DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

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LOOK AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

THE general spirit in which the people who were robbed of the late election accept the situation is one of cheerfulness. This is the result of faith and hope, which pick up the extreme point of view where the natural vision is exhausted, carrying it entirely through the mists of the times to the genial sunshine beyond. There are a few, however, who seem predisposed to look at the dark side of the picture. Those who are imbued with this sombre atmosphere should arouse themselves and emerge from it as soon as possible. This can be done by turning the mind to encouraging probabilities, the basis for which is the grand truth that the Saints are engaged in an indestructible work with an exalted destiny ahead of it.

A careful study of the prophecies of Joseph Smith—a duty incumbent upon every member of the Church—will clearly portray to the mind that they are fulfilled by every new phase that is developed. This fact should not have the effect of lessening the energies of those who believe in his divine mission. It devolves upon them to contend for truth and uphold the principles of genuine liberty until right shall prevail. In the meantime the lessons of experience, the unerring teacher, should be absorbed by the people, that, when the proper time comes, they may effectively lift the standard of freedom and call upon all good men to rally around it and bring order out of national chaos, the haven of anarchy being even now actively at work in high and low places.

Because the enemies of true liberty in this Territory have been enabled to carry out many of their threats heretofore made, some are inclined to believe that others beginning to be uttered from the same quarter will also be consummated. Already, inflated with the apparent success that has attended their schemes, some of the more rabid and loud-mouthed are asserting that the "Mormons must go." Let it be understood, however, that the Saints are here to stay. They do not intend to evacuate under any circumstances. They came here and redeemed this western country from barrenness and sterility and founded a great commonwealth. An attempt may be made to despoil them by wholesale of their heritage, but if so the scheme will stop short of the fulness of its consummation and the tables will then turn with an unexpected suddenness that will change the whole aspect of the situation. There is a line beyond which the despoiler will not be able to step. When it is reached the enemy will confront an insurmountable stone wall.

There are many sensible men training with the opposition who would deplore any attempt to consummate the latest threats, by any process. As to their having the courage to put up an effective protest is, in the light of late developments, an open question. They would, however, have to elect between two alternatives—the displeasure of the zealots or an imminent disaster. In any event the "Mormons" will not leave. If they did this western country would go down, and that is not its destiny, although it may be the theatre of many vicissitudes in the near future.

There may be a meaning in emblems. That instinctively adopted by the People was the anchor, significant of secure fastening in an appropriate harbor. The empty carpet-bag is as plainly emblematic of a condition for travel. While there are many non-"Mormons" who are solid residents, men widely identified with the welfare of this region—good and decent citizens who are a valuable element anywhere, there are many others who are not. Divine Providence, in whose just operations we have an implicit belief, may at no distant day produce a sudden transition of circumstances that will induce the floaters to pick up their satchels and seek other fields. Then shall the sun of freedom and real prosperity burst the clouds and send its light and genial warmth over this intermountain region.

FORT CAMERON.

According to figures that have been laid before the present session of the Legislature, it will cost $103,000 to complete the Territorial Insane Asylum at Provo. When that amount of money is expended upon it, it will accommodate from 40 to 50 more patients than are now in it. But there are about 60 insane patients in the Territory in whose behalf applications have been made for admission to the Asylum. In other words, when this Territory shall have paid out $103,000 more to finish the institution at Provo, it will not accommodate all the patients who are now waiting for its completion.

If these figures are reliable, they are discouraging. That a quarter of a million dollars should be expended on this institution, which when finished is found to be too small to accommodate the insane patients found in a population no greater than that of this Territory, who are under the necessity of becoming a public charge, is disappointing. These are among the reasons why a proposition has been made to and entertained by the present Legislature, looking to the purchase of Fort Cameron by the Territory for use as a refuge for the insane. The fort is situated near Beaver and comprises a number of handsome and expensive buildings, costing originally in the neighborhood of $300,000. Ample water privileges and 160 acres of good land are included in the property, whose present owners offer it for $25,000, less than ten per cent of the first cost of the buildings. The latter are said to be well adapted for the purposes of an insane asylum, and capable of accommodating from 400 to 500 patients.

