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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, May 13, 1887.

WHAT AN APOLOGIST!

SOME time since the chief organ of the political conspirators, in its rage caused by the refusal of the Utah Commission to permit a committee of "political authorities" to usurp their office and perform their functions, made use of a characteristic expression. It asserted that the committee had "infinitely more at stake" in the matter in controversy than the commission.

We took occasion to state that the latter had their honor, their oaths of office and their duty, while the stake of the committee was the seizure of the reins of local government, that they might despoil the people and override their rights. Then came the explanation that it was material interests or possessions that were referred to, coupled with the statement that with the exception of Mr. Thomas "not one of the Commissioners had a dollar's interest here."

The News helped the organ of the conspirators out by causing an examination of the assessment roll, on which it was found that the names of three of the most prominent members of the committee of "political authorities"—O. J. Hollister, William H. Dickson and C. W. Bennett, were conspicuous for their absence.

As an evidence of large "material interest" this discovery was not overwhelmingly powerful, but nearly everything is susceptible of explanation. After all this might be one of the most potent pointers to the existence of substantial proprietory interests in a given section of any country that could be produced, providing these particular instances turned out to be of an exceedingly exceptional character, and so it seems, for explanation is given, and by it we are submerged, and must bow our devoted head and accept of the stinging rebuke it administers.

The statement comes, through his organ, that "Col. Hollister is a member of a firm that is paying out more than $5,000 per month, a great portion of which is to labor." It is also asserted that we are aware of the fact, thus giving us credit for more information than we possess, and we modestly repudiate the compliment. The point made, we presume, is that Mr. Hollister is, through the medium of the firm alluded to, indirectly a payer of taxes.

The explanation in reference to Mr. Dickson is simply awful. "He sought to make a home, but was driven from it by 'Mormon' brutes." The fact that the prosecuting attorney has lived here continuously for years, with the exception of a week or two spent in San Francisco, and still lives here, is sufficient evidence of the quality of that statement of the reason why he has no material interest at stake.

But for richness combined with transparency and attenuation commend us to the reason given for the non-appearance of Mr. Bennett's name on the assessment roll. It is stated with refreshing preciousness that Mr. Bennett of the U. P. came here a few months since and engaged the services of a hired girl. The latter subsequently gave Mrs. Bennett notice that she proposed to leave, the reason furnished by her being that "Judge Bennett is an enemy to our people." It is asserted that the girl got Mr. Bennett of the U. P. mixed up with Mr. C. W. Bennett. What is the logic of this explanation? Simply this, that in consequence of a hired girl leaving the service of Mr. Bennett of the U. P. on account of an erroneous impression that he was C. W. Bennett, because this same unsophisticated hired girl looked upon the said C. W. Bennett as "an enemy to our people" the aforesaid C. W. Bennett has no "material interest" in this part of the country, and pays no taxes. Such reasoning falls upon one with a dull, sickening thud, it is so conspicuously idiotic.

The men of extensive "material interests" who have "infinitely more at stake than the Commission" should find a more expert apologist.

POSSIBLE MEANS.

ON Monday last, in the Third District Court, in the examination of an applicant for naturalization, Judge Henderson made an exceedingly loose remark. His words were: "I think that it (polygamy) should be prevented in the future by every means possible." Of course we do not pretend to believe that his honor would favor the cutting of the throats of all who might be presumed to be likely to commit that offense during some time yet unborn, yet such a bloodthirsty process is "possible." Neither do we believe that, on the other hand, he felt as if there should be any special scruples in relation to the methods employed, so long as this end is achieved. This opinion is, as we look at things, justified by his course in insisting upon what there appears to be no way of regarding in any other light than that of a religious test. There are a great many methods that are "possible," that are neither constitutional, legal nor expedient. If the judge had said, "by every means consistent with the Constitution and laws," it would have looked at least as if he assumed a virtue if he had it not.

