RETURNED TO THE OLD STAND.

UNITED ORDER MERCHANT TAILORS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

FIRST CLASS SUITS MADE TO ORDER. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. All Correspondence to U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Construction Building.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

WE CARRY FULL LINES OF

34, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SYRUP OF PRUNES

THE CAL. PRUNE LAXATIVE.

Mild and effectual in its action. Safe for ladies, children, and weak constitutions. Purifies the Blood, tones up the Stomach. A pleasant substitute for nauseous pills. Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers. Large bottles, 75 cents.

DR. HENLEY'S CELERY BEEF & IRON.

THE GREAT NERVE TONIC.—Unsurpassed as a remedy for General Debility, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Broken-down Constitutions.

Sold by all Druggists and Country Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. TAKE ONLY DR. HENLEY'S.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE BEST ROUTE AND SHORTLINE BETWEEN

Omaha, Council Bluffs AND Chicago.

The only line to take for Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Dixon, Chicago, Milwaukee, and all points East. To the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California it offers superior advantages not possible by any other line.

Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of the road between Omaha and Chicago, are its two trains a day of DAY COACHES which are the finest that human art an ingenuity can create; its PALACE SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comfort and elegance; its PARLOR BRAWING ROOM CARS, unsurpassed by any; and its widely celebrated PALATIAL DINING CARS, the equal of which can not be found elsewhere.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Union Pacific Ry. connect in Union Depot with those of the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. In Chicago the trains of this line make close connection with those of all Eastern lines.

For Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the East, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

"NORTH-WESTERN"

If you wish the best accommodations. All ticket agents sell tickets via this line.

H. HUGHITT, Gen'l Manager. R. S. HAIR, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON Gen'l Agent, Room 8, Windsor Block, Denver. W. N. BABCOCK General Western Agent, Omaha, Neb.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains list of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.), New York.

THE OMAHA & CHICAGO SHORT LINE OF THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y.

THE BEST ROUTE FROM OMAHA TO THE EAST.

TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN OMAHA

Chicago,	—AND—	Milwaukee,
St. Paul,	Minneapolis,	Cedar Rapids,
Clinton,	Dubuque,	Davenport,
Rock Island,	Freeport,	Rockford,
Elgin,	Madison,	Janesville,
Beloit,	Winona,	La Crosse,

And all other Important Points East, North east and Southeast.

For through tickets call on the Ticket Agent at Salt Lake City, Utah.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS and the FINEST DINING CARS IN THE WORLD are run on the main lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

R. MILLER, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Ag't

J. F. TUCKER, Ass't Gen'l Manager. GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Ag't

J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Superintendent.

Utah Central Railroad.

NEW TIME CARD, APRIL 1, 1886.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.	Going South.
At antic Express at..... 8.00 a.m	Milford Express at..... 7.30 a.m.
Park City and U. & N. Express.... 4.15 p.m.	

Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.	From South.
Pacific Express at..... 7.30 p.m.	Milford Express at..... 6.40 p.m
Park City and U. & N. Express.... 11.15 a.m.	

FRANCIS COPE, General Freight and Passenger Agt. JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of perfect transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exact discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the direct and favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, where connections are made in Union Depots for all points in the Territories and British Provinces. Over this route, Fast Express Trains are run to the watering places, summer resorts, picturesque localities, and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. It is also the most desirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral lands of interior Dakota.

Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

R. R. CABLE, President and General Manager, Chicago. E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.

PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER SOLD ONLY IN CANS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

WANTED!

Good, Clean Cotton Rags at Deseret Paper Mill.

HENRY WAGNER SALT LAKE CITY, CALIFORNIA BREWERY

LAGER BEER ALE and PORTER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street.

d141

WOOD! WOOD!!

Cash paid for good, sound Quakingasp Wood, at the Paper Mill. Must not be less than Five inches in diameter.

