Monday, . . March 2, 1885.

A LAW RESTRICTING IMMI-

GRATION THE foreign contract labor bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, has occasioned much debate both in and out of Congress. It was amended in the Senate and sent back to the House somewhat improved. It is likely to become a law,

Inquiries have arisen upon its probable effect upon immigration in general and "Mormon" immigration in particular. Hopes have been entertained by the auti-"Mormon" fanate's, that in some way the bill would a ripple the labors of our Elders in shipping their converts to this country. a review of its provisions will effectunity dissipate this idea and explode Those hopes.

rl - or the District of Columbia, under contract, private or special, implied or expressed, to perform labor or service of any kind in this country. The corporation violating this law, the suit against them to Include the alien or foreliner who is a party to such con-tract same stress may be brought it is not unreasonable to suppo tract; separate suits may be brought tract; separate suits may be brought that the Japanese sailor in ancient times, while on his voyage from the party to such contract. The fourth main island to one of the outlying section provides that the master of any cross than shall knowingly bring or permit to land in the United States persons who have entered into a contraction has is contemplated in the Act, shall be cuilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$800 and imprisconment for six months for each person a measure by him into this country. The fifth section exempts from the provisions of the Act servants, domestors, private secretaries, skilled artisans such as cannot be obtained in this country, professional actors, artists, and lecturers, and provide that "nothing in this act shall be construct as prohibiting any individual from ass sting and member of his family or conseclative of personal friend to migrate from any foreign country to the t nited states for the purpose of set-Time heres' The last proviso settles the question

upon our question except to leave it. ourestracted in the plainest fancuage. Fund, are under necesstrated to perform latter of any kind. They are simply unider obligation, as soon as possible, it may be used again for the benefit of others in similar circumstances. The aspect of the law is clear. It is

to prevent the importation of hordes of laborers piedged to work for low wages and thus virtually be the slaves of the It is in the labor interest of this coun-1., which demands relief. The labor and contract systems, and may do a writer in ignes. tittle good in aid of other measures that will have to be adopted, in order | the origin and early history of the peoto arrest the troubles which must arise ples who have tababited this contr from the agitations resulting from the | nent would out, a cept the Book of a ret amount of labor unemployed.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL'S SOPHISTRY.

most of the arguments, or rather sub-Mr. Parties claimed that as an aften some established by scientific research wonaan becomes a citizen, through, her ovariette to an ellern, which is an adcantago, so Mrs. Clawson, one of the appyle semust share in the disadvanthe old not hosban I's polygamy and with 0 Thous A REW THINGS IN . tions become distranchised with him. begrounds will see that this is rank must be we do not think anybody wall a course claim that it is sound LA Suppose in any State or Terrilaw should provide that a p from and ty of a felony, or a misde- from a relative of mine who has been the Bisabilities of the it published at the time it was written convert bushard shall be shared political interests. You have to of his crime and Imprison her as will is him for the offence, which he gione committed? One would be just as reasonably and lawful as the other. President Chester A. Arthur: for to seers, the rule, making that the gover. If a married woman com-unts an effence against the law such as to depute her of the franchise, the hard and also must be disfranchised, mond as a delegate at large to the Xa and, to carry it out to its legitimate vote for Blaine, but they will not shed and the state to share the penalty im-any tears if he is defeated. There is a strong under current

teasoning, if it may be dignified by and the Protestants dislike his intimacy tail title, is really remarkable coming with Catholicism. it is such a source, and there is another dement in the case that he did not appear to have considered. The fact is that Mrs. Clawson did not obfact is that Mrs. Clawson did not obtain the elective franchise through her marriage with a citizen. She is a citizen in her own right, and obtained the taght to vote by direct act of the Legislature. Her right in and of herself to the taght to right in and of herself to the taght in the franchise is as good as that of her husband's when granted, and entire husband's when granted and entire husband's when granted and entire husband's when granted and entire husband's when granted. The people here do not blame you so tirely independent of his legal or politi cal status.