The great, just and crying cause for complaint during the whole anti-"Mormon" crusade has been the flagrant departures from the forms and rules of law in the legal proceedings connected with it. These operations have been applied simply because they were "possible," without reference to their propriety or justice.

AN UNHAPPY STATE.

KENTUCKY does some queer things. The last thing any person from that unhappy state should do is to speak of the disrespect for law that other sections may be held to manifest. A regrettable example has just come to light. Some three years ago Judge Richard Reid, of Kentucky, was brutally assaulted because of one of his decisions, by John J. Cornelison, and that the humiliation drove him to suicide. The public sentiment of Kentucky demanded that he should challenge his assailant to a duel, but he was conscientiously opposed to that method of vindicating his honor and his claims to popular respect and confidence, and so to escape the reproach of those who should have applauded him, he took his own life. Cornelison was indicted by the grand jury, tried in the Circuit Court, and sentenced to a three years' term in the county jail. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court, and the case reversed. Then the matter was carried to the Appellate Court, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed, with an order requiring the Sheriff to place Cornelison in jail, he having been at large all this time on bail. Said order was executed about four weeks ago, and since then the friends of the imprisoned ruffian have been untiring in their efforts to secure his release.

All these proceedings were set aside by a justice of the peace named Stofer, who delivered an opinion to the effect that the common law of England and Virginia, under which Cornelison was held, had never been incorporated with the statute law of Kentucky and on the strength of this Cornelison was set free. The discharged man cowhided an honest judge who was so humiliated over the event that he suicided. The imprisonment of the assailant was confirmed by the highest tribunal in the State, and this decision set aside by the ruling of a common country squire. Would it be treason for a Utah journal to suggest that there is a chance for reformers in Kentucky?

AN IMPOSTURE.

A CORRESPONDENT whose communication will be found in this issue, writing from Holden, Juab County, gives a novel instance connected with the methods adopted by some deputy marshals. Deputy Ether, it appears, palmed himself upon unsuspecting people as a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in good standing. This was done on the strength of a recommend purporting to bear the signature of Bishop Packard, of Springville.

It appears that this same Ether, whose name seems to aptly indicate the volatile constituents of his mind, is of the boastful stripe and in order to impress people with a high estimate of his smartness, is quite voluble in communicating to others the details of his exploits. It must have been he who was in this city a few days since and, with a companion, was riding on the Warm Springs street car. He remarked to his companion: "Did you ever see a Bishop's recommend? Here is one" (exhibiting it). "That is what I caught the Badger outfit at Holden with." He then, in the tone of a braggart, said: "I am the man that shot at a 'cohab' at Springville."

In using the document referred to this fellow assumed the role of an impostor. The fact is a note of warning to the Saints not to receive every one without reserve who seems to be armed with a certificate of standing. They may be certain also that no good Saint will pry into other peoples' business, and they are not bound to answer interrogatories in that line from any source whatever.

It is a question as to how Ether came by the recommend purporting to have been issued by Bishop Packard. Was it a forgery or was it stolen? Perhaps the Bishop will take steps to trace the matter up.

IN MEXICO.

LIBERAL TERMS TO COLONISTS—FAVORABLE PROSPECTS—JUAREZ, ETC.

1a CALLE DE SOTO, No 2,
City of Mexico, May 4, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The last Mexican colonization law is a very liberal one and well calculated to give a strong impulse to colonization in this country. It provides, among other things, that all colonists shall be exempt for a period of ten years from all military service, import duties, all taxes except municipal, and that they may be transported

FREE OF CHARGE

over any subsidized railroad or steamer on their way to the colony. Under certain conditions the government will also advance them means to build their homes and pay each adult from the public treasury twenty-five cents a day, and children half that amount, until they are thoroughly established and can sustain themselves. Besides this, liberal premiums are offered for the planting of trees, and each colonist must receive a certain portion of land for which a nominal price must be paid within ten years.

With a view of taking advantage of the clause relating to the free transportation of colonists, Apostle Erastus Snow and Moses Thatcher instructed me some time ago to

PREPARE A LIST

of all the worthy native Saints that wished to gather to the colony. Accordingly I visited nearly every branch of the Church in the mission and succeeded in preparing a list of about sixty persons.

