TAXATION OF MINES. THE persistent libellers of the people of Utah, among other untruths that they have repeated times without numher, have charged upon the Legislature elected by an overwhelming majority of the citizens that they have endesvored to tax the mining industry with a view of destroying it. We need not say to our local readers that no such attempt has ever been made by our legislators, but people abroad may have taken the libel for truth, not being familiar with the facts. Representatives of the agricultura; and manufacturing interests have contended that those who own the mines ought to bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, that is all. They have made no such propositions as are often attributed to them by creatures without conscience, who write for a local sheet notorious as the willing receptacle for the slanders of

from !taxation "mining claims and the products of mines and the ore in the mines." Whether this is fair and equitable is open to dispute. There |are many fair-minded men who consider it is not. They think there is no just reason why the mining interest should receive special protection more than the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests. But that is how the law stands, and it certainly is not in any degree oppressive of miners or the owners of mining property. And the arguments of those who do not consider it equitable extend no further than a contention that every industry and all property should be placed upon an equitable footing. They have never attempted to discriminate unjustly against .mines or mining operations.

In Colorado, where the mining interest has been protected by constitution al provisions, there has long been a strong feeling against the exemption from taxes which mining property has enjoyed. But the period fixed for that exemption in the State Constitution having expired, the Governor, in his recent message to the legislature, strongly recommends the taxation of mines as a just measure and one calculated to be for the best interests of the State. He approaches the subject modestly, knowing the hostility that may be provoked in certain quarters, of either taxing mines as real estate, or taxing their net output, or taxing both conjointly, but prefers a uniform rate on all patented mines and theu an additional rate on their net output. This he considers fair in theory, and believes that, wherever tried, it has been successful in practice.

We append the Governor's recommendations on this subject in full, and leave him to the mercy of the howlers who will assail him for his honesty assured that he will care as little for them as we do: Following are the remarks of the Governor of Colorado:

"The constitutional exemption of our mines from taxation having now expired, it becomes the duty of our honorable body to devise a mathod for distributing its fair share of the ex-pense of government over this class of "L'nat there can be any rational ob-

jection to the abstract proposition, I do not apprehend. The exemption in the beginning was an error. Its con-"Exemption was an error because it defeated its own purpose, and lustead of encouraging the development of properties already discovered, it simply encourage! capitalists to plaster the surface of the country with patents which it cost nothing to hold till the

labor of others gave a value to their property. It thus gave the rich an advistage over the poor. There are, through the evil operation of the law, airesdy many promising mineral districts in the istate, practically undeveloped, where no chance remains for courage and lenergy, against the phlegmatic conservatism of money. To continue the exemption would be a crime, because it would knowingly perpetuate a wrong. Energy, courage and intelligence must not thus continue to be exasperated by the senile insensibility of wealth. But the subject is a delicate one and should be approached with the caution of wisdom. Naturally the question is simple enough, but its practical solution will be found surrounded by many delicate consid-

erations affecting the welfare of every interest in the state. There exists in certain quarters no doubt, some impatience that so lucrative an enterprise should have escaped its just share of the bur-dens of government for so long a period, but the law has been loyally accepted as final, and now it remains to be discovered if what has been so long enjoyed as a privilege will not be demanded as a right. I think it will not. I have been at much pains, through correspondence and otherwise, toldiscover the sentiments of ac tive, practical mining men in various tive, practical mining men in various parts of the state, whose personal interests are most closely identified with the prosperity of this great branch of industry, and I feel perfectly warranted from my knowledge of their sentiments, in conveying to you the assurance that any attempt to further exempt such property from its full and equitable share of the public burden would be regarded by rhem as the vainest and frethlest of demagogery. But this sentiment, so worthy of the sturdy manliness of our mining population manliness of our mining population only eliminates from the problem one of its difficulties—the most troublesome one certainly—leaving yet so many delicate complications that I cannot but regard the careful of the complications of the complete of the careful of grave solicitude. That the property should be taxed may be regarded as an accepted proposition. How that tax may be distributed over the whole volume of the property so that its weight may injure no part and allow no part to escape its just share of the burden, remains for the window of your bon. remains for the wisdom of your hon-orable body to determine. You will find your efforts in this direction restricted to some extent by the limita-tions of the constitution. There is no danger from the general sentiment of seems to entertain a good idea about Tae bardens of the State will rest very