The validity of the law giving to the luras the Cassidys and Murrays. wather of Utah the right of suffrage was not disputed by the Solicitor General as the Light admitted that he could warrant or previous subposas, women and assail it. He passed it over, after dragging them into court and compelling them to testify against their own husbands. No crime less than "We do not regard the ques- high treason would justify such a law then of the right of women to vote in This is cruel and unusual punish Tak as sufficiently grave to require Polygamy is an evil everywhere the detention of the court with an among the 600,000,000 of the people of argument thereupon." The validity of the law was claimed and argued in the price for the appeliants, and the failure to even deny that point was a claimed. The validity of the globe who practice it. It is not made in se but mala prohibitate. We have prohibited it and made it a felony. All we now need is patience. It will soon die out. Persecuvirtual admission of its soundness and | tion alone can keep it alive.

I heard a young ciercy man relating a dream to his congregation. He said in his dream he was walking near the logality. position and argument to which golden gate of heaven when he saw tha men will resort when assailing our institutions, but it is humiliating to see minds capable of higher and nobler efforts stoop so low as to employ efforts stoop so low as to employ sophistry and chicanery in opposition to simple truth, and, where they cannot be fair and manly in debate, strive to throw dust to confuse the bystanders and blind the eyes of the arbiters of justice.

Peter opened the gate and asked, "Who are there and what is wan'ed?"

"We are members of the 47th Congress of the U.S. A. of the planet called earth. We want to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of Heaven. We want to stand the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the mass of the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the mass of the churches the evening services was being held, and the churches the evening services was being held, and the congregations because of the called earth. We want to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of Heaven. We want to so the place. The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use them are it cannot be forgotten, however, that these same secretaries have steadily predicted what has taken place. The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the churches the evening services was the churches. The churches the churches the course of the churches the course have steadily predicted what has taken place. The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the churches the churches the churches the churches the churches the churches the course have coming panic-stricken, rushed for the place. The friends of silver concur in the churches the churches the churches the churches the churches the churches the course have coming panic-stricken, rushed for the called earth. We cannot be forgotten, however, that these same secretaries have coming panic-stricken, rushed for the called earth. We cannot be forgotten, however, that the churches the churches the called earth. We cannot be forgotten, however, the chu

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

THE origin of the American Indians has furnished a theme for an immense amount of speculation. Ethnologists forever. have indulged in all sorts of hypotheinspired a count of their origin, contained in the Book of Mormon, which, by the way, is generally discarded because it is claimed to be inspired, they cause it is claimed to be inspired, they CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

The last theory we have seen ada Japanese contributor to the Chicago title of Zeniuro Horikoshi.

man a Japanese origin, and his reasons for doing so are perhaps as consistent as those advanced by the generality of writers upon the subject. He says: "There are two theories as to how my ancestors may have peopled the prairie land of the west. One is founded on the presumption that hundreds of years ago there was no break in the auseway of Islands which stretch from

the main group of Japan to the North American constnent.

This is not mere theory, I think, be-cause geologists are united in the belief that the formation of the groups of isles has been comparatively re-cent. Five hundred years, or even 1,000, is of very small account in the history of geological changes, There is another method by which The first section forbids the importa-tion or immigration of any alien or for-error into the Puited States or Territo-famous "gulf stream," washes the shores of the 3,500 islands which constitute the Dia Nippon (Great Japan) of to-day. This current is known to our sailors as the "kuro shiwo" (black current). Its force is tremendous and second section makes void and of no effect any contract of this kind entered into previous to the migration of the person of whom labor is required. The third section imposes a penalty of 21,000 against any person, company or makes them so grateful to Wathing the contract of the person of the pe makes them so grateful to "Yebisu, the god of the piscatorial domain, an which constitutes Japan the principa