To establish a branch asylum at Fort Cameron would, of course, necessitate the expense of an additional corps of physicians, nurses, etc.; but this argument is met with the statement that the interest on the money necessary to provide ample accommodations at Provo would almost if not quite pay the extra salaries. There is another argument in favor of the purchase of Fort Cameron, and that is the urgent need which exists for the immediate relief of the insane. Still another is the fact that the property must enhance in value as time passes.

The joint legislative committee charged with the investigation of this subject started for Fort Cameron yesterday, and their return is expected early next week. Their report will be awaited with much interest, in and out of the Assembly.

EDMUNDS' UTAH SCHOOL BILL.

WE have had information to the effect that since the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker law, Senator Edmunds has been appealed to by a carpet-bag element from Utah, to use his influence to have certain additional legislation passed by Congress, designed to still further invade the rights of the majority class of the citizens of this Territory. We have also been informed that this appeal met with a refusal, and that the Vermont Senator replied to it by saying, in effect, that the Gentiles of Utah had had from Congress all the legislation they could reasonably ask, and must fight it out with what they had, so far as he was concerned.

If the above is true, it would seem that the "iceberg of the Senate" has thawed out a little under the blandishments lavished upon him by the agencies of centralization for Utah, and that the frozen rigidity of his former resolve has been superseded by an astonishing pliability, which he shows in yielding to the manipulations of those influences. So far has he forgotten his former self that he has introduced into the Senate a bill designed to become a complete school code for Utah, and to abolish and forestall all local legislation upon the subject of schools. A synopsis of the bill, which was described as "a most elaborate and comprehensive measure," appeared among the press dispatches in our issue of yesterday.

The bare introduction into Congress of this bill is an outrage upon American principles and doctrines. The school stands next to the home, and to take from the people the control of the schools in which their children are educated is closely akin to taking from them the control of the domiciles in which their children are born. When centralization seizes the schools of the people, it can take only one step more, to seize their homes.

Full expressions of the American doctrine upon this subject have been called forth by Senator Blair's bill, which aims to take money from the United States treasury and distribute it among the common schools of the various States, without, in any manner, interfering with the management of the schools. This bill has been denounced by hundreds of newspapers and public men as an outrageous attack upon the right of the people to maintain and manage their own schools, and other social institutions and affairs; and notwithstanding the great amount of good it aims to do in facilitating the education of the children of the masses, it has met with the most determined opposition in Congress and throughout the country on account of its covert attack upon fixed American principles. The Democratic party is solid in its hostility to the famous Blair bill.

But this bill, compared with the Edmunds Utah school bill, is a gnat to a camel. The latter, instead of providing the schools of this Territory with financial aid from the general government, provides for burdens of an oppressive character to be laid upon the people on pretense of their support. The taxation provided for in this bill is immense. There is a three mill Territorial tax, a six mill county tax, and a district tax for school buildings the limit of which is not stated. Probably it has none. The worst feature of the whole measure is the fact that the Territorial and county officers to supervise schools and school affairs are made appointive instead of elective by the people who pay the monies to be disbursed by the minions of centralization.

We do not wish to believe that the Senate will give serious attention to this latest legislative production, fathered by Edmunds, but begotten in Utah. The fact that the Utah Legislature is now maturing a school code, with a view to putting the district schools in the best possible condition, ought to prevent congressional action upon the subject.

TWO OF A KIND.

THERE is a bunch of prickly pears on Judge Blackburn's seat on the bench. They must make his position exceedingly uncomfortable, as they have already almost, if not quite, penetrated his judicial unmentionables. One section of the group of the thorny plant is from Provo, another from Ogden, while a few prickers have been gathered in Salt Lake to make the bouquet complete. The bar of the two first named cities and a portion of that of the capital protest against his confirmation by the Senate.

The ground of the objection is incompetency. In legal parlance, the point is well taken. If the objectors only knew enough they would present to the upper branch of Congress the opinion formulated by His Honor on the General Municipal Election Law. If any member of that august body can make out what the Supreme Court of Utah intended to say by what it did state in that alleged opinion through Judge Blackburn, he will not only show his capability to sit in the Senate, but also to conduct a law office in Philadelphia. It is truly a heterogeneous consumation of extraneous phraseology, and would, we believe, on careful examination, seal the judicial doom of its author.