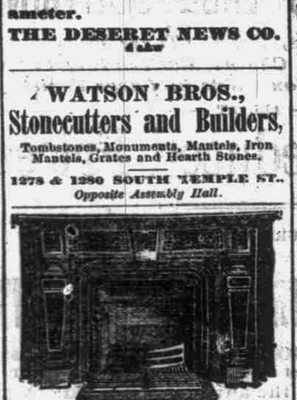
THE DESERET NEWS CO.

d&w

WATSON BROS., Stonecutters and Builders,

Tombstones, Monuments, Mantels, Iron Mantels, Grates and Hearth Stones,

1278 & 1280 SOUTH TEMPLE ST., Opposite Assembly Hall.



L. G. SCHEFFER & CO., MANUFACturers of Marbleized Iron and Slate MANTELS and GRATES, dealers in FANCY GRATE TRIMMINGS, TILES, BRASS GOODS, etc., Cincinnati, O.

WATSON BROS., Manufacturers' Agents, keep a complete line of the above goods constantly on hand. d

JOSEPH WM. TAYLOR

Undertaker, Funeral Director and Embalmer.

A full line of Fine Cloth, Metallic and Redwood Coffins and Caskets. Air-tight Oak Cases and Caskets.

A complete stock of Burial Robes and Undertakers' Goods of every description kept constantly on hand.

Black or White Hearses.

Bodies preserved without ice for any length of time.

Particular attention given to embalming, shipping and care of bodies.

Embalming, and shipping a specialty.

Lots and graves furnished in any cemetery in the city.

All orders by telegraph or telephone, day or night, will receive prompt attention.

Prices low and terms reasonable.

Office Never Closed. Telephone No. 351.

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HALF-A-BLOCK EAST OF DEPOT.

LUMBER,	DOORS,
LATH,	SASH,
SHINGLES,	MOULDINGS,
CEILING,	FRAMES,
FLOORING,	PICKETS,
HARDWARE,	RUSTIC,
SASH WEIGHTS, GLASS, &c.	

ALL BILLS PROMPTLY FILLED

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Contractors, and Manufacturers.

TAYLOR, ROMNEY & ARMSTRONG,

Late Latimer, Taylor & Co.

P. O. BOX 628.

ESTABLISHED 1867. ESTABLISHED 1869.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

A full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Factory and Ware Rooms, No 252 First South Street, One and a half blocks East of Theatre.

Telephone No. 70

EDWARD T TAYLOR, Supt

Superintendent's Office in same building.

NOTICE.

The Brighton and North Point Irrigation Company.

Principal Place of Business is Brighton Meeting House, Salt Lake Co., Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Directors held on March 17th, 1886, an assessment of Forty Cents (40c.) per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable within forty (40) days from date of assessment to C. H. Gold at Solomon Bros. & Gold, No. 79 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any Stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 26th day of April, 1886, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertisement and expense of sale.

CYRUS H. GOLD, Secretary,

with Solomon Bros. & Gold, No. 79 Main St., Salt Lake City. d1m

EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday - May 5, 1886

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

Gladstone's Manifesto.

LONDON, 4.—Mr. Gladstone, in his manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, explains that his great age has prevented him taking part in the speeches of the Easter recess, and has obliged him to reserve his limited powers for the House of Commons; and for that reason he uses his pen instead of his voice. Continuing, he says:

"Never have I known an occasion when a Parliamentary event so rang through the world as the introduction of the Home Rule bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British colonies and in America from capitals, such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurances that kindred people regarded with warm fraternal sympathy the attempt to solve the troubled relations between Ireland and England, which exhibit the only great failure of our political genius to solve. You must not be discouraged if in the upper ranks of society at home you hear a variety of discordant notes; discords alike from our policy and from one another. Gentlemen, you have before you a cabinet determined in its purpose and with an intelligible plan of its own. I see very little else in the political arena either determined or intelligible.