groups, may have encountered sever storms, and have been swept along this mighty kuro-shiwo far from th familiar landmarks onward and north ward, or in a northwester; course, to the American coast. Even in our times this has happened again and gain. In some histances Japanese rafts have lab! their weary bones on he fron-bound shores of Washington erritory or icy Alaska, or even farthe u h in Oregon. In some cases on the corpses of these waits of the si would be to indion the staunch lift ships, while in several instances, after months and months of a precarious structure with the wind god (Futhin) the hardy sailors have survived to tel, the strange story of their yoyage from Asia to America. What is more natura. theorthan 1,000 years ago Japanese vessels were thrown away on a part of the American shore, and that they peopled the polaric land and mountains with a race which atterwards became the American Indians? It is true that physically considered, there is little or no resonablance between the Japanese of to-day and the Indian. One is a

giant in stature as compared with the and Mr. Cleveland, in which he characof the applicability of the bill to "Mor- other. But it must not be forgotten terizes some of the latter's declarations mon't municration. It has no bearing that the work dwarfs as the mind en- as most extraordinary and astonishang heavy drafts on the physical. In this connection, I refer especially to the southern Japanese, as those most genrully known to your readers. In th studia purts of Japan, however, th rare is considerably tailer, approxi mating, per ups, the shorter tribes o to remark the amount advanced, so that | Indians. It may be that the superior help'it of the American Indians may b attributed to the fact that during if centuries when my ancestors settle down to learn the arts of civil cation

lds retained the nomadic proclivities. Our readers will be interested is this theory not because they believe the corporations which make the contract. Indians originated with the Jananese for they know that they did not bebecause the apparaissis or this write mestion is one of the most serious that | in regard to the oc. an current to which stap - the country in the face, and he all the having carried the colonizthough this measure is but a triffe in ers of this continent from Asia to our presence of the magnitude of troubles shores, agrees with our understanding now threatenine, it is a step in the as to the voyage of Jared and his comright direction, and if it becomes a law panions, though without doubt they will do no harm unless to the coole | handed and h factiver south than this

If salential in a who seek to know Mormon us a basis from which to commen e, or apair which to build their investigations, they would more readivarrive at the truth which is to h learned from the relies of those earl Wi have seen no comments on the weak peoples which still exist. As it is, the plea of Solicitor General Philips before facts which are being developed almost the Supreme Court of the United States | daily by scientists engaged in the study 1 the cases against the Utah Commis- of this subject, but who repudiate the mers If a one point in it is worthy of Book of Mormon, present a very strong a few remarks, for it shows the weak- array of collateral evidence in factor of ness of the cause the gentleman was that divine record; in fact, the statreferences, and is similar in logic to ments contained in that book, while have been so much radiculed in the is ringes, resorted to by our opponents. past as unreasonable, are boldy one by

> A UNIQUE COMMUNICATION, " THESE STREET,

> > Franklin, Idaho. Lebruary 22mJ, 1885.

While in Maine, on a mission, I ob the in the destrict of the right teaching a law school at Washington Theoretical any election. Would it folin case it might be detrimental to hi the wite? If so privilege of publishing it if you with why not make her share also the penal-JOSHUA HAWKES. Yours truly,

East Personspield, Me., May 12th, 1884.

DEAR SIR:-I have been spending cardes for this gander which is sauce for | few weeks in New England Since I le

poor rule that won't work both ways. | against him arising from two causesthe merchants look upon him as rash The absurdity of the centleman's and unconsiderate in his foreign policy

much as they denounce the Bourbon element in the government the Col-

ses, reasonable and unreasonable, upon our friend Geo. Q. Cannon because he this; but that the continued comage the subject, and without accepting the practised plural marriage," asked St. silver at the rate of \$28,000 mil

are as far from a satisfactory conclu-heaven in the minutes, if you were It is believed to be a principle of econo-sion as ever.

| Description of control of econo-| allowed to enter. You cannot settle in | mic science perfectly well settled, that | piace in Fugland, compared with which | Yours truly,

> BY TELEGRAPH THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES. Configration at Albany. ALBANY, 1.- The freight depot of th Albany & Susquelianna, 600 feet loon and well filled with freight, was totally cars. About 40 cars were damaged. The West Shore owned most of the freight, and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co, the greater part of the cars. The loss of each of these companies is \$50,000. The Albany Analire and Chemical Works, west building adjoin-SHU, DOU. ing the depot, was almost entirely de-stroyed. The east building was not damaged. Loss about \$125,000; inured for \$85,000. The company will ontique manufacturing. It is no known how the fire originated. The original district embraces several agres During the tire many loud explosion-occurred, caused by the bursting of

tanks of benzol and nitro-benzol.