There appears to my mind to be some danger in allowing the counties fall sweep in imposing taxes on this class of property, though on the other hand it may prove that the imperative duty of protecting their own interests will have the much-to-be-desired result of compelling greater watchfulness over county affairs on the part of the intel-

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igent class of citizens who will become liable for the tax. To fix the rate of taxation it will probably be found that the legislature lacks the authority; but to fix the limit is another question. I am of the opinion that it may be The question will next arise as to

The question will next arise as to how the tax may most conveniently be laid—on the property as real estate, on the net output, or on both conjointly. An output tax alone would not seem to meet the full requirements of justice, and it has the sentimental disadvantages of seeming to be an income tax, though in reality it would be no more of an income tax than the manufacturer or the farmer than the manufacturer or the farmer

than the manufacturer or the larmer pays on the net product of his business. To lay it upon the real estate only without prudent limitations would probably involve much irritation in fixing valuations on a class of property whose value is more or less speculative. I am advised that there has been successful precedents in other Westerd States and Territories of fixing a low uniform limit of taxation on all erd States and Territories of fixing a low uniform limit of taxation on all patented mines without regard to production, and the layingian additional tax on the net output. This has the appearance of being entirely fair in theory and I am advised that in practical operation it has been found satisfactory. A tax will commonly be unpopular not so much by the burden it imposes as by the inquisitorial mauner of its levy; and the inquisition involved in determining the "net" certainly has an un-

mining the "net" certainly has an un-pleasant aspect. But so long as the manufacturer and the farmer must submit to it, the mine owner can not well claim exemption. Though individual-ly I should rejoice to see the poor miner struggling to develop his prop-erty, lavored in the scheme of taxation, I fear that any effort, in that direction would complicate the operation of the law beyond endurance, and generally it is not the poor man who tries to shirk his fair share of the public burden. It is furthermore to be considany liar who will contribute to its stream of abuse against the "Mormons."

The revenue law of Utah exempts from taxation "mining claims and the rude cabin that shelters him from the elements than is collected from the ifflion-dollar property in which he

earns his bread.
I commend the subject to your endeavors, not without solicitude, but with confidence that your wisdom will devise a law that will secure justice to all. In the enactment of such a law it will afford me pleasure to co-operate cordially with you.

THAT BOGUS LETTER.

In the pretended trial of W. Thompson for killing E. M. Dalton, one Gleason, formerly a deputy marshal, exhibited, as a witness for the defense, letter purporting to have been sent to him by Dalton warning Gleason to come "heeled" when he attempted his arrest. If the prosecution had been conducted with a genuine desire to prosecute, the authenticity of that letter would have been put to the test. It would have been determined whether the communication was genuine; whether it was in Dalton's handwriting; whether the alleged warning was not utterly improbable in view of Dalton's well-known and frequently expressed intention not to resist arrest. But the course of the official prosecutor in pleading for the defense instead of the prosecution, showed how much of a trial was in progress. The pretended letter passed

without question. communication was not from Dalton at all, but that it was manufactured as an excuse for the murder. If it was believed to be genuine there is no doubt that evidence would have been adduced that it was in the hand-writing of the deputy's victim. It was a matter of general understanding that Mr. Dalton had returned from Arizona whither he had previously fled, with the avowed purpose of facing it out and taking the consequences of the charge against him. He had repeatedly declared he would not avoid arrest. The purported letter was contrary to his character and declarations and is believed to be

As for Gleason's testimony, no importance is attached to that by the people of the south. He is regarded there as a brute and unprincipled ruffian. His word there is not worth a cent. His unsupported statement goes for nothing. So with Thompson's testimony in his own behalf. A murderer will generally lie to save fail to read "Signor Io," the third and himself from unishment. He swore that Dalton had a boy on the horse in front of him, and that he pulled up ten by Salvadore Farina, the great shortly and put the boy to the ground and that the horse had got "on the lope" before the shot was fired. Not another witness testified to the story bout the boy on the horse. The falsehood was emphatically contradicted by Collins W. Clark who was close to Dalton when he was shot. The object of Thompson's apparent perjury was to make it ap- certain to arouse much controversy. pear that the time was longer than as testified between his call to halt and "From! Beirout" to Baalbec," [by