"I will now proceed to speak of things within and without Parliament and the nature and import of the next great step to be taken for the progress of my measure. I speak now of the Home Rule bill, and leave the Land Purchase bill to stand on the declaration already made, adding only an expression of regret to find that while the sands are running from the hour glass, the Irish landlords have given no indication of a desire to accept a proposal framed in the spirit of a most allowable regard for their just pretensions and interests. I do not underestimate the grave importance of the differences of opinion among the Liberals. Some are inclined to rule the whole question against us by authority. They say, 'Surely such a number of able, consistent, even extreme Liberals, would not have seceded except in obedience to the imperious dictates of truth and of reason.' I will say nothing of the motives which determined us to confront the risk of such parting. I earnestly recommend a reference to the lessons which history supplies. It is not the first time in the history of Liberalism that a section of Liberals under chiefs of distinction and ability have deserted from the general view of the party, to the delight and doubtless advantage of the Tories.

There was an illustrious secession previous to the war with Bonaparte. There was a similar secession when it was proposed to disestablish the Irish Church. But eventually, in both cases, it was proved that in principle the party was right and secession wrong. Comparing these with the present secession, it is impossible not to be struck with a vital difference. In each previous secession the dissentients agreed upon an active, substantial policy. It is not so now. Some in favor of unlimited coercion; others of moderate doses; while a few oppose coercion altogether. On the other side, some oppose local government, some would give it to the counties; some to the provinces; some, again, would give an administrative centre with legislative prerogatives, while some propose a legislative centre without executive power; some indeed go beyond the proposition of the government and actually recommend federation. Some alter the proposals which they would recommend with every new speech. All this is proof, not of the weakness of men, but of the helplessness of their cause. We have at least the advantage of one voice. Secession, however estimable it may be otherwise, is a perfect babel on Irish politics. It is admitted on all hands that social order is the first of all political aims. To secure this in Ireland, the Liberals who are in secession offer a hundred conflicting remedies, or else no remedies at all. These remarks are as applicable to the Tories as they are to the Liberals. The opponents of the government's measure make a remarkable omission in their speeches. In each, whether suggestive or critical, they fail to express confidence in the permanent success of their opposition. To live from hand to mouth seems to be the height of their ambition; while they suspect that we all know that the strife can only end in the concession of home rule. If this is so, the real question is not the triumph of Irish autonomy but the length and character of the struggle therefor. We want to shorten, they to prolong the struggle. We say, "Give freely;" they, by acts if not words, say, "let us only give what we can no longer withhold." We say give now, while the position of the Kingdom in the affairs of the world is free and strong. They prefer to wait for a period of national difficulty, that we may yield to the Irish demand, in terror as we did in the war of 1877; as we did to the demands of the volunteers in 1772; as we did to Bonaparte in 1793, and as we did in the civil war in 1829. We say act now, when moderation of thought and language rules in the Irish counsels; when by a willing concurrence of all sides every arrangement for the preservation of the imperial prerogatives can be made complete and absolute. They would postpone till an hour comes when the demands may be larger and the means of resistence less. We say deal as with a matter between brothers, in a method of justice and reason. They renew the tale, alas! too often told, whose prologue is denial with exasperation and resentment; whose epilogue is surrender without conditions and without thanks. Now, however, a new terror is brought upon the stage; the terror of Home Rule for Scotchmen, and some add for Wales. This suggestion does not alarm me. Only give us a little time to look at the question in its order of merit. I am not sorry that Scotland and Wales have been named, because all serious naming of them serves to help our movement in behalf of Ireland. I can draw no vital distinction of right between the case of Ireland and other cases; but there are many distinctions of circumstances. For many years I have hoped it might be found practicable to apply the decentralization processes, even perhaps to portions that show different conditions. Each case, which will naturally require differences of treatment, will remain subject to primary Imperial obligations. I believe that the standard and measure of good government in Scotland and Wales will be eventually determined by public opinion in Scotland and Wales. This I say without any painful disparaging of the circumstances of this controversy with which we are threatened in the case of Ireland, whose woeful history for centuries emboldens some of us to treat her as if she had but a limited share in the great inheritance of right, and none at all in the ordinary privileges or immunities.