The Micacagana Canal. WASHINGTON, 21. Secretary Froinghuysen has written another long etter to Senator Miller, of California, balrman of the committee on foreign lations. This last communication in explanation and support of the Ni-caraguan treaty, and the Secretary takes the ground that it does not conlict with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty He enters into a long explanation of the provisions of the latter reites at considerable length the objects of the heretofore published Nicaragua; ceatyand makes an extended argumen o show the necessity of the canal and a importance to this Government of keeping control of it it built. General Stelke Anticipated on all the

Could Lines. GALLESTON, Tex., L. News Marshall special: The workmen of the Texas-Pacific R. R. shops, at a inveting has because of the reduction of wages None of them will go to work. They None of them will go to work. The send notice to all other points, where shops are to attach and a general strik s anticipated on all the Grand system

The Bitter Battle on the Silver

Shiresthan. Wishington 1. Judge Research bakes a separate statement of the whole subject and matter at issue be The judge concludes his discussion of he question as follows:
"The people of this country know whatever bankers and bondholders me think, that this is an effort to subordi-nate the interests of the American people to the class known as bankers and

condholders, and to compel a demoratic President and democrats in Concress to adopt and carry out the very policy for carrying out which the re-publican party was beaten and turned out of power. That party was taltool of corporations and money kings, and t was beaten for being so, and the DEMOURATS DED NOT PROPOSE FOR ARE

FR THE OCCUPATION f the republican party where thes hrew them slown. The country has not get forgotten that in 1878, when congress was trying to restore silver o throutation and to prevent ratire-cent and cancellation of legal track r entes, that the banks, in order to pre-ent this, increased the volume of cur-ency nearly \$19,000,000 in about ture weeks, threatening a monetary panis or the purpose of intimidating Congresand the President, and to prevent the cassage of a measure which the best interests of the country required; and they would have produced a punic is the Secretary of the Preasury had no thrown a considerable amount of money on the market to buy up publis sccurities and furnish the necessary circulation. It is stated that they are now threat ming an other panic it they annot succeed in what they want. It s to be hoped that Congress will anover them by repealing the law authorizing the charter of banks and the entrol of the volume of money, or at

volume. We can sately DISPENSE WITH NATIONAL BANK.

NOTES: by substituting in their place an equalamount of freezeny notes instead, which would be receivable for all taxes and dutie-, and redsemable in coin at the will of the holder, and which exactly the qualities that the netional bank notes now have.
Washington, I - It was decided by the silver men in the House at the con-ference held this evening, to reply openly to parts of the letter with which hey do not agree. They say they did not invite the controversy, but on the conalso say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to Induce the Presidentelect to commit himself and his administration in advance, to the gold side of the currency question, that they deided merely to ask him not to commit dinself till his cabinet was formed and both sides of the question could be considered. They proposed at first to send a d. legation to present their views to him, but utter communicating with him, at his suggestion, they sent a paper signed by nearly legities of the present Congress and members elect to the next Congress. No reply was necessary, they assert and none [was expected. They further say that while regretting the step the Cresident-elect has taken in advance of his inauguration and of the formaion of his cabinet, they do not pro-

pose to have a confroversy unless it is forced upon them. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the government, and assert that they will at all times maintain it. They furnish the following as a statement of their views in the letter. No distinction is made between silver coinage and gold, but it solemnly pledges the United States to the payment of bonds in coin. The Refunding Act of July 11th, 1870, provided for the payment of all refunding bonds in coin of their present standard value, which is the same as their pres-