So far as we know it is only paralleled in point of clearness by the alleged legal argument made today by Mr. Caleb W. West before Judge Pyper, in which the learned gentleman contended that a man's residence in a place is co-eval with his intention to locate in it. Consequently, that a person living in Denver, who conceived an intention in June to reside in Salt Lake was a resident of this city from that time, although he did not reach here till August.

Just let a person apply this theory to the general affairs of life, and then calculate the character of the bolt he makes from the line of the commonest kind of common sense.

Indeed, it looks as if, even upon the basis of qualification, Governor Thomas' recommendation of his predecessor to a post on the Utah Commission was on a par with the one which placed Judge Blackburn in the important office from which the legal fraternity are now seeking to dump him.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

Several Subjects of Local Interest Treated Upon by "Junius."

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1890. (Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)—This is certainly an age of surprises. After the late decision of the United States Supreme Court one may expect anything from a cataclysm to the millennium. Of course that great institution on which is founded the perpetuation and protection of the American Union knew what it was about when it disfranchised a native white Anglo-Saxon American for religious belief. I for one bow to the decision. From it there is no appeal. However, I can't help thinking that it has some strange features about it. And one can't well tell what it is until the full text of the decision is published. There certainly ought to be a difference between belief and practice. A man may believe in the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, and partake of communion after the faiths of the Roman and Greek churches without being guilty of eating human flesh. But after the late decision I am prepared any day to see Pat Lannan disfranchised for cannibalism under the name of religion.

There is something almost as strange occurring now in North Dakota. A bill permitting the establishment of a State lottery in that province is before the legislature. The State senate has passed the bill by a vote of 22 to 8, and it is likely to pass the house by a similar majority. The governor says he will veto the bill; but what avails that? It can be passed over his veto. The advocates of the lottery enterprise, immediately the bill becomes law, are prepared to pay into the State treasury $100,000 in a lump sum, and will pay subsequently $75,000 annually for twenty-five years, and $150,000 annually for twenty-five years more if the law be maintained on the statute books. The charter of the Louisiana State lottery expires in 1895, and fears are entertained that a renewal will not be granted. It is reported that the N. D. Enterprise is engineered by old time lottery men. And this is the climax of our religion, industry and morality—the ace of spades has at last become a revised New Testament.

In Wyoming a bill is before the legislature providing for the taxation of bachelors and unmarried men after passing thirty years of age. The bill is receiving favorable consideration. The annual tax is small, only $2.50 per head per annum. It is not quite clear whether the bill is for revenue or to stimulate an increase in the native population. It can't be for revenue, because the tax is rather low to make an important item in finance. And if for population it is also too low, because $2.50 will not hurt the exchequer of any single man. The poorest can pay it and then snap his finger at the women. In this Territory female suffrage exists. Probably the female vote has something to do with the matter. Commenting on the bill, the Chicago *Tribune* holds that the tax ought to be made equivalent to the support of one woman for each bachelor. It holds that $300 annually for each single man would be just the figure. If a man can be compelled to support one woman, why not compel him to support two.

Here at home in Chicago we have some strange happenings also. In January, 1882, a Mrs. Hogan was killed on the track by a C. R. & Q. train. Her husband sued the railroad for $10,000. After eight long years the case came to a trial last week in this city. The jury rendered a verdict of ONE DOLLAR for the lonely Hogan. The verdict almost paralyzed the judge, and Chicago judges are not easily disturbed. The idea of estimating a woman, a full grown woman in life's prime, the mother of children, and perfect in mind and body, in wind and limb, at one dollar, was monstrous. The judge set the verdict aside, and Hogan will have to remain single for eight years more, waiting for a new trial. The railroad company hopes that Hogan may catch the "grip" and thus will escape damages. Women are cheap in Chicago. They will be sold three for a quarter in a short time!

