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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CHICAGO TRADE.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE.

Report of the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, 25.—In his annual report, Attorney-General Brewster suggests that all accounts of chief supervisors of elections be taxed in open court under the inspection and examination of the district attorney and his sworn assistant, and they must then be forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction, if deemed advisable and necessary. These election laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution is a prime necessity: Their abuse, on the other hand, is a great public wrong to be guarded against by appropriate legislation. The Attorney-General directs the attention of Congress to the want of proper legislation for criminal cases. In preparing indictments, he says, for offenses against the United States, it is found necessary to follow the common law forms of the last century, with all their technicalities, verbosity, descriptions, repetitions and precise statements formerly required, whereby that which should be a simple and concisely-written accusation, becomes a lengthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations wholly unintelligible to the defendant, who is called upon to answer, or to the jury selected to try the case. To reduce the pleadings to a plain and comprehensive statement of facts would serve equally to the advantage of the government and to defendant, and there is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law which makes its charges of crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime and prescribing its punishment, or so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury. When it is necessary to describe or make averment to any written or printed instrument, as the law now stands, such instrument must be copied into an indictment with a literal exactness equal to a photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost indiscernible among the lines and flourishes, created by the skill of the engraver or penman, would be a fatal defect that might enable the guilty man to escape punishment. The Attorney General points out the evils of omissions and defects in the present law in cases of murder, manslaughter, larceny, demurrer, motions to quash, challenge, etc, and submits the draft of a bill designated to afford a remedy. In connection with the subject of jury duty he says: "It is the belief and common report that the business of 'jury fixing' flourishes to an alarming extent in this district. It is ascertained that men live and support their families, and even become rich, in the practice of this nefarious profession. As the jury system now exists, that unscrupulous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in the debauching of juries in the district should occasion no surprise. With but twenty-six jurors such as usually serve, an active 'jury fixer' would become acquainted with at least two or three of them in a few hours, and that would give him a strong beginning in his efforts to thwart justice. With but twenty-six jurors serving for three months, it would not require one-third of that time for a combined force of 'jury fixers' to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, association, characters and business of each juror, and the influences, if any that could be used to reach him and bring him within their power. Then, again, what is there to prevent one or more well dressed and apparently respectable-looking rogues placing themselves in the way of the marshal or his deputies to be brought into court as talesmen and serving upon juries to acquit their friends or confederates?

The Attorney General recommends that the jurisdiction of the U. S. Circuit and District courts for the judicial district of Maryland be extended for the purpose of securing trial in such courts, and before juries drawn from the entire State of Maryland, of cases involving crimes committed in the District of Columbia against the United States. The National Treasury, he says, is the great centre of allurement and temptation. Inroads are made upon it through all the avenues by which it can be approached. All plans to defraud the government, no matter where contrived, are mostly consummated in Washington, and when the guilty parties are arrested, their trial must of necessity take place before a jury drawn in this district. The arrest of one set of defendants brings to them the sympathy and active aid of all others engaged in similar schemes. If the defendants are wealthy, as is often the case, by the liberal expenditure of money they secure the acquaintance and friendship of prominent men who are of social disposition and whose open and public association and companionship with defendants is not without its helpful effect. When the case is called for trial the government stands alone, and opposed by many disadvantages, while the defendants, aided not only by their wealth and the encouragement and influence of their friends, but by a certain feeling of indifference which seems to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to depart from the court room triumphing in their acquittal, escaping punishment and scandalizing the administration of justice. Such has been the case before, and such will occur again, so long as the National Treasury is confided solely to the protection of local juries.

The Attorney General renews his recommendations that the system of paying U. S. Marshals be changed from "fees" to "salaries," and that additional legislation be had to protect the executive and civil officers of the government in performing their duties and against outrages committed upon them because they have faithfully performed them.

Attention is called to the fact that the Legislature of Utah refuses to appropriate funds for the execution of the Territorial laws under Congressional legislation. If this legislation is to be maintained, he says, a special appropriation must be made annually to meet the demands of justice.

The Western Union.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1884.