The Resumption Act of January 16th, 1875, provides that from and after the first of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin outdanding legal tender notes. The act of February 28th, 1878, provides for the resumption of coinage of the standard

TENDER for all debts and dues public and private, unless otherwise expressly sipulated in the contract, and there is not a public obligation outstanding and never was, containing a situation of payment in gold. In January, 1878, Congress adopted the following concurrent resolution—offered by Stanley Matthews, then Senator, now on the supreme bench: that all bonds the United States is used on authorization. United States issued, or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, prin-cipal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coimage of the United States, containing 112% grains each of standard silver; and that to

and the great poet and musician David, prevent the (cein of) two metals from age to private property was considerand the great king Solomon, the wisest of them all. We want to settle in their farritory and enjoy their happy society indicates of the silver demonstration in the constitution of the silver demonstration. rever."

"Is this the Congress that expelled the Treasury and banks to silver in

drive gold out of circulation in the mean

this Territory and sou can forthwith if the volume of \$750,000 000 is not suf- all previous explosions were experi-The last theory we have seen advanced upon this fruitful subject is by a Japanese contributor to the Chicago Times, with the not very euphonious little of Zenjuro Horikoshi.

This writer claims for the noble red This writer claims for the noble red ated in June and elected in November. our distributive share of the world's money as determined by our international trade. We have less than \$1.00. mo, mm, which shows that in this counby there is more gold than paper annearly three times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency, and with gold and silver equally full bander for everything, it is difficult to understand why the Serretary of the Treasury might not if he

> PAY OUT MORE SHIVER AND LESS GOLD of course, if while receiving into the Treasury U. S notes and silver and silver certificates, will or gold certificates, he pays out only gold, his stock of gold would di-minish. If, on the other hand, he should pay out more silver and paper and less gold the character of the reserve in the Treasury would courted the Secretary of the Treasury. There would be no new legal tender if the one who receives money be permitted to choose the kind he will have. That silver and silver certificates displace gold is true; but only as the Treasury or bank notes displace it. The with-drawal of one hundred millions of bank notes, or the issuance of ou hundred millions, has the same effect

chose to du sa,

on gold as \$0 much silver.

In order to preserve stable rates between the money volume and the population and wealth in the annual facrease, not less than \$10,000, and of currency of some kind is now required. In other words, increased population and wealth calls for an addition to our circulation of at least \$40,880,080 a year. If, while these conditions continue, silver is coined at the rate of only \$20,000,000 a year, there is a still considerable your to be filled with gold. This is the reason who old has increased in the country teadily since the act of 1818 was passed/and why rold has increased by nearly \$11,000,000 during the last year and is now mercasing at the rate of nearly one refficiendollars emonth, notwithstanding the depresion of business in the country, and as a matter of fact,

THERE IS TO DAY MORE GOLD IN THE COUNTRY

than there ever was before in its whole tory. Another fact is, that \$80,000; 000 of the gord in the Treasury was pu there in exchange for silver certificales. The immediate effect of stopping the collage of silver must of necessity by to lower the price of silver bullion angraduatly to appreciate the value of gold the world over. The difficulties in the way of establishing an international ratio, so much desired, or of re-adjusting its relative value to cold here, would thereby be greatly increased. How it is ossible for such things to take place is are predicted in the best paragraph. of Cleveland's letter it is difficult to see, tidd is to be withdrawn to its who have been hourding a 34 do with it then: Labor, the letter says, is al-ready depressed, would it not suffer further depression by the scaling down of the parchasing power of (3-17)-0-cilled dellar paid into the hands of 12. Here, in one sentence, we have althourded, nuprecedented contracer, falling prices and the scaling

dollar. That is when these impending characters come, prices are to laid everydding to become cheaper and money to become less valuable at the some time. That is, both sides of a bulance go down together; usually one side goes up as the other goes down. I sually, as commodities becount cheaper, money becomes rela-tively deager, and vice versa. Usually contraction of money volume result n a rise in the value of money and not a a fail. The contradictions involved this paragraph of the letter, are crity calculated to carry condition of those who have ever studied money stions at all, or to awaks a in them y's case of alarm at our apprendicular families from such causes. In one us, all will agree, and that is in the importance to the wirels country, and want, of a renewal of bus ness anthu reaction of prospectly Ome condition assential to time, is t

own of the parehasing power of.

