & Gents' \$2.50 & \$3 Shoes. You will find them FIRST CLASS in every

respect. OUR STOCK OF

Ladies' and Gents' Slippers Is Complete in KID, GOAT, VELVET, BEAVER CLOTH and FELT. We invite Inspection.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS and CAPS.

JUST RECEIVED, ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES. OUR LINE OF CHILDREN'S HATS AND GAPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IS IMMENSE! Tour Goods are First Class and Prices Reasonable. Please Call and Examine at

DUNFORD'S. 124 Main St.



John Henry Smith, .: President. Orson H. Pettit, - Vice-President. W. N. Williams, Sec'y and Treas. Offers at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

a large, complete and well-assorted collection, especially selected to meet the demands of a moderate or limited purse. Courteous attention to the visitor as well as the purchaser. 8: R. MARKS, Supt.

No. 41 MAIN STREET, and 102

to 106 W. South Temple St.,

SALT LAKE CITY.

David James & Co.

ARE CLOSING OUT Their Entire Stock of FIRE ON THE HEARTH STOVESI

AT COST for THIRTY DAYS! PLUMBERS, TINNERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

No. 67 EAST TEMPLE STREET. MET TELEHPONE No. 470.

J. LTHE. LUMBER YARD B. J. BRIOTELL. W. H. KRUGER.

LATH, Shingles, Houldings, Frames, Doors, Winds Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Seely Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc. WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER. STATER BUILDING A SPECIALING

--- -- S. LEDIN DO