To the Public: Now, since the Presidential election is settled and the excitement incident to a close political contest has abated, it is proper to show most conclusively the utter groundlessness of all the charges against the Western Union Telegraph Company of partiality in reporting or withholding the election returns of the State of New York. I deny, in the most emphatic manner, that the Western Union Company delayed, altered, or withheld the election returns of this State, or any other State, or tampered with them in any way. It had nothing whatever to do with the returns of the State of New York, except to transmit them over its own lines as prepared by the Associated Press. All the compiling was done in its office, by its own agents, and all bulletins were prepared by it, and copies were simply delivered to Mr. Somerville, superintendent of the newspaper service, for general distribution to the public. This company had nothing to do with making up the bulletins, nor did any officer or agent, or other person connected with or interested in this company, except the operators who transmitted the returns, have access to or see any of them till the bulletins had been made up therefrom in the Associated Press office and handed to us for public distribution, and I have no reason to believe that the agents of the Associated Press acted otherwise than in any other important matter. Ordinarily many of our officers are not kept open for business after 8 o'clock, p. m. To assist in meeting the extraordinary expense of the extra employment of several thousand night operators, we have had, for many years, arrangements with the press associations, giving us the privilege of selling bulletins to political and social clubs and other subscribing customers. We simply took the Associated Press bulletins as that association had made them up, and delivered them, as heretofore, to customers who had subscribed for them—nothing more.

The charge that returns were purposely withheld, or that there was unusual delay in reporting them, is entirely false. Instead of such delay, there was extraordinary promptness. Never before have reports from so many election districts been received within so short a time. Within 48 hours after the count of ballots begun, returns were received from 98 per cent. of the 3,000 election districts in the State. Although the night of the election was stormy, and there was some trouble in working the wires, no delay occurred in any reports handed to our offices outside the city of New York, and within the city the telegraph service was as nearly perfect as it was possible to make it, and the only trouble was with some of the short wires hastily erected for temporary use. It is here to be noted, that thereafter the majorities reported from the most populous, and therefore the most accessible counties, have been so decisive that the popular mind had been set at rest respecting the result of the election on the first night, and there being no hope or fear of a change in the general result, subsequent returns, more or less tardy, have straggled in, unheeded. In two instances in this State I have been informed that the county canvassers, who met one week after the election this year had to adjourn over because the county clerks had up to that time been unable to get the vote of their counties.

The only other returns complained of were those of Indiana, where, at the request of the political committees and the press, in the absence of any agent of the Associated Press, the reports, coming through from any source, were sent out by our superintendent, Mr. J. F. Wallack, who used every effort to obtain all the returns as speedily as possible. I consider the demand for an investigation of that service, made by the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and also by Mr. Wallack himself, reasonable and proper, and I have asked the chairman of the Indiana democratic State committee, to take part in the investigation or to name a representative to do so. The management of this company, in its business relation to the public, is strictly non-political and non-partisan. Its employes represent every shade of political opinion, and are in the company's service solely by virtue of their proficiency as telegraphers. What their individual political opinions are has never been in any case called into question, nor have their votes ever been canvassed or ascertained; but of those with whom I personally come in contact, I know that there are quite as many democrats as republicans. It is, therefore, manifestly absurd to charge that the service of the company could be converted into a party machine, or could in any way distort or stifle the facts, when such an attempted conspiracy could only have been made by the aid of a large number of members of the political party which it was designed to injure.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

Preparation for Congressional Work.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The House committee on appropriations met to-day at the Capitol to map out their work for next session. Chairman Randall and Ellis, Townsend, Follet and Ryan were present, and Keifer Hollman and Forney were represented by others. The estimates for the six annual bills, namely, postoffice, Indian, consular and diplomatic, army, navy and military academy, were placed in the hands of sub-committees, and it is expected that one or more of these measures will be in readiness for consideration by the whole committee when the session begins on Monday.