contraction of our a east take from them the privilege of No country ever did d issuing currency and controlling its | turive nor ever can, while its money is undergoing contraction. Business can-not be secure when its foundation is constantly giving way. Stability in the volume of money is the one and essential requisite to safe and prosperous business. What is the monetary condation of the world to-day? Are we not be ught face to face with the start-ling fact that the gold production of the world has fallen below its conhough not legal tender, would be first sumption in the arts, and that there is tass commerce paper and would have no probabilit, of any new gold for the money supply for centuries to come.
With this condition of things as to gold, shut off the silver as is now proposed, and where is the money supply, even for keeping up the stock of coin in the hands of the world, to come from. As aggravating this state of affairs in this country. the paper in the treasury is undergoing contraction by the surrender of bank notes. If this state of things is to last, upon what is there to build hope of returning prosperity? In the last three years, according to the London Commist, prices have fallen more than 20 per cent.—that is, money has appre-clated in that ratio. In the quarter of a century ipflowing the gold discoveries allfornia and Anstralla, the stock of the precious metals in use as money was increased by mearly 40 per cent. The trade and commerce of Great Britain and of the United States during same period

INCREASED MORE THAN FOUR FOLD, and wealth proportionately. Reserve these conditions; shut off all) the money supply, and what room for hope is there for mankind, except for those whose incomes are sure? With the appreciation of money all debts will appreciate when it is remembered that such debts run into tens of billions more than the entire present wealth of the United States. Vast consequences of the appreciation of money are seen. The control of the feudal lords over the earth in the middle ages was insignificant compared with the control of the modern creditor, kings and lords, who, through legislation, can secure an increase in the value of money. It can be shown that it will take more labor or more of the produce of labor to pay what remains of our own national debt now than it would have taken to pay it all at the close of the war. Eighteen million bales of cotton were equivalent in value to the entire interest bearing debt of '65: but it will take 25,000,000 bales at the price of cotton now, to pay the remainder of the debt. Twenty dive million tons of bar iron would SILVER DOLLARS WERE MADE LEGAL have paid the whole debt in '65, It will now take 35,000,000 tons to pay what remains after all that has been paid as principal and interest. In view of the yast interests involved the friends of silver did not think it too much to ask that the question of stopping the coinage of silver should not be separated from its relation to the whole currency question and acted up-on by itself. The currency question is believed at the present time to overshadow all other questions, and all the friends of silver have asked is that the President elect should give it full consideration and near both sides before

committing his administration to any particular view respecting it. Explosion and Panic In Pennsyl-

ch of standar.

estore to its coinage such

as legal tender in payment of sales to bonds, principal and interest, is not in
violation of public faith nore in
derogation of the rights of public
creditors. Opinions of secretaries of
the treasury from '78 down, were referred to as authority. The opinions
of the secretaries are taluable, when
supported by facts and sound reason,
St. supported by facts and sound reason,
and be forgotten, however,
and be forgotten, however,
aretaries have

The concussion shoos every house for
a mile around, shattering windows,
breaking crockery, and creating consternation among the occupants. In
the churches the evening services was
being held, and the congregations becoming panic-stricken, rushed for the
Women screamed and fainted
women screamed and fainted

want to see the great legislator Moses, that it is of mointafford importance to the dam was a faiture, while the dam-

POREIGN. SUNDAY NIGHTS DISPATCHES.

Atherytous Explosions in England PAINS, 1. Flannery, secretary of the

AMUSEMENTS.