We have another case on hand which for sublime effrontery and poetic pensiveness has scarcely any parallel in criminal history. A lawyer named Albert S. Cronk was convicted of perjury and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The judge in pronouncing sentence expressed sympathy for Cronk, and entertained the possibility of a doubt as to Cronk's full measure of guilt. On the strength of this Sheriff Matson did not take Cronk immediately to Joliet. Meantime Cronk's friends secured a pardon for him from Governor Fifer. This pardon was addressed to the Warden of Joliet penitentiary. To comply with the law Cronk was taken to Joliet, turned over to the Warden, and by the Warden turned back again to his (Cronk's) friends. The Illinois Legislature allows to every discharged convict $10 in cash and a new suit of decent clothes. Cronk demanded both. He got the money, but the Warden was so astounded at the fellow's gall that he told Cronk to sue for the clothes. Sheriff Matson was thunderstruck, and the sheriff is not easily moved. Mr. Cronk is now an estimable member of the Chicago Bar Association and makes a worthy companion for John F. Beggs and Mr. Beattie.

It will be remembered that during the Cronin trial, one of the most startling episodes which occurred at that time was the attempt to pack the jury. John Graham, a clerk in Lawyer Trude's office, was found to be the head and front of the conspiracy. With him were associated two of Sheriff Matson's bailiffs, but both turned State's evidence. There were three others in the case, and they also turned State's evidence. The idea was to catch Graham, and through him the power behind the throne. Graham has disappeared, leaving his bondsmen to pay $15,000, but also leaving the State's attorney with lots of witnesses but no prisoners. The *Herald* thinks it is a good riddance, since Graham must keep away from Chicago for ever again, whereas, if he got a year or two in the penitentiary he would be back again as active as ever. The sheriff's office is not quite a Clan-na-Gael Camp, though one of his deputies is a member of the executive of that body. But it was shown he did not sanction the murder of Cronin. His name is Mortimer Scanlan. There are several deputies humble members of the Clan-na-Gael. John F. Scanlan is a brother of Morty's, and is looked for the office of special treasury agent here. He is also a Clan-na-Gael man. Governor Fifer has recently appointed Lord G. Brady, another Clan man, to the State Board of Education, so that murder and jury bribing have become fine arts in Illinois.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to hear what travelers from different quarters of the world have to say to Chicago people. Mr. Smith, of Huron, S. D., confirms the reports of suffering and destitution in both the Dakotas. Farmers are in dire straits. They have neither food nor clothing adequate to winter needs in that climate. Their stock are also in poor condition. They have no seed wherewith to carry on agricultural work in the spring, and are depending on the charity of the outside world. Land sharks and money lenders are severely censured. In a measure they are responsible for much of the suffering. They raised the boom which induced thousands to come unprovided to the Dakotas in the first place, and now when destitution exists, they are trying to smother the fact lest it would hurt their own little schemes of speculation and peculation.

Senor Aragon of Costa Rica is here. He tells us that an English company is about to build a transpeninsular railway in his country, right through the Andes. The grant is issued to build from San Jose to Esparta, and when the road is completed the peninsula can be crossed in ten hours. In the near future, the Senor thinks that with the Nicaragua canal and this Atlantic and Pacific railway, Costa Rica will have a sort of Chicago boom. The Senor sent a message of seventeen words to his home and paid $18 for its transmission by cable. He says the Europeans are more energetic in pushing trade and opening communication with the Spanish Americas than are the citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hargraves of Liverpool, a man largely interested in Russian cereals, is here, and tells us that the produce of corn in Russia is not decreasing, but, on the contrary, fast increasing. Russia exports three times more corn at present than she did a few years ago, which fact proves that rural economy in that country is rapidly progressing. Of wheat export from Russia only 2 per cent is in the form of flour, while from the United States it is 36 per cent. The two great rivals of Russia in grain producing are British India and the United States. Russia can produce a "quarter" of wheat 55 cents cheaper than we can, but British India can produce it 66 cents cheaper than Russia.

F. A. Lusk of Wyoming Territory is here on his way home from Washington. He is satisfied that his territory will become a State before the present Congress terminates. He predicts a bright future for Wyoming. She has, he says, coal, copper, oil and soda in abundance, and only needs capital to develop her natural resources. These she can't get in her Territorial position. She has wealth, population and all the requisites for Statehood he says.