The statements of those two exdeputies are therefore without value except to show their character and how much their word is worth. We would not believe either of them on oath. Onr opinion about the letter coincides with that of the public. If it is still claimed to be genuine, let it be compared with letters in the known and acknowledged handwriting of Dalton. Let those who are familiar with his writing pronounce upon it, and let disinterested persons make fa fair comparison and a just decision. Of course this would not now affect the resuit. But it would have a bearing upon the piea of justification set up for the murderer and adopted by the prosecutor who defended him from the legal consequences of his cowardly and bloodthirsty act. We believe the letter to be a forgery, and it will be so considered by the public unless some proofs of its authenticity are but regard the question with a sense of produced. Its fabrication and accept-

A WORD ABOUT VENTILATION.

the state, no danger whatever from the intention of the agricultural class, for they are bound by their own belish interest to do the most sensitive justice to do this description of property. yentilating the meeting house in his ers, and speakers is duly regarded; his lightly upon it. The danger is entirely local; it is with the counties.

"Most of our mines are located in thoroughly well warmed before the counties unsuited for agriculture, so that happily there can be no class division on the queetion. The experience of the past proves that the government of mining counties is more liable than others to fall into irresponsible hands, and it is a source of complete the throughly well warmed before the time appointed for opening the evening services, the fire is then allowed to die out, and the windows are opened a very little at the top and kept thus during the meeting. His practice in contemplating so graves agreed in this regard is commendable. fort in contemplating so grave a ques-tion to reflect that whatever ills the and should be emulated by others tion to reflect that whatever lifs the owners of this class of property may suffer, they will suffer from neglect to interest themselves in their public duties. Such a full and just valuation of the property of the state as the constitution contemplates, if had, would neglectly reduce at once the rate of taxation for state purposes to 1-500 part of a dollar and might not improbably, reduce it very soon to the 1-1,000 part of a dollar. It is the local government that costs and that is directly within the regulating power of the people. If they allow it to be burdensome it is because they do not exercise their authority to render it more economical.

There appears to my mind to be some

An excellent plan to ventilate rooms, vithout creating a draft that will hurt. is to fasten a close fitting strip of wood under the lower sash of each window, thus raising it a few inches and making an overlapped opening, which causes an upward current of resh air to enter the room. Something of this character should be done. else the body will be injured while the spirit is sought to be benefited. The Gospel of Temporal Salvation should be practiced while the Gospel of Spiritual Salvation is being preached.

THE LAW-MAKERS' DELAY.

THE traditional delay of the law is slight matter compared with the delay of the law-makers. In no respect are those of the United States so dilatory as in the recognition of claims for services rendered to or property used or destroyed by the government; they seldom repudiate a just claim, but in many instances they might as well do so, so far as conferring any substantial benefit upon the beneficiary proper is concerned, for he is frequently in his grave and the compensation goes to his heirs when it is allowed. The dispatches to-day contain another illustration of how those who ook to Congress for reward of merit sometimes grow sick with hope deferred over the promises and snallpaced performance of them; Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, has suceeded in getting before the upper branch of Congress a bill for the relief of telegraph operators during the war -that was a quarter of a century ago, and most of the operators are either dead or old men now. They rendered good and dangerous service, and haven't been rewarded yet, nor are they likely to be this session; there are too many political plots to be pushed through ahead of the business they are

In the city of Boston is a restaurant called the "Jim Fisk," where wayfarers are regaled with edibles at the rate of five conts per plate. For instance a plate of beef, potatoes and bread five cents, a plate of soup five cents, coffee five cents, pudding five cents, oatmeal and milk five cents, etc., through a other places in that Puritan stronghold which furnish meals at the same prices. This is getting the figures for food down pretty fine, but it was reserved for the Empire State to distance all competitors in this line. In Brooklyn, the city of churches, lunch is served, as the newsboys have it, 'Two plates for one cent each.' "One stand only is now open," says the Brooklyn Citizen; "It is a small, fairpainted structure, about five by three feet in size, located on Washington street, halfway between the entrance to the bridge and the elevated railroad. Here, John Andrews, who is to be general superintendent of the booths when they are completed, provides and dispenses to the world's wayfarers a cup of coffee andius slice of bread for one cent. A plate soup, containing a plentiful supply of onions, carrots, potatoes, other vegetables and beef, with bread, is also supplied for the same price. This substantial] meal he passes out through a long, low window. The patrons of this entertainment are for tween them, share their lunch, and many of them are full of sport and merriment. Seedy individuals, with countenances we begone and wretched; only lighted with a peculiar nasal brilliancy, also approached for their share of cheap bounty. Workingmen who have left their homes in the early morning, also take advantage of this movement."