The subdivision of the committee, as agreed upon to-day, is as follows: Legislative, executive and judicial bill—Holman, Hancock and Cannon; sundry civil—Randall, Forney and Ryan; army—Forney, Townsend and Keifer; navy—Hutchins, Randall and Long; postoffice—Townsend, Holman and Horr; Indian—Ellis, Holman and Ryan; consular and diplomatic—Burns, Townsend and Washburne; military academy—Keifer, Forney and Ellis; District of Columbia—Randall, Burnes and long; fortifications—Horr, Ellis and Hancock.

Randall will have a conference with the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow on the subject of navy appropriations for the final six months of the current fiscal year. It is thought probable that last year's appropriations will be continued for that period, as was done last session for six months from July 1st, and that thus the question of making an appropriation for the proposed new cruisers, on which the two houses came to a deadlock last session, will be left for the next Congress. Randall, however, would not express any opinion on that subject, or as to any part of the policy of the committee, remarking simply that he did not yet know what would be done.

That Terrible Disease in Virginia.

Lynchburg, 25. — The following is from a well-known preacher in southwest Virginia: The latest advices concerning the epidemic in Wise, Lee, Dickson and Buchanan counties are heartrending. On Guesle river, Wise county, within a radius of four miles, are thirty cases of the disease. In one instance the father, mother and six children died. Many persons die for want of attention. Business is suspended, all being concerned with the sick and dying. Six persons were buried in one graveyard on one day. The disease is assuming a milder form in some localities. Not less that 175 of the best citizens of Wise county alone have died. During the last few days the disease has made its appearance in Lee county, and several deaths have occurred. More worthy people never called more loudly for relief than these. They need nurses, medicines, and a committee of intelligent physicians to diagnose the disease and stop its terrible march.

Colored Men's Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., 25.—There was a mass meeting of colored citizens here to-night to consider the effect of the change of administration on the colored people in the South. By request Senator Colquitt spoke. He said the two races would now be brought nearer together, and would understand each other better than ever before. He assured the colored men that their rights would be guarded as zealously by the democratic State and national administrations as if they were white. Letters were read from Gen. McDaniel and Senator Brown, and speeches were also made by H. H. Tucker and Mayor Goodwin. Governor Cleveland's recent utterance, assuring the negroes that every right they possessed should be protected by his administration, was read and received with cheers by the colored men.

The Fourth Transcontinental Railway Line.

PORTLAND, 25.—The *Oregonian's* Huntington, Oregon, special says: At 3.30 this afternoon the formal ceremony of connecting the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's system of roads with the Oregon Short Line took place here, thus completing the fourth transcontinental line. The last spike was driven by officials of the Oregon Railway and Navigation and Union Pacific roads. Immediately following the ceremony, a special train of the Oregon road ran down to the Idaho line, crossing Snake river bridge. The new line the entire distance from Omaha to Portland, Oregon, is in complete readiness for traffic. Through freight will be received to-morrow at both ends. The track is pronounced by experts to be the finest west of the Missouri river.

U. P. Suit.

WASHINGTON, 25.—In the Court of Claims to-day Judge Jeremiah Wilson began his argument in the case of the Government vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company. Judge Dillon of New York is counsel for the company. It has been agreed that the questions to be argued shall be what constitute the net earnings of the main line of the road under the Thurman act, and what is a fair compensation for the Government to pay the company for the transportation of mails. Counsel for the railroad company are of the opinion that trial of the case will occupy two or three weeks.

FOREIGN.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

QUARANTINED.

BANQUETTING STANLEY IN BERLIN.

THE SOUDAN — THE CANNIBAL CASE, ETC.

The War on China.

LONDON, 25.—The *Times'* Shanghai special says: The action of the French has driven China to reopen the Tonquin question, and it is asserted that she will ask for English mediation.

The secretaries of Prince Li assert that they saw Capt. Fournier, who negotiated the Tientsin treaty for France, make erasures in the treaty.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the British minister to China is inactive, and that the breach is widening between China and France.

Bung Li Yamen is calmly confident of China's powers, and has decided to reject Capt. Fournier's May convention as a basis for negotiations. It will reopen the whole question.