In today's Chicago *Tribune* there is a long letter from Salt Lake purporting to come from an accredited correspondent of the paper. It is probable that this correspondent may be a Chicago man. He says he knew Captain Bonfield here, and then proceeds to describe the Chicago anarchist exterminator in a sort of snide Bill Nye style. Usually the Chicago *Tribune* gets its Salt Lake correspondence from one of Pat Lannan's hired men, or from the husband of Pat's business partner. It is possible that the *Tribune* sent a Chicago man specially to Salt Lake this time. If so, of course he remembers Captain Bonfield and the memorable Haymarket riots of 1886. There is now the statue of a policeman erected on the Haymarket, to commemorate the work of Bonfield, and erected, too, by funds collected through this same Chicago *Tribune*. So that Salt Lake scribe had better go slow. He remembers how he crouched behind Bonfield when the bullets were flying around. Like Bob Acres in "The Rivals" he is fighting Bob out in Salt Lake, but in Chicago he gets under Sir Lucius O'Trigger's coat tails. What is written in the columns of the Chicago *Tribune* alone, in praise of Bonfield's valor, energy and bravery would make a large volume. What Bonfield will do with the anarchists of Salt Lake remains yet to be known. And they are as much anarchists as Parsons, Spies and Ling.

JUNIUS.

Human Sacrifice in Africa.

The victim is placed on a block of wood, with his legs stretched out stiff in front of him. Beside each ankle a small stake is driven firmly into the ground, the same at the knees and at the sides running up under the arm-pits. These are then firmly bound together by cords, securing the body rigidly in its position. His head is then placed in a kind of cage formed by a ring of cane fastened around the neck with numerous strings attached to it which are drawn up over the head and tied together in a loop. A plant young sapling is now stuck in the ground about twelve feet from the victim and bent over toward him until the extreme end is caught in the loop, and all the strings around the ring are drawn taut and the neck stretched stiff by the strain.

The executioner then makes his appearance, escorted by the young men and women of the village, each holding over him a palm leaf, forming a kind of canopy. On reaching the victim they fall back and leave him there alone. He wears a cap formed of large black cocks' tails; his face is blackened with charcoal down to the neck; his haggis and arms are also blackened up to the elbows, and the same with his legs down to the knees. Around his loins he wears several wild cat skins. Standing in front of his victim, he makes at first two or three feints with his knife, to get a proper swing. Then, deliberately bending down and taking a piece of chalk, put there for the purpose, he draws a thin line around the neck, and putting a little fine sand on his hand so as to get a good grip, with one quick blow with his knife, severs the head from the trunk. Until just before the execution the whole village is wild in expectation of the event. Groups of dancers are to be seen, drummers at work, and every kind of musical instrument to add to the tumult. The head, after being severed, is jerked up in the air by the released tension of the pole.

Then, upon the sight of the blood, their vilest and most inhuman passions are aroused. They act like wild beasts, clutch at the head, smear each other in the face with the blood, and a general scrimmage always ensues, resulting, more often than not, fatally.—*Scribner.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 5

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. 5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Eliza Johnson, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the Estate of Eliza Johnson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Richard Brimley, at his residence, 341 West Eighth South Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory. Dated January 6th, 1890.

RICHARD BRIMLEY,
CHARLES ABBOTT,
Executors of the Estate of Eliza Johnson, deceased. 6sw 5w

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Arrest of a Thief in St. Paul's Church, New York, This Morning.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Fatal Landslide in Oregon.—Locomotive Boiler Explosion: Several Killed.

By Telegraph to the News.

A Church Robber Caught.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Officers have just arrested a man robbing St. Paul's church. Another man escaped. The thief had a pile of lace curtains and altar fixtures, for the return of which a big reward would be offered, packed up to take away. Some had been taken out into the graveyard. The officer, on discovering the thieves, summoned help. A cordon of officers surrounded the place. The man was then captured. He resisted and was severely treated by the police, his clothes being nearly torn from him. Man and plunder were taken to the police-station. The church is a historic old place, where Washington worshipped, and the articles which the thieves tried to take were worth an intrinsically untold sum.