But this formidable army, which opposes the Government, is in bulk and constituent parts the same, though now enriched at our cost, with a valuable contingent of recruits, that has fought in every political battle the last sixty years, and always been defeated. We have before this had great controversies on free trade, ires navigation, public education, religious equality and the extension of the franchise. On these and other great issues this class fought uniformly on the wrong side, and was uniformly beaten by a power more difficult to marshal, but resistless when marshalled by the upright sense of the Nation. The power of gross and wholesale insult emboldens some, but only some; and not, I rejoice to think, the nation of Scotland and England, watching day by day the movements of the currents of opinion. In the present conflict, I more and more find it vital to observe the point at which the dividing lines are drawn. On the side adverse to the government are found in profuse abundance wealth, social influence, station, title and the professions, or a large majority of them. In a word, the spirit and power of class. Nor is this all. As the knights of old had squires, so in the great army of class each soldier has dependents. Lord Hartington reminded us, and I cordially agree with him, that this question, which may be turned over a thousand ways and placed in a thousand partial lights, can only be settled by the nation. From the first I stated, and I think I may speak for the government at large, that here is my main and capital reliance. I rely upon my colleagues; upon an upright and enlightened House of Commons; upon the effect of free discussion; but the heart, root, beginning and ending of my trust is in the wise and generous justice of the Nation.

I have still to say a few words upon the issue which is immediately before us at this moment. I know, gentlemen, from experience when I am before you, you are not apt to be drawn away by the artful raising of side issues. We have a great aim before us now. It is to restore your Parliament to efficiency by dividing and removing obstacles to its work; to treat the Irish question with due regard to its specialties, but with some thoroughness of method that fifty years back was hardly, if at all, less formidable; to give heed to the voice of the people speaking in tones of moderation by the mouth of the vast majority of those whom we ourselves have made its constitutional representatives, and this to strengthen and consolidate the Empire on a basis of mutual benefit and hearty loyalty. Such is the end. As for the means, we take the establishment at Dublin of a legislative body to make laws for Irish as contra-distinguished from imperial affairs. It is with this that we are busied, and not with details and particulars. Their time will come; they are now employed with art before their season to bewilder unwary souls. So it has been deferred. You remember how well the campaign against the franchise was managed by setting in the front of battle the pretended dangers of redistribution.

We are not now debating the amount of Irish contributions to the Empire or the composition of the Legislative body, or the maintenance of representative connection with Westminster. On these and many more questions we may and may not be at odds; but what we are debating is the larger question, which includes, I think, absorbs them all; the question whether you will or will not have regard to the prayers of Ireland for the management of affairs specifically and exclusively her own. This, and no other, is the matter with which the Commons has to deal. If it speaks with a clear and intelligible voice on this matter, I feel the strongest assurance that the others, difficult as some of them are, will nevertheless with the aid of full discussion and a wise, conciliatory spirit, be found capable of rational and tolerable settlement. It is little that I can do in this most grave matter. It is no more than to devote with cheerfulness to the cause the small available residue of my active life. But let me in these closing words extend my views beyond my own honored constituency and in one sentence say to you, my countrymen of Scotland, I can do much with you essentially, and not without any person or class or section among you. It rests with you to deliver the great eye on to my your choice between which depend all the best hopes of Ireland, and much that touches in its honor and high interest Great Britain and all the mighty empire of our Queen. I remain, Electors of Midlothian, your dutiful and grateful servant.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, May 1, 1886.

Press Comment.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, says: "The document contains a menace to throw the land purchase bill to the wolves and promises to reunite the Radicals over the body of the Irish landlords. Henceforth the bill will be regarded as awaiting burial." It complains that the manifesto does not commit the ministers to retain the Irish ministers at Westminister, and opposes the second reading of the Home Rule bill, unless this principle is conceded.

The *St. James's Gazette*, in its remarks on the manifesto, says: "An old Parliament hand has played his last card. He appeals to man's basest and most sordid passions. His flagrant immorality will seal the eyes of his most infatuated supporters."