London, 26.—Waddington, the French ambassador to England, and Marquis Tseng, are conducting negotiations, through Granville, British Foreign Secretary, which give some promise of a settlement of the dispute between France and China. The main points of agreement which would be satisfactory to China and France are known to both diplomats. These indicate that both countries must make large concessions. China repudiates all responsibility for the Lang Son affair, but will make honorable concessions to France to secure a peaceful settlement. England will be satisfied if she can be the means of restoring the former concord between France and China.

Quarantined.

BUENOS AYRES, 25, via Galveston.—The Italian minister handed the government a note of protest against its refusal to allow the *Perseo* to enter port, stating that not only the interests of the country but principles of humanity were seriously compromised by refusing admittance to so many immigrants. The government replied, declaring it was impossible to allow the steamer to anchor, the public health being before everything else. The government also states that they are disposed to proceed in like manner with all ships whose early arrival may be announced. The papers state that two bodies and several mattresses were found off Punta-In-Tio. They are supposed to be from the steamer *Matteo Bruno*. The papers criticize the action of the Italian minister.

Banquet to Stanley and Others.

BERLIN, 26.—The Geographical and Anthropological societies gave a banquet to-night at the Raiserhof to Stanley and other experts attending the Congo conference. There were present 275 persons. Professor Bayrich proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany. Count Negri, Italian Ambassador to England and Italian delegate to the Congo conferrace, delivered a speech in German, in which he eulogized the efforts of Germany to advance science. Referring to Baron Von Humbolds and Henri Ritter, Count Negri said he would tell his countrymen that German dash and daring were clearing the way for the Italian muse. Count Coello of Spain, proposed a toast to Stanley and Bastian. Stanley, replying told the story of his travels in Africa and said the welfare of Africa depended solely upon Christianity and civilization. Verschow proposed the health of Montegazza, delegate from Italy, who, in reply, proposed the "Alliance of Politics and Science."

The Cannibalism Case.

LONDON, 25.—The case of Captain Dudley and mate, of the wrecked yacht *Mignonette*, who were tried for murder, November 6th, for having killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive, and against whom a verdict in accordance with these facts was found, will be heard on appeal by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and three other judges, December 4th. The question as to whether murder was committed will then be determined.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Berlin Museum has purchased Durer's portrait of Jerome Hebschuler, from the Hebzchuler family, for $250,000.

The Colorado and Utah Pool Associations spent yesterday in detail work, making some unimportant revisions of passenger rates, and adjourned.

The *Evenement* of Paris in an editorial article says that among the first acts that President Cleveland should propose to the American Congress is the abolition of import duties upon pictures.

Montgomery, Ala., 25.—The Legislature to-day selected James L. Pugh to be United States Senator. He received a unanimous vote in the House and all but one in the Senate.

Walla Walla, W. T., 25.—The mysterious disappearance of Herbert Clark, the Moscow, Idaho, bank cashier, is solved. A deficiency of $10,000 to $12,000 has been discovered in his accounts The defalcation will not affect the stability of the bank.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., 25.—The *Record* has private intelligence this evening to the effect that a combination has ordered suspension of work in all the mines in the anthracite region on Thanksgiving Day, and for the first six days of December.

San Francisco, 25.—The *City of Tokio*, which arrived yesterday, brought fifty-six cases of exhibits for the World's Fair at New Orleans. Commissioner Knopfler and two Chinese accompanying them. Forty-six other cases were sent from Shanghai direct to New Orleans by steamer.

Baltimore, 25.—The regular daily secret session of the Plenary Council was held to-day with a full attendance of members. Reports of committees are now nearly all in and the remainder of the time appointed for the sitting of the Council will be occupied in discussing the decrees. As the business draws towards a close there is even a greater reticence on the part of members.

No Lock Burglar-Proof.

"Locks? Locks won't keep burglars out. Why, I can open any kind of a lock that has ever been invented without key or combination," said a Washington locksmith. "That is, I open safes when the locks are out of order or the combinations lost. Sometimes a man will oil the locks of his safe, but it gets gumbed up so that the tumblers won't work and he can't get it open. Some men are forgetful and lose their combinations. Safes are sold at sheriff's sales sometimes, and the owner, being mad, won't give up the combinations. When anything of that kind happens they send for me.

