EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday - Jan. 5, 1887

A PRAISEWORTHY REVIVAL

THE first Thursday in the month has been set apart among the Latter-day Saints as a day of fasting and prayer, on which the people are to assemble in their respective Wards, engage in prayer, praise and testimony, and make offerings for the poor according to their means and liberality. It is an excellent custom. The effects of its observance cannot fail to be beneficial. It is good for the faster both in body and spirit. It is good for the poor who are assisted. It is good for the Bishops whose hands are thus supplied with the means to relieve the needy who look to them for support. It draws the Saints closer together and brings them nearer to their God.

Fasting and prayer have been "a means of grace" from time immemorial. Thereby the body is cleansed, the spirit is chastened, humility is promoted and charity is encouraged. They are a source of spiritual power. They are an aid to that faith which is a spiritual force, drawing the heavens nearer to earth or lifting the soul up to Deity, and endowing men and women with control over besetting sins, strong temptations and evil influences. By such faith devils are overcome, diseases are rebuked, the sick are healed and special gifts are obtained from on high.

It is gratifying to know that in many places there is a revival of this old-time observance. We hear of crowded meetings on fast days, with a glorious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and a consequent greater union in the hearts of the Saints. It is by such influences that we shall prevail against all our foes. Our strength is not in numbers, nor in wealth, nor in worldly learning, nor in any mere earthly acquirement. It is in faith, unity, righteousness and the co-operation of the powers behind the veil. If these are ours, we can cope with all the combined forces of this world and the hosts of darkness. Without them we shall never be able to overcome.

The observance of fast day should become more general than it has been of late years. So many persons are engaged in regular business engrossing their daily attention, that comparatively few are able to fast from labor if they do from food. But we are of the opinion that a great change in this respect could be effected without injury to business or loss to employers. If establishments under the direction of members of the Church were closed on the morning of the first Thursday in every month, but a trifling immediate loss would be sustained, and that would not be permanent or actual. The public would become accustomed to the regulation, as they have in regard to Sunday, and then business would be transacted before or after the closing time. And on the same principle that he who is tithed is blessed with increase instead of loss, so it would be found that those who observe the monthly fast in the spirit thereof, would not fail of a blessing upon their affairs that would teem with prosperity. Let any man or firm try this and prove it, and it will be found that instead of a loss ensuing, the result in the long run will be gain. Of course there are exceptional cases in which the suspension of business might not be advisable. We speak on general principles for ordinary application.

But it would be of little use for merchants, manufacturers and others to close their establishments for half a day, if the employes and operatives did not avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to assemble with the Saints in fast meeting. If advantage was taken of the time to make it a holiday instead of a holy day, the arrangement would be turned into a mockery. It would be interesting to ascertain whether those who are now regularly released from work on the first Thursday in the month observe the fast and its accompanying duties, or simply play the time away.

What we do must be done in sincerity, in the fear of God and with singleness of heart, otherwise we will be despised of heaven and be condemned in our own souls. Our worship, our almsgiving, our services and ceremonies must be from the heart, or they will not be acceptable to God or bring the power and influence that we need in order to prevail.

When Zion is sanctified by the trials through which she is passing and that confidence, affection, faith and union are established that should be characteristic of Saints, the clouds which have temporarily obscured her firmament will disperse, and the bright sun and blue sky of gladness and prosperity will again cheer her on, to the consummation of her great work and the triumph that will surely crown her struggles for God, truth and humanity.

"LIBERAL" TRICKERY.

THERE are several ugly indications of fraudulent intent on the part of certain so-called "Liberals" in Ogden that warrant proceedings of a vigorous character. A fair election by the lawful voters in February is all that we demand, and this should be secured, no matter at what cost. Our reasons for believing that this is not the aim of those "Liberal" plotters are these:

It is well known that a number of unlawful registrations were effected during the week appointed by ordinance. Some of these were at the instance of men who deserve punishment for their wrong-doing. Colored porters and other railroad hands who have no legal residence in Ogden were prevailed upon to register. The fares of certain individuals were paid from distant places to come and place their names on the registry lists. All who did so under these circumstances, falsely took the oath of residence and were thus guilty of perjury. And those who incited them to this offense committed the crime of subornation to perjury. They should all be proceeded against, as soon as the facts can be established by competent evidence.

The registration officer, who is totally unfit for his position, manifested a disposition to favor the "Liberal" element and obstruct members of the People's Party. His course prevented gentlemen representing the latter from lawfully obtaining information essential to preserving the purity of elections. Nothing but what was right and reasonable on their part was desired. Not only were they prevented from taking the names of persons known to be registering illegally, but they were refused the right to copy the registration lists so as to ascertain who claimed to be voters. The Utah Commission ought to enquire into the doings of the partizan and coarse incumbent of the registrar's office in Ogden City, and see that justice is done to citizens irrespective of political opinion.