The January number of the Cosmopolitan contains a remarkably bright and interesting series of articles Lovers of first-class fiction should not fourth chapters of which are published la this number. This story was writ-Italian novelist, and is the most remarkable and fascinating of his works. For wit, humor, pathos, for insight into human nature, it is without an equal in any language. Mr. Frank G. Carpenter's article on "The Real Martha Washington" presents a new, in-An illustrated Article entitled, the firing of the shot. His claim that the gun went off accidentally or by inadvertence was also emphatically disproved by a cloud of witnesses who saw him take deliberate aim at his victim.

The general to Ballott, is a lived anorty after iddiesieigh was taken ill and while the doctors were taken ill and while the doctors were taken ill and while the doctors were to be anorty after iddiesieigh was taken ill and while the doctors were taken ill and wh amusing. No one should fail to read Mr. Wm. M. Briggs' article entitled, "A Humble Castle in Spain," which is. filled with deliciously humorous character and nature sketches obtained during a residence in the Iberian Peninsula. There is a striking Russian story by M. Garshine, a very strong and bright story by Louise. Chandler Moulton, and a weird German story by Earnest Wischert. The number con-Earnest Wischert. The number contains many other articles, poems, etc., by well-known writers. Price 20 cents per copy. For sale by all newsdealers. Schlicht & Field Co., publishers, Rochester, N. Y.

From an esteemed correspondent we have received a communication which treats upon the case of Mrs. Susan Parry, who was tried and convicted for perjury for misstating the ages of two of her children when being examined before the grand jury of the First District Court of Ogden, in a prosecution against her husband. In examining the letter of our friend we find that the same ground he has traversed has been gone over before in these columns. otherwise we would have been pleased to give space to his letter.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

The Edmunds-Tucker Bill Before the House.

THE NEW JERSEY TROUBER.

The Indiana Legislators Still Squabbling.

A NEW BANK-ADVANCE IN NAILS.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.] Thought Taken Up. Washington, Jan. 12.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the Edwards anti-polygamy bill and the Tucker substitute therefor.

[The Tribune has bulletine saving that the bill came up shortly after the call to order. It was arranged that took the floor. Tucker was to begin the closing speech at 2:30, after which the bill would pe put upon its passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Comp-

-ED. NEWS.]

troller of Currency has authorized the organization of the Albany National Back, of Laramie City, Wyo.; capital, \$100,000, to commence business.

During this tmorning's session of the Senate, the papers in the contests of seats occupied by Messrs. Harness, Kennedy, McDonald and Skroyer (Rep.) and McClure (Dem.) were referred to committee on elections.

Advance in Natis. PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—At a meeting of the Western Nail Association held here to-day, it was unanimously decided to advance the card rate from \$2.40 to \$2.60 per keg. The Arresters Arrested.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The two policemen who exercised their author-ity in the Assembly chamber yesterday were arrested to-day, but were at once admitted to bail, the object of the ar-rest simply being to lay the ground for proceedings against Governor Abbott

who directed the policemen's action.
The purpose of the regular Democrats to organize the Assembly on their own basis has been abandoned and the House met this morning, with Speaker Baird in the chair and the memberselect were sworn in. The Indiana Trouble

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.-There was not a little diminution in the number of people at the capital this morning and the usual scrutiny was maintained in admitting visitors to the Senate chamber. Drake, of the Republican minority, presented a preamble and resolution, which the Democrats moved to be rejected without reading moved to be rejected without reading.
On this motion, the Democratic majority divided, Senators Weir, McDonald and Barrett (Democrats) protesting against this method of proceeding,
and insisting that the members of the Senate had a right to know what it was. They were called upon to vote. Senator Werr asserted that the Lieutenant Governor-elect had done noth ing that he (Weir) would not have done under similar circumstances.
Finally the motion to reject without

WAS WITHDRAWN. The preamble recited that Lieutenant-Governor Robertson was present, and having qualified was ready to per-form the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, and the resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of two to escort him to the chair. The preamble and resolution were rejected by a party vote. Senator Winter, of the minority, will file a protest, claiming that further action is a usurpation of authority, and this will probably tend to a bolt.