This list was presented to the proper department and in due time received executive approval, and orders were issued for their free transportation over the Morelos R. R. to this city, and the Mexican Central to San Jose station, Chihuahua. All being thus arranged satisfactorily, I left this city on the 22d ult., for the purpose of gathering up those who do not live in or near the city. I was absent ten days, visited six branches, held six meetings, baptized nine, rebaptized one, and gathered together between thirty and forty persons who desired to go to the colony, and conducted them to this city, arriving at 4 p.m. day before yesterday. Elder W. W. Cluff, Jr., met us at the depot with a vehicle to transfer the baggage to the Mexican central station, where the company were joined by

SEVERAL FAMILIES

from this city and vicinity, and all left for Chihuahua on the evening train, in charge of Apostle Erastus Snow, and Elder Heleman Pratt, who had come down from the colony about four weeks ago to attend our conference, transact important business here, and conduct the company back with them. The journey on board the train will last three nights and two days, and the company will arrive at San Jose to-morrow morning where they will be met by brethren from the colony with abundant teams and supplies to carry them to their destination, about 150 miles a little northwest of San Jose which they will probably traverse in four days after leaving the train.

The most of those forming this, the first company of Saints that has ever been gathered from

THIS REPUBLIC

are from the large sugar farms of the Tierra Caliente, where they have been accustomed to work hard for the exceedingly small wages of from 18 to 31 cents a day on which to sustain their families. They seem to be humble, honest and industrious, and are greatly pleased with the opportunity of gathering where their condition will be improved both temporally and spiritually. The officials of the government also expressed much pleasure in extending their assistance to establish a company of Mexican citizens in the colony, for nearly all the colonists in the republic are foreigners.

The uniform courtesy and good will manifested by

PRESIDENT DIAZ,

his cabinet officers, and other authorities toward the brethren who have had negotiations with them in the interests of the colony, are indeed gratifying, and the treatment accorded our people who have come to this Republic, forms a striking contrast to that received in their own country. Here, instead of bonds and imprisonment, we have freedom and protection; instead of confiscation and robbery, this government offers substantial aid and exemptions from burdens placed upon her citizens; instead of impeding the gathering of Israel, public means pays their transportation; instead of

PUBLISHING LIES

and base misrepresentations against us, the press, with few exceptions, praises our thrift, industry and superior methods; instead of desiring and predicting our destruction, the colony is encouraged with flattering assurances of rapid growth and future success; instead of disfranchisement and political bondage, we are made Mexican citizens and accorded all the rights of the acquisition of real estate here, or on the birth of a child within the Republic, unless we declare our desire to retain our own nationality.

I enclose an extract from a recent issue of the *Riqueza Nacional*, an influential paper published in this capital, which will give an idea of the

PRESENT CONDITION

of the colony, though I will say that the machinery mentioned as about to arrive, is now on the ground, and much more that was purchased at the same time.

Quite a large tract of land has been bought, with a view of establishing a number of towns on it. Two towns, "Juarez" and "Porfirio Diaz," have already been commenced and are growing rapidly and appear to have a bright future.

Reducing to actual practice the doctrine of the gathering, has attracted considerable attention, and I think will result in the opening up of new fields of labor in the mission, and many will doubtless be led by it to investigate our principles. The work of the Lord is steadily gaining ground in this land and I believe the time is not far distant when a good harvest will be reaped. Yours, respectfully,

HORACE CUMMINGS.

[Following is the extract referred to from *La Riqueza Nacional*, April 1st.]

"JUAREZ" COLONY.