The arrest of the poll tax collector and the special policeman, who were performing their legitimate duty, in order to prevent the detection of unlawful "Liberal" registration, and the manner of withdrawing the charges against them are also pointers in this direction. The "Liberal" witnesses brought against the poll tax collector, established the fact that he was not obstructing any one, and also that they had been registered although not *bona fide* residents of the city. In other words, that perjury had been committed to swell the member of "Liberal" voters. When this ugly fact came to the surface, the proceedings against both alleged defendants were abandoned in short order. In vulgar parlance the "Liberal" lawbrakers had "bitten off more than they could chew."

The impudent production of a bullying deputy marshal to arrest a police officer while in the discharge of his duty, and the violence the deputy committed, also show the intent of the plotters. The deputy had no more right to act as he did than if he had been a private citizen. And it should be thoroughly understood that United States Marshals and their deputies have no business in the matter of municipal elections. Neither can they act at any other elections except for members of Congress, and then only under special conditions prescribed in the laws of the United States. We do not wish to intimate that Marshal Dyer has any disposition to do this. We believe to the contrary. But the unlawful interference of the Ogden deputy at "Liberal" request, shows what might be attempted at the election, if the municipal authorities do not stand by their rights. The local authorities are amply sufficient to preserve order in local exigencies. It devolves upon the Mayor and the City Marshal to see to this. They can obtain all the extra assistance they may need for any special occasion, by the employment of special police. It is important that the local authority should be maintained in all local affairs.

We hope that the People's Party in Ogden City will not be browbeaten, intimidated or "bluffed" by any pretensions put forth by their tricky opponents. If it is necessary, "carry the war into Africa." Prosecute the perjurers and those who have suborned them. Take care that non-residents are not imported to vote on election day. Let all lawful rights be maintained and only legal voters be permitted to deposit their ballots. Exercise the right of objection as soon as the registration lists are posted, and the right of challenge on election day. Stand by each other and the right, and "Liberal" chicanery, ruffianism and fraud will receive another signal defeat, and Ogden City be preserved from the calamity of "Liberal" misrule!

AFFECTED WITH PHANTASMAGORIA.

THE anti-"Mormon" speculators are indicating that their minds are filled with anticipatory schemes. Their condition in this respect is a vivid illustration of counting chickens before they are hatched. They are seeking to catch the shallow-pated with word-paintings of fanciful pictures of what this city will become after its government shall pass into their hands. Drafts are already on paper of propositions for planting rows of trees and shrubbery down the middle of our magnificently wide streets and removing the footpaths a considerable distance from the private fences to a location near the middle of the thoroughfares. Systems of sewerage are also already constructed on foolscap and under the caps of the schemers. In fact in their "mind's eye," this already fair town is transformed, by a Utopian political process, into an Elysium that would fill the heart of the most extreme poetic theorist with ecstasy.

To the practical business man such phantasmagorial rubbish is light, airy and unsubstantial as chaff. He sees through the fanciful fog fat contracts, and plentiful opportunities for pilfering the municipal treasury; expenditures enormously in excess of resources; burdensome taxation, ruin, robbery and perplexity. He sees also that in the event of the consummation of the desires of the plotters, there would be a scramble for office and opportunity, that would cause the realization of the fanciful Elysium to turn out a literal pandemonium. All solid men would long for an honest administration, conducted with economy and prudence, a conservative public financial policy invariably giving the greatest satisfaction to the community in which it obtains.

No matter what phase of the anti-"Mormon" question is scanned, it will be found to turn in one solitary direction—that of an insignificant majority grasping after the opportunity to govern, control and despoil the majority. This is the kernel of the nut, the objective point of all the efforts that are made under the hypocritical pretension of seeking to uphold the institutions of the country, which they are practically seeking to annihilate, so far as relates to Utah. So far as this city and Territory are concerned, it will be well enough so long as the conspirators govern it merely in their dreams and imaginations. Should it ever become a reality, however, it will be a sorry day for all classes, for it would not alone be the intended victims who would suffer. No considerable portion of any community can be placed under a ban without the balance being more or less similarly affected. This piece of philosophy has been demonstrated too often to be susceptible of being successfully controverted.

An esteemed exchange speaks thus pointedly regarding a popular vice that has gained some foothold among the young in portions of this country: The fearful increase of cigarette smoking should cause parents to look more closely to their boys, for there is scarcely anything which will so surely undermine the health and destroy body and mind alike as persistent cigarette smoking. It is injurious enough on mature persons, but on a growing child the effects are simply terrible. Physicians are constantly warning parents, yet it does not seem to correct the trouble; there should be a law passed, *and strictly and rigidly enforced*, making it a criminal offense to sell cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors. It must come to this, and the sooner it is done the better for the health and morals of our youth. If the cigarettes were only pure and unadulterated, the effects of using cigarettes would be bad enough, but generally the vilest things are used in their composition, the foundation being old cigar stumps worked over, with the addition of valerian and other terrible drugs. We hope active measures will be taken to suppress this terrible vice, and sooner or later the law must be invoked, or our country will be filled with a class of youth who are nothing but physical and mental wrecks.