If the lock is broken so that it won't work I drill a little hole alongside the dial and pick the lock with a small bit of wire. If the lock is all right only the combination is lost. I go to work to find it, and don't deface the safe at all. It takes me from three seconds to six hours to open a safe, according to the kind and method I employ."

"But how can you find the combination? Does it not take a long time?"

"By testing. As to time it depends upon circumstances. If I knew the man who set the combination, I can find it in a very few minutes. If I don't it takes longer. You see, I study the character of the man. Safe openers are dangerous in a community. They keep an eye on me all the time. I have them trying my doors all hours of the night and there's generally one somewhere round."

"Could you open a burgular-proof time lock?"

"I can open the best lock that was ever made in five or six hours. These little office safes I wouldn't put that much time on. They don't pay enough. I just take a hammer and break the knob off and get into the safe in about thirty seconds."

"What do you get for opening a safe?"

"For a little three-second safe I get $10. For large safes such as they have in banks and brokers' offices, and where they don't want the lock injured I get $250."

"Could you open the great safe in the United States Treasury?"

"Easily. I could get rid of the time lock and everything in six or seven hours and would not make any particular fuss about it, either. No safe was ever made but it had some weak point known to the maker, so he could get into it in case the lock should refuse to respond. If there wasn't, they would have to break the concern all to pieces if the lock broke. Now, I know where to find these places. I can strike within a quarter of an inch of it every time. It is generally covered over by a thin sheet of boiler iron, and by cutting away a block three or four inches which is easily done, I could drill into the best safe that has ever been made. It would not be any trouble for burglars to get into the treasury safe, if they understood locks as I do.—*Washington Star.*

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

How to detect disease and the cause, and how to cure after all other remedies have failed. All can have positive proof, free of charge, by calling on

DR. WM. JONES,

ELECTROPATHIST,

Three quarters of a block west of the north-west corner of Temple Block,

where he will examine by his late science and tell the afflicted how they have felt for years, before they tell him. He then will show how he cures and why others have failed. The worst crippled with Rheumatism by his treatment in fifteen minutes can have better use of their limbs, and those with other diseases they have had for years can have the cause detected and be speedily and permanently cured. Any who doubt this, please bear in mind that they can have positive proof, free of charge. All are cordially invited to call and investigate.

I, my wife, son, and others I know, who have been treated by Dr. Jones and cured of diseases of years standing, thought to be incurable, causes me to know to a certainty that Dr. Jones has a new and superior science to detect the cause of poor health and cure the sick. HENRY GROW,
Superintendent and Architect.

After the best of medical treatments had failed to prevent Scitaic Rheumatism from drawing my hip out of joint, and limb being paralyzed and withered to half its natural size and I still had the worst of rheumatic pains, Dr. Jones has cured me of them, and my limb is now about its natural size and my health is generally improved. H. E. GROW.

Bishop Pollard, Phillip Pugsley, Joseph Matthews, and many others now in the city have been greatly benefitted by DR. JONES.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

HENRY WAGNER,

SALT LAKE CITY,

CALIFORNIA BREWERY

LAGER BEER ALE and PORTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Second South Street, Three Doors East from Main Street.

d141

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Swift, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of William Swift, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators at the residence of John Walsh, 525 11th East Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Nov. 11, 1884.

JOHN WALSH,
SARAH SWIFT,
Administrator of the Estate of William Swift, deceased.

S. W. Darke, Attorney for Estate.

Special Notice to Tax Payers.

ALL PERSONS OWING TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes, are hereby notified that all of said taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October become delinquent, and it will be the duty of the Collector to proceed immediately thereafter to collect the same as by law required. Extract from Section 13, Chapter VIII, Laws of Utah, 1878:

"If any person neglect or refuse to pay his taxes on or before the 31st day of October in the year the taxes are assessed, it shall be the duty of the Collector to levy upon enough personal taxable property of the tax-payer to pay the taxes and costs, and proceed to sell the same," etc.