Deep Water Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate committee on commerce today further considered the bill to make a deep water harbor at Galveston, and decided to take a vote upon the measure at the next meeting.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate joint resolution was passed unanimously, congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on the adoption of a republican form of government.

The consideration of the code of rules was then proceeded with.

Moussa Bey Imprisoned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—At the request of Hanich, American minister, the Porte has imprisoned in his palace Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief, charged with robbery and outraging christians in America.

The American Bar Association.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A subcommittee of the Senate and House committee on judiciary gave a hearing to the committee of the American Bar Association today upon the bill intended to give relief to the Supreme Court and facilitate the administration of justice. The bar committee argued in favor of the establishment of an intermediate appellate court.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The boiler of a locomotive attached to a passenger train on the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad, exploded this morning at Douglas station. It is reported that several were killed and a number injured.

Later—It is now said five are killed, and fifteen injured, all Italians and Hungarians unloading the construction train.

The officials of the road say that only one was killed and two injured.

Wm. Ludwig, the engineer, has died from his wounds.

Matricide.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 13.—Thomas Bryant, aged 18, shot and killed his mother yesterday. He was endeavoring to steal her savings, $500. She discovered him in the act, and tried to prevent it. The matricide was arrested.

A Corvette Ashore.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 13.—The British corvette *Conquest* is ashore on the island of Pemba, thirty miles north of here, in a dangerous position. The *Conquest* is a steel and iron vessel cased with wood, and mounts four guns.

The "Times" and the Parnellites.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The report of Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the *Times* against the Parnellite members of the House of Commons, was laid upon the table in the House today by the Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for home affairs.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The southern half of the great wholesale block owned by J. V. Farwell & Co. was gutted by fire this morning. The occupants were Taylor Bros., hats; Wolf Bros., clothing. Loss half a million. The property was insured. Farwell's great dry goods stock was saved by a fire wall. One fireman was badly hurt.

They Are Here.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Feb. 13.—Three of Montana's democratic senators are in this city.

A Fatal Landslide.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Feb. 13.—Advices from Eugene, Oregon, report a landslide on the mountain above the Siuslaw river, which buried the residence of S. F. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews and two children were killed. Mr. Andrews and the boy were thrown into the river and floated away at night on the *debris*.

Parnell's Address Amendment.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In his amendment to the address in response to the speech from the throne, Parnell makes a distinct and explicit re-statement of Irish grievances, and demands the repeal of the coercion act. This will be debated Monday.

The report occupies 162 pages. Each member of the House against whom the charges were made will be treated separately. The judges find that the speeches made by the Parnellites were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England, and that the speeches of others, in view of the state of the country, were calculated to foment crime, as the speakers must know.

The Duty on American Corn.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 12.—In Parliament yesterday Laurier, leader of the opposition, introduced a measure in favor of the abolition of the duty on American corn imported into Canada for use by distillers. The Government, after a vigorous debate, defeated it by a majority of 35.

Musical Festival.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The twenty-sixth Bunde-sangerfest opened tonight. The immense hall was crowded with a fashionable audience, a great number of which were from other States. Fully 1500 voices were in the chorus, and the effect was grand. The orchestra consisted of fifty pieces, under the direction of Prof. Bach. The first concert was a thorough success, and gave promise that the succeeding ones will be even greater triumphs.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 13, Noon.

Bar Silver	99½	Marquisites	99¾
Money	5@6	Transcontinental	19¾
Exchange	83	Pacific Mail	38¾
Pacific Ds	98	Rock Island	99¾
Central Pacific	33	St. L. & S. F.	16¼
Burlington	76¾	St. Paul & Omaha	32¾
Rio Grande	16	Texas Pacific	7¾
Northern Pacific	21¼	Union Pacific	69
Preferred	76¼	Fargo Express	41¾
Northwestern	93	Western Union	84¾
York Central	93¾		

Stocks dull, steady to firm; money easy.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1:35 p. m., Feb. 13, close.

Wheat—Lower; May, 81¾; July, 78¾.
Corn—Easy; Feb., 34¾; May, 36¼.
Oats—Easy; Feb., 26¼; May, 28¾.
Barley—No trading.
Pork—Steady; Feb., 9.20; May, 10.
Lard—Steady; Feb. 5.80; May, 5.92.