The *Globe* says: "The manifesto suggests the consciousness of a desperate cause. Mr. Gladstone will find that his speeches and manifestos have not charmed the nation out of its senses, and that they are of no more avail to stem the rising tide than was Mrs. Partington's broom to push back the ocean. The echo of the manifesto sounds the notes of alarm and defiance. It will not conciliate the Premier's opponents, but will fix and determine the warm souls of those whose opinions are formed. The cry of despair in this trumpet call for action and the flinging of defiance at his foes' feet are more a sign of conscious weakness than of strength. It may be magnificent, but it is not statesmanship."

The Colonial Exhibition.

LONDON, 4.—The Queen formally opened the Colonial Exhibition to-day. The weather was beautiful. Crowds gathered along the route taken by Her Majesty from Buckingham Palace and greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. The main hall in which the opening ceremonies were conducted was crowded with a large number of foreign princes and diplomats, with scores of British officers, present in full and glittering uniforms. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Battenburg and his wife Princess Beatrice, and the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany led the regal procession throughout the building and were followed by Lord Harlington, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Derby and scores of other noble and distinguished persons.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A rupture is reported between the Knights of Labor in Pittsburg and the local trades assemblies.

Base ball.—Philadelphia, 4.—New York 6, Philadelphia 11.

St. Louis, 4.—St. Louis 6, Chicago, 5. Washington, 4.—Boston 8, Nationals 5. Kansas City, 4.—No game; rain.

Seven hundred cabinet makers in forty-six shops went to work in Philadelphia on Monday, on the new time schedule of eight hours per day, and in some cases an increase of wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

All the weavers and others employed in the silk industry around Jersey City struck on Monday for shorter hours and more pay. The machinists, foundrymen and Coopers there have been conceded the eight-hour day.

The Can-Makers' Protective Union, Baltimore, aggregating 6,000 including 1,600 carpenters and other tradesmen, paraded on Monday. The men refused $2.50 for nine hours; they demand $2.25 for eight hours.

The town of Fairview, Erie County, Pennsylvania, was burned on the 3rd. Scarcely any vestige of the business portion remains. Thirteen families are homeless. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

A Winnipeg dispatch says: An Indian who has arrived at Wood Mountain from Poplar Point, says the Yankton, Sioux and other American Indians are threatening trouble and have invited Sitting Bull to join them.

The managers of all roads centering in Chicago adopted a resolution on Monday to the effect that the present condition of business does not warrant any advance in wages now paid to employees. The roads pledge themselves to act as a unit in the matter, and to resist all demanss for shorter hours or an advance of wages; agreeing not to treat individually or make concessions not approved by all.

In Boston 4,000 men, comprising the majority of masons, carpenters, painters and plumbers, struck on Monday for shorter days' work. Work in these trades is suspended. Twenty-one master painters yielded, and 200 of 1,200 painters went to work. It was reported that at a meeting of real estate owners a resolution passed to suspend all building operations for the summer.

The Chicago packing houses have agreed at a meeting of their representatives, to allow every packer to do as he pleases about the employment and pay of his laborers. After the meeting, Mr. Armour and Michael Cudahy said they would concede the eight hour demand, and pay their former wages; all other houses are expected to do the same.

The treaty concluded between Minister Carter of the Hawaiian government and the Secretary of State for an extension of the present Hawaiian treaty for ten years was some time ago favorably reported to the Senate. Every attempt to call it up has been defeated. The latest was beaten by Mr. McPherson, who said it ought not to be considered as long as the proposition to repeal the treaty altogetner was pending. The renewal is thought to stand no chance.

An Oroville, California, dispatch says: The Butte county treasury funds were counted to-day and found to be short $15,00 . W. J. Morgan, County Treasurer, left about ten days ago, ostensibly to attend a shooting match in a neighboring city. On Wednesday last a letter was received from Morgan from San Francisco, stating he would be home Sunday. This was the last heard or seen of him. His family connections are of the very best.