N. V. JONES,
Collector for Salt Lake County.

Office, No. 3, County Court House.
Salt Lake City, October 20th, 1884. dtf

F. J. MAY,

Wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has OPENED the

UNION MARKET,

50 MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Hooper & Eldredge Block.

Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

All kinds of SAUSAGE a Specialty

Call and see him. dtm

A. L. WILLIAMS,

AGENT FOR

Pleasant Valley Coal,

OFFICE:

145 S. MAIN ST., next to Barratt Bros', Furniture Store.

YARD (Temporary):

Just North of Utah Central Railway Depot.

GUARANTEES, GOOD, CLEAN SCREENED COAL.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

COHN BROS.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR LARGE STOCK OF

CLOAKS AND WRAPS

CONSISTING OF

Brocade, Velvet, Plush and all the Leading Novelties new this Season in Cloaks, Dolmans, Sacques, Newmarkets and Russian Circulars. Also a complete assortment of

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PLUSH SACQUES.

HAVELOCKS and NEWMARKETS, the Largest Stock we ever carried in this Line Latest Styles, Fine Goods, Lowest Prices.

DON'T BUY WITHOUT SEEING OUR SUPERB STOCK.

Particular attention is invited to our Magnificent

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS!

As usual we are showing many novelties in this Line. Plain and striped Bison Cloths, French Plaids, Armures, Cordscrews, Cheviots, and a Full Line of French Tricots, Ladies' Cloths for Tailor-made Suits We have Fifteen Distinct Qualities of Black Cashmeres and Twenty-five Different Styles and Qualities of BLACK GOODS.

We are Showing the Largest Stock of SILK VELVETS in Town,

In all shades, and in Black, at Extremely Low Prices.

OUR SILK STOCK IS ALWAYS THE LARGEST

And Best Assorted in town.

VELVETEENS A SPECIALTY.

Trimmings, Buttons and Laces.

As usual leads in assortment, quality and at the lowest prices.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

This stock is very large and contains everything required.

Merino Underwear and Hosiery.

Great attention has been paid to these Departments. The variety is much larger than ever. Anything that is needed for Ladies, Misses and Children can be found without end.

Housekeeping Goods.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, Curtains and Curtain Nets, Quilts, and everything required for house-keeping use, have just been opened. All new and fresh.

OUR PRICES ARE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE THIS SEASON.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

DAVID JAMES & CO.,

Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam

FITTERS.

ARE PREPARED TO DO

Plumbing, Gas Fitting and Steam Heating Tinning, Roofing, Guttering, Etc.,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ON SHORT NOTICE.

City Water Pipes and Fixtures put in on Reasonable Terms

Call and Examine our Stock of Plumbing Supplies, Gas Fixtures, Water Filters, Etc.

No. 67 MAIN STREET.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION AT OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.

Spencer Clawson

Wholesale

DRY GOODS

SALT LAKE CITY.

(HOOPER & ELDREDGE BUILDING)

STUDEBAKER'S

Leading Styles of Carriages.

"A GRADE" BUGGIES,
"B GRADE" "
"GOLD BASIS" "

T Carts, Phætons,

CLEVELAND'S OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES

AND

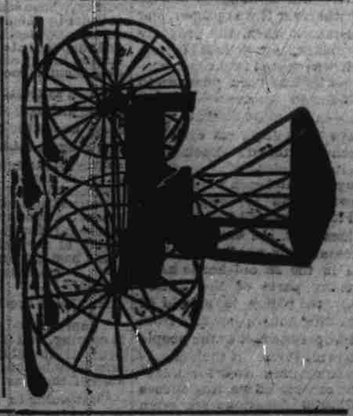
OPEN SPRING WAGONS

AT

$100, $125, $150, $175
$200, $250, $300, $350.

AND

FARM WAGONS.



F. W. MADSEN, M. E. CUMMINGS, J. E. WINDER, JR.

REMEMBER THE EARLY BREAKFAST STOVE

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

F. W. MADSEN & CO., 68 Main Street, Salt Lake City.