"The hearth of this colony may be said to have been lighted by savage fires. When the settlers arrived at the borders of the Piedras Verde River, in order to take possession of their lands, they found the embers of the Indian camp-fires still burning. This colony was located in the Galena district, State of Chihuahua, by Messrs. Gomez del Campo & Co., by virtue of a contract entered into for the purpose with the Department of Public Works. It has shown sufficient progress since its establishment in December, 1885. Its lands are rich and are easily and abundantly irrigated. The majority of

THE SETTLERS

are foreigners, honest, hard working industrious and imbued with great respect for our institutions and our laws and admirers of our national habits and customs. They seem to have great affection for our people and the latter have received them well. They cultivate wheat, fruit trees, and especially the vine, as the cultivation of the latter is well adapted to the district wherein the colony is situated. The location is at the foot of a mountain abounding in pasturage and woods. They have already built some stone houses and others are in course of construction. Soon a water reservoir and a wagon road from the village to the woods in the mountains will be finished, and a saw mill is to be erected in the forest.

THE COLONY

is soon to have a flour mill. In the month of May, 1886, the settlers began the construction of their church and a primary school. A stage line runs from the Gallego station on the Mexican Central Railroad to the Corralito Farm, Casas Grandes, El Sabinal and the Juarez, Ascension and Porfiero colonies. The work of surveying the last mentioned colony, making plans therefor, division of lots for the settlers and construction of their provisional homes is very far advanced, and probably the "Porfiero Diaz" colony may be inaugurated on the second of April, in commemoration of that

MEMORABLE DATE.

All the conditions and circumstances attending the organization of this colony are similar to those existing in the case of the Juarez Colony. Therefore it is to be hoped that it will advance as rapidly as the last mentioned, and that soon they will both constitute important towns of the State of Chihuahua.

A MODEL DEPUTY.

HOLDEN, May 9th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

A little over a week since a "tinhorn" is called a deputy marshal, came to Holden to make an arrest and in justice to the community in general and Sister Johnson, of Holden, in particular, it would be well to make public the following explanation. Albert Ether, a U.S. deputy, came to Sister Johnson's on the evening of the 28th ult. and sought accommodation for himself and his horse for the night. He mentioned as his acquaintances in Holden the Keuney boys, with whom he became a little familiar while they were employed in Fillmore. He inquired about them and others. On the morning of the 29th he went to the home of Mr. Stringam to make an arrest of some one he seemed to think was staying there. Seemingly he did not find the party whom he wanted, as he said to a young lady relative of Bro. Stringam, who was visiting his family, "I think you are the person I want," to which he received the cool reply, "I hope you will continue to *think* so." Apparently he had no confidence in his "thinking," as he made no arrests. On returning to Sister Johnson's he remarked, "I have made a trip down here to no purpose." However, in the meantime he paid a visit to a bitter anti-"Mormon" by the name of James Hiki, of whom it is said he should be in the "Pen" for libel were he to get his deserts, and after leaving Hiki, he went and arrested Sister Louisa Ashby Badger. Now, the next thing for them to do was to screen the informer from the contempt that naturally arises in the minds of honorable people for that class, so to this end an apostate by the name of Nichols Paul began to circulate that it was Sister Johnson who gave the names of all who were liable under the Edmunds law to the deputy. The apostate's statement obtained to a considerable degree, when it was learned that Ether had with him what purported to be a document dated at Springville, Utah County, and the name of Bishop Packard recommending Ether as a member of the Church in good standing. Ether showed the "recommend" to Mr. Jos. S. Giles, of Holden, and to Judge Thos. C. Callister, of Fillmore, saying, "When I show this to any good Mormon I can get all the information I desire." However, this "recommend" was not shown nor spoken of to Sister Johnson, to which fact a lady who resides with her and who heard all that was said by the deputies bears testimony. But the "recommend," according to Brothers Callister and Giles, was made on one of the forms regularly used by the Bishops; as to the genuineness of Bishop Packard's endorsement, these brethren could not state, being unacquainted with his autograph. The name on the recommend was not Ether but that of Stringam. Ether is light complexioned, without beard or moustache, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, and in my opinion is a sneak or he would never seek to injure a venerable lady of sixty-eight years by circulating lies to save the informers.