TO-DAY

is the OPENING of the

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

GRAND ANNUAL

Unquestionably the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered!

First Come, First Served!

50 The Newest Designs & Richest Quality of Paris Dress Patterns Regular Price $30.00; Our Price $12.15.

50 Paris Dress Patterns, Regular Price, $27.50; Our Price, $11.75.
1 Lot Paris Embroidered Suits," " 7.50; " " 4.50.
1 Lot of Armure Brocade Silks, in Beautiful Shades, 37½c. Reduced from 75c.
1 Lot Latest Novelty Louisiana's Striped Surah Silks, $ .75 worth $1.25
1 Lot Striped Surah, - - - - .65 " .95
1 Lot Black Armure Silk, - - - - .95 " 1.40
1 Lot Black Armure Silk, - - - - 1.20 " 1.50
1 Lot Gros Grain Silk, - - - - 1.15 " 1.50
1 Lot Gros Grain Silk, - - - - .95 " 1.25
1 Lot Silk Luxor Raye, - - - - 1.45 " 2.00
1 Lot Silk Luxor Raye, - - - - 1.20 " 1.50

Odds and Ends in Silk Remnants at Half Price.

Our Cloaks and all Winter Goods at less than Cost

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

Many Other Bargains will make it the Most Attractive bona fide Sale ever offered in this City.

Come and be Convinced! *One Price to All!*

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Manufacturers of All Kinds of

COMBINATION FENCE.

Materials Furnished on Short Notice!

YARD and FACTORY, Cor. Eighth South and State Road
UP-TOWN OFFICE, The Burton-Gardner Co. Bl'ding
SALT LAKE CITY. TELEPHONE 24

Clearance.:.Sale!

Wrapping Paper At Less than COST.

To get rid of a Surplus in certain lines of Wrapping Paper, we have decided to sell

75,000 to 100,000 lbs.

—OF—

Light and Heavy Brown and Hardware Paper

For Cash, at Less than Cost.

Call at Deseret News Office, See Samples and Satisfy yourselves as to the Value. NO SUCH BARGAINS IN PAPER EVER OFFRED IN UTAH BEFORE.

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

Z. C. M. I.

—IS OFFERING—

A SPLENDID LINE

—OF—

ALL WOOL CASHMERES

IN ALL COLORS,

At 40c. per Yard.

SPRING GOODS

ARE ARRIVING DAILY AND OUR STOCKS THIS SEASON ARE THE

Handsomest Ever Brought to Salt Lake!

—SEE OUR—

SUPERB -:- COMBINATION -:- SUITS

In All the Newest Styles and at

LOWEST PRICES!

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

No Flies on the Fair

NEW DEPARTURE.

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY

99c. DAYS.

On those Days will Offer a Variety of Useful Goods at 99c.; worth $1.25 and $1.50.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

Will be Special Bargains at

25c.

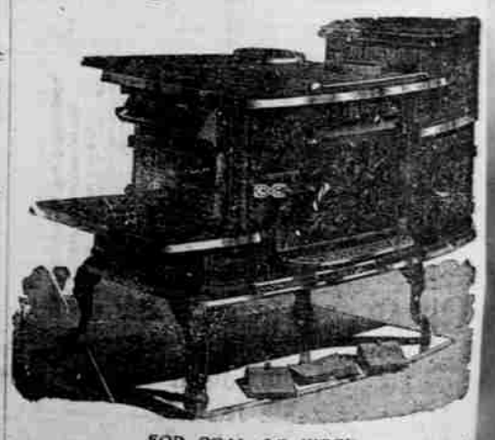
SATURDAY, Bargains at

10c.

LADIES, Call and Inspect Goods offered at such LOW PRICES, and on those Days ONLY.

13 w. First South St., STEELE & CO.

"Early Breakfast"



FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Above cut represents our "EARLY BREAKFAST" with Six Holes and Portable Enameled Copper Reservoir,

Heavier than the Heaviest. Better than the Best.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOVE OF THE AGE. FAULTLESS IN EVERY RESPECT.

The Utah Stove & Hardware Co., 39 & 41 E. First South St.