DEC 3. E. MILEN. The great Meatingvanet Exposer of Spirtudiem, will give an entertainment at the Walker Opera House, to-night The entertainment will be the best eyer witnessed in this city.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. ONE WLEK ONLY Communication Members, March 2d, 486. First appear in a of the Great and Dis-tale a sheef Tragedium.

W. E. Sheridan. And the Charming Astoto, LOUISE DAVENPORT.

STAISBU DO A FRIST CLASS COMPANY

MONDAY EVENING, March 3d, Mr. W. E. LOU'S XI. KING OF FRANCE. The boat breaky March 34, Mr. Short Merchant of Venice Mr. Disconnection Portion

WEDNESDAY Frequing, March 4th, Mr. RICHEUIEU. PHULISTEAN Fire, March 4th, Mr. W. E. KING LEAR. Mie Travenport as Cordella. FRIDAY Tocome, Mr. Sheridan as

II A M T. E T.

Mes l'exemper as ciphera.

5.T. EDAY Exemp. M. Sheridan as RICHARD III., Mrs. Daveguet as Efizabeth

"MARRIE HEART." Managar, Mr. Win, Namuer, I cell place at adjustion. No extra clarest target between East office open suppostate Kett, 2806, at 10 cm.

GRAND INAUGURATION BALL! Walker Opera House, March 4, 1885. GRAND BALL,

The transition to be dealer with the Mandage e TICKETS, \$1.56. EXTRA LADY, 50 Cts. GRAND MARCH AT S O'CLOCK.

Medicaday Evening, March 4, 1885.

inarding places, followed by unprecedented contraction in the actual vois hiself 5 Heagrand, T. K. Lattle, M. Bern unic of our currency. Such a contraction it has been shown must be followed by a great fall in prices. What, then, would not gold flow here as the tides flow? Surely if would come as fast as ships could bring it. What would flose which has been hongoing a 14-downth.

> WANTED. NINE CORDS OF RED BUTTE ROCK, and 20,000 vilsones, by ELIAS MORRIS.

CITY HOTEL No. 147 W., Cirst South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. Christia, Proprietor. TERMs - \$100 \$125 and \$150 per day Meals at all hours, 25 cents.

WANTED. A spread the Apple of Action of the Aller of SPANIOL YOUNG MARES FOR FARM Hooper & Fidewice Building.

STOLEN.

especially to the laboring classes now SAFERDAL FALNING, A SORREL tailion, four years old, is hands high stripe in Lore and hand teet white, was batched to an old bugs, leather of dash board broken. A liberal reward will be one on returned the lower and longer or for in formation that will lead to their recovery.

MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS

THE RESULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock builders of the "Bullion k and the appear Mining Company," wi sumption in the arts, and that there is no probability of any new gold for the un, for the election of the officers of the GEO. REYNOLDS, Secry.

> A. FISHER BREWING CO. Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.A.R.G. Depots, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294.

We are now prepared to promptly supply be justice with Keg and Bottled Beer of thereon quality, at popular prices. A. FISHER BREWING CO.

3, BAKING, PRESERVING. Kitche IANDSOME, BROILING, P HESON LIGHT, WHOL Z/3

TRUST COMPANY No 88 S. EAST TEMPLE ST.

Pays Vive per cent. Interest on Bavings Depe MONEY TO LOAN On approved Securities at LOW RATES of

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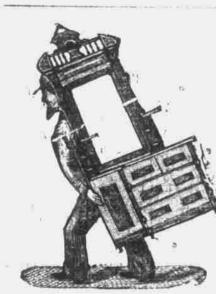
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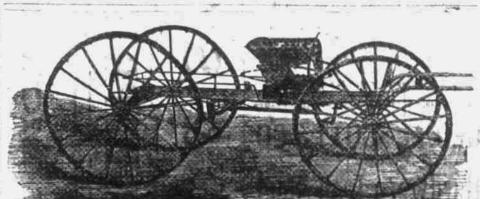
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