A. M. BUCHANAN.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE

AND NARROW ESCAPE OF A BOY.

LAYTON, Davis County,
May 11th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Of late several horses have been missed by the farmers in this vicinity, sometimes in a most unaccountable manner, and a few days ago Mr. R. Pilling lost seven head of beef cattle, in each case the animals going so suddenly and unexpectedly as to cause talk of theft.

Yesterday an incident occurred which may help to solve the mystery or at least put people on their guard. A boy about 15 years old named Gregson, after having accompanied his brother to a sheep herd through Weber Cañon, was returning home leading the horse his brother had ridden. About six o'clock in the afternoon he was met near the Devil's Gate by four men and a boy all wearing masks. The men drew their revolvers and commanded the boy to halt (which command was quite unnecessary for the road was barely wide enough for a wagon at that point) and after considerable swearing and "bravado" talk they took the saddle from the horse Gregson was leading and transferred it to one of their own.

They then said that they were going to take the two horses and throw the boy into the river, and proceeded to carry the threat into execution. One of the men was about to take the boy's reins from him when his animal reared striking the robber's horse fairly on the nose, nearly driving man and horse into the river roaring below. The horse the boy was leading, probably frightened by the hideous masks of the men, commenced plunging and kicking and in this way forced a road through the robbers, and the maddened animals rushed through the opening despite the utmost exertions of the defeated cowards and went with great speed down the cañon. The ruffians did not attempt to follow, owing perhaps to the fact that they feared a party of men who were at work on the road about a quarter of a mile away.

Considerable anxiety is felt by parties here, as one of the horses described by Gregson corresponds with one ridden to the cañon by one of Mr. King's boys, and there is some fear that he met the fate Gregson so narrowly escaped.

The saddle stolen is a peculiar one, almost covered with brass nails and having no horn.

The men were dressed like the typical cowboy, having leather chaps, or breeches, and wide hats.

The people should keep on the lookout for these men as, from appearances, there is an organized band of skilful thieves in our midst.

BARTON & CO.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Patriotic Speech of the Confederate President.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MILE CLIPPER RACE.

The Crew of the "Ocean King" All Safe.

THE LONDON "TIMES" KEEPS UP ITS FIGHT.

GERMANS DISCHARGE FRENCH WORKMEN—MORE QUAKING AT CHARLESTON, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The "Times" Still at It.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Times* has resumed the publication of the regular articles intended to show the connection between "Parnellism and Crime." The articles are entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." The matter is the result of an inquiry which, the *Times* says, it instituted last summer into the relations between the American Fenians and Parnellites, and purports to contain a number of secret records of the Clan Na Gael society, obtained through a schism in the society and quarrels among its leaders. Among the documents published are what is alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, the lists of its officers at various epochs, letters from its past and present leaders, secret circulars and reports of the societies conventions. The *Times* says its inquiries are not yet complete for the reason that the society has been organized so that its system of working has become seemingly an impenetrable mystery. Commenting on the present revelations, the *Times* says: It is impossible to doubt that the Parnellites and therefore Mr. Gladstone are dictated by the heads of the society and by Patrick Ford.

The Confederate Chieftain.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 13.—Yesterday morning a public reception was given to Jefferson Davis. For two hours a perfect stream of people passed and shook hands with the ex-chieftain and his beautiful daughter. Last evening a banquet and reception were given Mr. Davis. In reply to a toast to himself as the champion of southern rights, he said: "With infinite numbers of men, we marched onward fighting for our rights, and battle after battle was fought and won, but the northern historians never conceded that and indulged in triumphs of mind over matter. But now these scenes and incidents have passed and they only live in the mind in history. United you are now, and if the union is ever to be broken, let the other side break it. The army of the south will shine forever around the campfires and will still shine to our children and their children. The truths we fought for shall not encourage you to ever fight again, but keep your word in good or evil. God bless you all!"

More Quaking.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—There was a slight shock of earthquake occurred at Summerville and a slight rumbling at Charleston last night.