Prof. O. Grothe, Brooklyn Board of Health, calls Red Star Cough Cure a great discovery.

TO REGULATE THE LIVER

FAVORITE HOME REMEDY is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious substance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive; you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once Simmons LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a sedentary life, or suffer with Kidney Affections, avoid stimulants and take Simmons Liver Regulator. Sure to relieve.

If you have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth, TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the Bilious Stomach, sweetens the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathartic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness. Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Headache, Sick Stomach, Indigestion, Dysentery, and the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating, take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

PREPARED BY J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE, $1.00.

USE THE PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP

WHITE AND COLORED.

THE BEST in USE.

Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

YOU NEED IT —IN THE— SPRINGTIME,

When you feel USED UP. Then the system requires help to throw off the accumulations of the STAGNANT PERIOD, winter.

PERUVIAN BITTERS

Stimulate the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, regulate the LIVER and cleanse the KIDNEYS. A wineglassful before each meal will make you BELIEVE this statement.

They CURE DYPSOMANIA (the Alcohol Disease) by their charming action upon the STOMACH, restoring its natural tone and entirely destroying the MORBID APPETITE for stimulants. MALARIA disappears before them, and PERFECT HEALTH resumes its sway.

For sale by all druggists and wine merchants. d&w

S. J. LYNN, Salt Lake. LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. E. J. BRICKELL, W. H. KRUGER Truckee, Cal.

SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N.

DEALERS IN

LUMBER,

LATH, Shingles, Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Sash Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc.

WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER

STAIR BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

Half Block South U. C. R. R. Depot. E. J. LYNN, Supt.

THE PRODUCERS OF

CORTICELLI SILK

HAVE A RECORD OF

46 YEARS SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS,

Antedating and Excelling all Competitors.

CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK

STANDS PRE-EMINENT AS THE SMOOTHEST and STRONGEST.

CONSUMERS SHOULD AVOID INFERIOR BRANDS.

REMEMBER THAT

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SUMMONS.

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

Margaret Jones, Plaintiff, vs. John Jones, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To John Jones, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant and failure to provide for plaintiff the common necessaries of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

[SEAL.] Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Susan Paxman, deceased.

Order appointing time and place for settlement final account and to hear petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETition of Aurelius Miner, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Susan Paxman, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court; that all the debts have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing the final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of Susan Paxman, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court-Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 12th day of May, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing the final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Susan Paxman, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the Clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three places in Salt Lake County and published in the DESERET NEWS, a newspaper published in Salt Lake County three successive weeks prior to said 12th day of May, 1886.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Probate Judge.

Dated April 10th, 1886.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss. County of Salt Lake, }

I John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order appointing time and place for settlement final account and distribution in the matter of the Estate of Susan Paxman, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

[SEAL.] In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1886.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Probate Clerk.

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A CARD.

THE DESERET HOSPITAL, UNDER the most favorable auspices, is now open for the reception of patients, having removed to that large and commodious building lately occupied by the Deseret University. The apartments are new and of the first order. The halls and rooms are thoroughly ventilated, are warmed by a furnace and steam heating apparatus extending through the whole building. Good and reliable nurses are supplied, and every attention paid to the comfort and welfare of its inmates. The medical department comprises a full stock of drugs, and a line of some of the most valuable and elegant surgical instruments and appliances ever imported into the Territory. Arrangements have been made to secure the first medical talent the city affords for the benefit of patients. A specialty is made of the diseases of women, and correspondence is solicited from the afflicted.

H. B. CLAWSON, President. W. F. ANDERSON, Medical Supt. M. P. HUGHES, House Surgeon. E. B. WELLS, Secretary.

A limited number of students will be taken, who will board in the Institution, receive instruction preparatory for future studies, and will be expected in return to devote a certain portion of their time and labor to attendance on the sick and other requirements connected with the Hospital. Correspondence on this subject is solicited from Bishops and other authorities in the settlements. d&w

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