FOREIGN.

long list of comestibles. There are Sudden Death of Lord Iddesleigh.

> SYNCOPE CAUSE OF DEATH. Bismarck's Speech-A Fruitless Errand.

> > Can't Get There.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12. — The mission of Zankoff to Turkey, it is expected, will be without result. Zankoff hoped to obtain the assent of the Porte to his resumption of power in Bulgaria, but it is unlikely he will gain Turkey's support, as it is considered impracticable that he should be re-placed in office in view of the opposiion to him of the Bulgarian army and Iddesleigh Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 12 .- Lord Iddesleigh is Thus far but meagre particulars are known regarding the death of Lord iddesleigh. It has been ascertained, however, that he was taken suddenly ill this afternoon, while in conference with Lord Salisbury, and that death ensued shortly after.

Later.—It has now been ascertained that Iddesleigh was not taken with his fatal illness while engaged in conver-

FURTHER DETAILS. Sir Mortimer Granville, Lord Iddesleigh's physician, has issued a bulletin in relation to his lordship's death? In it he says Lord Iddeslelgh, for many years past, has suffered with cardiac affections which, while not placing his life in immediate peril, rendered the prospect of its sudden termination only too possible. He died of syncope. The mulancholy event, although startling to those around him has not been ling to those around him, has not been unforeseen by his immediate friends, and it has been anticipated by his medical attendants.

ical attendants.

Sir James Ferguson, under secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview said: "Lord Iddesleigh, a moment before leaving the foreign office, spoke to me very calmiy about quitting the office. He expressed the hope that our separation would not be permanent.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, was waiting to see him about the Emin Bey expedition, and Iddesleigh asked me to see Stanley and make another appointment for later in the evening. Lord Iddesleigh was the evening. Lord Iddesleigh was looking well, in fact better than usual teresting and unconventional view of the wife of the first President. It is when we parted he was in good The body of Iddesleigh lies in Salisbury's room. The prime minister arrived shortly after Iddlesleigh was

> chair. I was in the next room. Hear ing groans, I went into the antercom and lifted him to a sofa. The doctors were in immediate attendance and remedies were applied, but Lord Id-desleigh never spoke. He died 20

> Bismarck's Speech in Paris. Paris, Jan. 12.—The speech of Bismarck in the German Reichstag yesterday created a deep impression here, and the general opinion is that it does not increase the prospects of peace. The Matia, in its comments on the GermanChancellor's utterances, says: "The account opened in 1870 will never be settled as long as a German flag floats over Metz and Strasburg."

MARRIAGES. MICKELL-ANDRUS .- In the Logan Temple, Wednesday, January 5, 1887, William

Mickell and Esmeraida Andrus. The bridegroom is the son of our esteemed citizen, Robert Mickell, and the bride the daughter of Milo Andrus. On Friday evening last the happy couple, together with a select company of invited guests, mot at the home of the bridegroom's parents. Among those present were Supt. Brimhall, Supt. Hughes of the Young Men's Co-op. Store, Engmeer Hardy, a brother to Dr. Hardy of Provo, and the friends and relatives on both sides."

All partook of the bounteons supper. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing, reciting and dancing, interspersed occasionally with toasts and sentiments. The whole was an enjoyable affair and highly characteristic of the social standing of the wedded pair and their immediate relatives and friends. God bless them in their voyage through life. May the serene breezes of heaven waft them over the ocean of time into the sunny harbor of eternity. [Com.

OBITUARY.

HIGGINBOTRAN Louisa Ward Higgin

botham was the daughter of Wm. Ward and Nancy Thompson. She was born at Ward's Cove, Tazewell County, Virginia, on March 12th, 1868. She was married to Wm. E. Higginbotham September 8th, 1881. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints in 1841, by Elder Jedediah M. Grant, and a short time after the opponents of the measure should have two hours in which to present their objections. One member spoke briefly against the clause in relation to disfranchising women, after which Delegate Caine mon with the Saints she was expelled from The same year they came on to Council Bluffs. After remaining there for some time they returned to Virginia to dispose of some property with which to enable them to cross the Rocky Mountaine. On July

3rd. 1862, her husband died, leaving he a widow with four children to provide for. On August 31st, 1864, she arrived in Utah, and settled in Provo Valley. In 1866 she came to Ogden City and has continued to reside here until the day of her de-