A Long Race.

NEW YORK, May 13. — The clipper ships *Seminole* and *Charmer* started yesterday on a race of seventeen thousand miles, from this city to San Francisco, and the clipper *George Curtis* will sail to-morrow from Philadelphia; it purposes to beat the two New York clippers.

Cable Cut.

LONDON, May 13.—The submarine cable in the Bay of Sebastopol has been cut in several places and portions of it been stolen. Only high military officials knew of the existence of the cable.

The Conductors.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The annual session of the Order of Railway Conductors yesterday made the office of grand chief conductor a salaried one, and hereafter he will be expected to devote his entire time to the business of the order.

The Crew Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange from Port Townsend, W. T., states that the crew of the *Ocean King*, burned and abandoned off the Oregon coast on Sunday last, have arrived at that port.

Memorial Tablets.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Southern Society at a meeting last night discussed plans for the erection of a bronze tablet commemorating the farewell of Washington to his generals, the battle of Harlem Heights and the inauguration of Washington. These memorials will be erected on the sites on which the representative incidents occurred and a long list of civic societies, etc., will be invited to participate.

German Gossip.

BERLIN, May 13.—The new German liberals are forming an anti-corn law league. They propose to publish a paper and organize meetings and provoke the agitation throughout the country.

Three directors of the glass works at Vatterstal have been expelled, accused of belonging to the French reserves and drilling their fellow workmen.

Blocked with Bankruptcy.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch from Odessa says the bankruptcy court is blocked with insolvency cases of old established and hitherto flourishing concerns; many commercial men would welcome war as infinitely preferable to the present depression.

Another Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Private advices received here state that the whaling bark *Europa*, Capt. Hallet, with a crew of 32, was wrecked April 12th, off the coast of Japan, near Hakodate. No particulars. The *Europa* was owned by Aiken & Swift, New Bedford, Mass., and left this port December 12th of last year.

Convicted.

PHOENIX, Arizona, May 13.—Leah Diaz, the Apache charged with the murder of Lieutenant Mott, on San Carlos reservation, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

LITERARY NOTES.

The House of Representatives will be described by Z. L. White in the *American Magazine* for June, with portraits and sketches of prominent congressmen, under the heading of "The Nation's Lawmakers."

The Cosmopolitan for May contains: "De New Boss," by Mary Rose Floyd; "The Bridal Journey of Catherine the Great," by Prof. Herbert Tuttle; "Across the Brook," by Williamm C. Richards; "Life beneath the Crescent," III, by Emile Julliard; "Signor Io," by Salvatore Farina; "Friendship," by Oscar Fay Adams; "New York Free Libraries," by Viola Roseboro';

"Baron Von Goldstetten," part II, by C. Van Nievet; "A Romance in the Rough," by Nathan Heath; "A Fracas with Grizzly Bears," by William T. Hornaday; "A May Evening," by Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol; "The Young Folks," III, by Katherine B. Foot; "The Household," by Mrs. Helen Hooker.

"The Cremation of the Dead" is the title of a work to be issued this month by Hugo Erichsen, M.D., honorary member of the Cremation Society of Milan, Italy. It will contain an introduction by Sir T. Spencer Wells, and treat of the question from an historical, sanitary, medico-legal, religious, æsthetic and economical standpoint. Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $2. D. O. Haynes & Co., publishers, 21 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

The current number of the *Wes Shore* contains many beautiful engravings of scenery in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. Among the leading articles, are "Myths of the Columbia River Indians," "Hydraulic and Placer Mines," and "Kjodden Mouldings," an essay on the shell mounds of the Northwest coast. "Mary Queen of Scots and Robert Burns," is the title of another of those interesting rambles through Scotland. It is illustrated with numerous engravings. This popular western magazine has no rival in its special work of placing before the people the scenery and literature of the west, and making the world acquainted with its wonderful resources and progress. Published by L. Samuel, Portland, Oregon, at $2 50 a year.