She has had seven children-four boys and three girls. Two of the boys and two of the girls are dead. She has 18 grandchildren, and three great grandchildren Her posterity is still increasing and will hand down her name and memory to the latest generation of time. - Ogden Herald. BURGESS,-Thomas Burgess died in Dun-

can's Retreat, Washington County, Utah. December 31st, 1886, of old age and general debility. He was a son of Michael Burgess and Echecca Scott; was born at Marchfield, Gloucestershire, England, June 19th, 1814; embraced the Gospel in the year 1845, and migrated to the Mountains in the year 1854; was called on the southern mission in 1861 there he has labored faithfully for the past 25 years, and was greatly respected by all who knew him .-- ! Cox. Millennial Star, please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, JANUARY 13, 14 and 15.

MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 P. M cial Engagement of the Latest Bus

COMPANY.

A ROMANCE OF THE SOUTH.

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Matinee Prices, 25c. and 50c

Box Office open Wednesday at 10 a. m. WANTED. SITUATION AS NURSE GIRL. AF A ply at
ANDERSON BROTHERS',
Ticket and Sign Writers, Main Street.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One black HORSE, about 6 years of branded non left thigh, left hind f white and white spot in forehead.

If not claimed within ten days, it will sold to the highest bidder.

GEO. W. YOUNG.

Wanship Precinct, Summit Co., Utah,

ESTRAY NOTICE. T HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One yellow MARE, about 12 or 14 years thigh and indescribable brand on left thigh.

If not claimed and taken away within ten days from the date hereof, it will be sold at public auction at the South Bountiful es-tray pound at 2 o'clock, Friday, January

Poundkeeper. South Bountiful, Davis Co., Jan. 10, 1887. No. 12, E. First South Street,

JOHN JOHNSON,

- FOR -BARCAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC Repairs neatly done and warranted.

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FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

Our Surplus Stock and All Our Winter Goods Must Go!

A child can buy as cheap of us as the most accomplished shopper. Our prices throughout the senson having been the lowest in this city, our reductions may not seem as large

as some, but all we ask is to call and be convinced that our reductions are bonn fide. our prices the lowest in this city, goods the most desirable and

OUR TREATMENT THE MOST HONORABLE.

One lot of Silks and Satins at 50 cents per yard; worth double.

One lot of Silks and Satins at 75 cents per yard; worth double.

One lot of All-Silk Two-Toned Brocades at 85 cents per yard; worth the Rielans New Jodes

All our Satin Rhadames, Gros Grains, Satin Rayes, Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Plushes and Velveteens have been marked down to cost, and some below cost—the best bargains ever offered in this city. POLITICORY CALLED UNITE

Special Reductions in Stylish Short Wraps, Jackets and Ulsters; we mention only a few.

Que lot of Bouele Wraps at \$8.50; reduced to \$5.75. One lot of Diagonal Jackets at \$5.00; reduced to \$3.50. One lot of Homespun, Silk-Lines Jackets at \$10; reduced to \$7.50. One let of Seal Plush Coats at \$45.00; reduced to \$37.50. No tter garments have been sold all the past season by our competitors

860.00. One lot of Children's Cloaks at \$6.00; reduced to \$3.00. One hundred Ladies' Jerseys, a bargain, at 50 cents. One hundred in hand and 164 side \$1.00.

One thousand pieces of elegant Embroideries to be sold at prices that ill astonish the ladler." One hundred Combination Dress Patterns of this season's imortation reduced 25 per cent.

One hundred Children's and Boys! Suits and Overcoats at cost. Odds and ends in Curtains, Turkoman's, Bed Sets, Tidies, Table Cloths, Towels, Marsellles Quilts, etc., at half price.

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Forestir est lu-tern wer and we will

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For further information call at
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Call and see them before purchasing

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A FARM OF 117 ACRES, GOOD BRICK
House of 7 rooms and cellar, Brick
Gramery 40x24, 1500 bushels of Grain, 600
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CHINESE DISHES AND SILKS AND
Japanese Goods for Holiday Presents.
Handkerchiefs from 75c, to \$2.00.
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Those who intend making

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He has one of the finest and largest assertments ever displayed in Utah, and has put PRICES DOWN TO THE LOWEST FIGURE, to suit the times.

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In all OUR DEPARTMENTS during the Month of JANUARY.

CLOAKS AND WRAPS Ladies' Misses' and Children, will be offered at ENORMOUS SAURIFICE until the whole stock is closed out.

This Season's Importation of Shawls is also offered at ACTUAL COST! SILKS AND VELVETS. Everything in this Department during this Month Only, AT BARE

COST, and some lines to be Cleared Out at Less Than Cost. IN DRESS GOODS

We Clear Out Handsome Robes at \$12.00 and 15.00, Reduced from \$20.00 and 25:00, and the balance of our stock of Combination Dress Patterns at HALF PRICE. Ladies' Cloths, Tricots, Pin-head Checks and Stripes, Cloth Dress Stuffs at BARE COST.

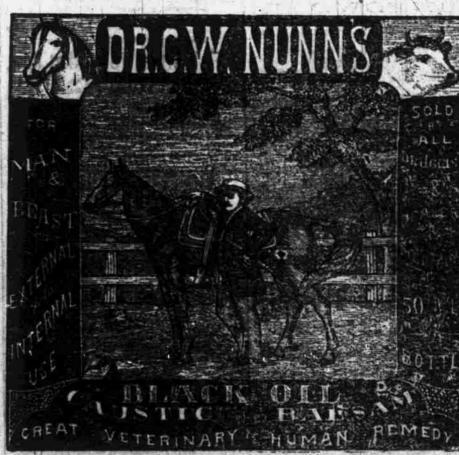
FLANNELS AT COST. We offer to Clear Out, Scarlet Twilled Flannels, White Shakers, Striped Jersey Flannels, Blankets and Comforts, at Actual Cost.

WHITE GOODS.

We are offering Special Bargains in Crochet and Marsailes Quilts.
Towels, Crashes, Napkins, Table Linens, Nottingham Nets and
Curtains.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. We offer to Clear Out about 1000 pieces in this line at New York Cost, to make room for a New Importation, now being manufactured for us. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JERSEYS, of recent importation, at Reduced CORSETS at 50 and 75c., Reduced from 75 and \$1.00.

HOSIERY, three pairs Ladies' Wool Hose for \$1.00; Misses' Wool Hose at 25c., Reduced from 40 and 50c. a pair. Large Stock of Hamburg Embroideries, to be Cleared Out at Low Prices. before the Arrival of a New Importation, now on the way. ORESS TRIMMINGS, consisting of Jet Passementries, Moss, Feather and Galoon Trimmings, and Dress Buttons to be Cleared Out, Regardless of Cost.



WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Five hundred pieces of latest style Jet Passementeries, Astrachan, Fur, Fosther, and Felt Frimmings at cost. They are displayed on our The GREATEST WONDER of the AGE!

Physicians and Proprietary Medicines COMBINED, except the Physicians, who use them in their practice, for all diseases herein mentioned. They act with Extraordinary Efficacy on the Liver, Eidneys and Bowels, and in all Colds. Coughs, Sore Thronts, Croup, Whosping Cough, etc. They never fail to Cure Quick. They Cut the Disease Short. They also prevent Uric Acid from circulating through the system. They are wonderful in their detective labors, arresting and driving through the proper channel all waste and effete matter, thereby preventing disease or germs, sapping away every vital part of the body; they will remove all billious humors, will disseave into powder all Gravel and Stone in the Eladder, making the removal painless. This is the Only Medicine that will prevent Bright's disease afflicting yon—or cure it if you are afflicted. Will permanently cure Cistitis of Bladder, when other medicines have failed. Thousands in Utah can testify what Wonderful Cures this Medicine has made for them. They will cure you and your children. They build up. They restore the equilibrium Every druggist should keep them in stock. People come from all paris and acknowledge their superiority over all other medicines. Dealers that can't sell, bring back—your money refereded. I take my own medicine myself. They are for children, middle age and old age. They keep the powder dry. Don't suffer yourselves; don't let your childeren suffer or your aged parent. I tell you this Medicine will lengthen the life ten years. Read Testimonials. If your druggist does not keep them, ask him to order for you, internal Blue Label, 50cts, each.

Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, Sore Heads, Bad Breasts, Saddle and Collar Scratches in fact, you can't put them wrong on anything that requires heating on Man or Beast. Sold Wholesale or Reinil at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store at Lake City, Digh. Spets, and \$1.00.