Tritz's Gelary of Music for April is out. It contains an excellent selection and is a remarkably cheap and valuable publication.

The Sanitary Era, a semi-monthly journal of sanitary progress and reform, published its 27th number May 1st. The name tells the purpose of the publication and it will be found valuable to those interested in the topics coming under its title.

The *Natural History of Selbourne*, vol. 1, by Rev. G. White, A. M., is Cassell's latest edition of the National Library Series.

The National Water Company of New York has just issued a work containing statistics, tables and water rates of cities and towns together with facts about water meters. It will be found a very valuable work.

DEATHS.

ALFORD.—In the Nineteenth Ward of this city, May 13, 1887, of heart disease, William George, the beloved son of John and Margaret A. Alford, born December 28th, 1880.

Funeral at residence, 86 Centre Street, at 11 a. m. Sunday, the 15th. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DAVIES.—At Lampeter, Cardiganshire, South Wales, February 27, 1887, of consumption, Joseph Thomas, son of John and Ann Davies, aged 8 months and 11½ days.—*Millennial Star.*

Special Notices.

At Night Always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

FIFTY CENTS, CASH, per bushel for all kinds of sound Potatoes, delivered in time to load Saturday; 78¾ cents, cash, for Wheat.
d8 IDAHO STORE.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE! Ten minutes' walk from Z. C. M. I., in 18th Ward, on Cañon Road. Four rods front; 30 square rods in all. Apply at CO-OP. FURNITURE CO.

YOU MAKE MONEY By using "Colorado Star" Soap. This is the cheapest laundry Soap in the market.

HENRY WAGENER, of this city, is prepared to furnish his celebrated Bock Beer to such of his customers as choose to indulge in that beverage at their homes. d1w

THE beer manufactured by the Fisher Brewing Company, which commands such a ready sale, is delivered in any quantity at the homes of customers ordering it. d1w

Old And reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all Impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial Diseases it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

DON'T BE IMPOSED UPON By your grocer with Cheap Soaps; insist on having "Colorado Star" or "Denver Best." These are full weight and pure.

GRAIN CHOPPING! Oats, Corn, Barley, Peas, and all kinds of Grain Chopped, for horse or hog feed, at the PIONEER ROLLER MILLS.

NEW SPRING SUITINGS JUST Received from the Provo Mills. Suits made to order at JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36 Main Street.
d&w tf

AN IMMENSE STOCK of Carpets and Wall Paper cheap at Dinwoodey's.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

CAN'T MAKE ANYTHING LIKE IT. I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the liver to action and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system.

No other remedy within my knowledge can fill its place.

L. M. HINTON, M. D.,
Washington, Ark.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery. Capt. Coleman, schr. *Weymouth*, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 4

DISEASE IMPOSSIBLE. Yes; utterly "impossible" when all malarial poisons are driven out of the system, leaving the Blood New, Rich, and Pure. No place for eruptions, ulcers, or Rheumatism, when all Blood taint has been eradicated by the use of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and Dandelion with Iodide of Potassium. Thousands of witnesses, among them the best Druggists and Physicians, testify to the wonderful cures wrought by BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA, all diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Use only the best Medicines

CHURCH BLANKS

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Annual Reports,	60c. per doz.	
Ward Reports,	25c.	"
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We have a limited quantity of White India Linens left from our last week's remarkable sale of Short Lengths, which we offer to close out at 6¾c. per yard.
Also, a limited number of Table Linen Remnants will be cleared out at prices lower than ever.
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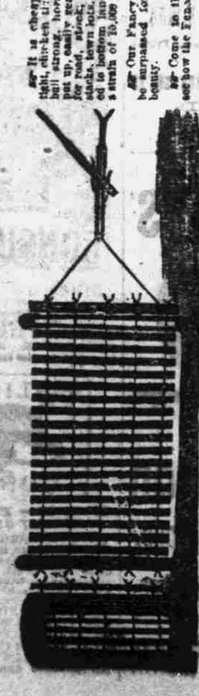

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