J. E. CLINTON and J. H. Erickson are up from the south.

MR. LANNAN AND COLLECTOR HARDY.

THE LATTER TELLS THE STRAIGHT FACTS.

January 4, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The *Tribune* of the 30th ult., contains an article headed "Mormon Dirt" which reflects on my conduct in the capacity of tax collector. I went to see Mr. P. H. Lannan, who by the way is the gentleman whose property was levied on, and told him that the facts in the case did not justify his attack on my character as collector. I explained to him my reasons, of which the following are some: The law says "The collector shall * * * pay over to the trustees all money collected by him for district school purposes; and on or before the 31st day of December of each year shall make a final settlement with said trustees." (See laws of Utah for 1886, page 16). Also that there were two assessment rolls, one for Territorial, School and County Taxes, and one for Special School Taxes, and that a separate receipt was given for each tax. Further, that there were between 25 and 30 districts assessed for special school taxes, and that unless he sent his original notices down, or a memorandum of his property, I should be obliged to go through all these districts to find out his tax; also that this was the first year the special tax had been collected by the collector, so that any discrepancies that might exist between the two assessment rolls could not be arranged until another year. That I was but doing as the law required in making a levy upon his property to secure the tax, as the law says *all taxes* become delinquent on the 31st of October; and that the costs placed on the levy were only what the law provides the collector shall be entitled to. After hearing my explanation Mr. Lannan offered to publish any card I chose to send in, but, by letter, I declined.

Following is a copy of my letter to him:

Dec. 31st, 1886.

P. H. Lannan, Esq., City:

IN my conversation with you last evening in regard to the article published in the *Tribune* issue of the 30th inst., in which I think a great injustice was done me; and, after hearing my explanation, you kindly offered to publish any card I chose to send in, and having given the matter mature reflection, I think it is but just that you should rectify your hasty conclusions in this matter. And therefore I must decline to send in any card, but ask you to do me the justice that is due a gentleman after the explanation I gave you of the matter.

Respectfully yours,
L. G. HARDY, Collector.

The *Tribune* of the 2d inst. contains an article written as an apology to me for the base insinuations in its issue of the 30th ult. The article in reality adds insult to injury as, with two exceptions, its assertions are *lies*, which I think the statement I have made fully proves.

Mr. Lannan's boast of trying to place himself right on the tax record is *bosh*, as he had received due notice of *all* his taxes prior to October 31st, so that the notice "he saw, but forgot about it," was one more than the law requires to be given. Some one telephoned to the court house to know how much Mr. Lannan's taxes were. The clerk turned to the regular assessment roll and gave him the amount. There being no special school tax levied in the Fifteenth District, the one in which Mr. L. resides, the clerk supposed this was all, but if Mr. L. had taken the trouble to compare the amount telephoned back with his original notices he would have seen that some mistake had been made. I am made to say the costs were all wrong and the levy made without my knowledge. This is not true. I told Mr. Lannan that when a person asked for his tax, and it I or my deputy failed to call attention to any special school tax that was standing against him, and in case we had to levy on the property of any such person to secure the tax, I had always thrown off the costs, and that he would have been no exception to the rule. The position taken by the NEWS is in accordance with the facts, with one exception, and that is in regard to a special school tax being levied in the district in which Mr. L. resides, it being in a district that he does not reside in, which fact is in favor of the NEWS.

By giving this space in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,
L. G. HARDY, Collector.

OGDEN OCCURRENCES.

The First District Court.—Trial of Bishop Wm. E. Bassett, Charged with Polygamy.—Other Matters.

OGDEN, Jan. 4.

On Tuesday morning, the District Court was opened in the customary way. After disposing of the minutes of the previous day, the case of the United States against Bishop Wm. E. Bassett,

CHARGED WITH POLYGAMY,

was called. The following jurors were accepted to try the case: Edward Sewell, Temple Short, Andrew Larson, Wm. Beeton, Mark Fletcher, Charles Jay, C. A. Eklund, John Germer, John Allen, A. I. Stone, George Burrows and Joseph Jenkins. Messrs. Dickson and Hiles prosecuted, and Messrs. Sheeks, Rawlins and Richards were engaged for the defense. During the examination the defense objected to Mr. Andrew Larson, on the ground that he had been a polygamist, and had not been legally divorced from his plural wife. He was formerly a member of the "Mormon" Church. A discussion arose as to his qualification under the Edmunds law, but the juror produced a document showing that he

HAD RECANTED,

and had accepted the conditional pardon of President Cleveland. This settled the matter. The Court ruled that Larson was competent, and was thereupon sworn on the panel. The examination of the jurors occupied the time till 11:30 a. m. The indictment was then read, which charged that on May 2d, 1872, he married Sarah Williams, in Cardiff, Wales, Great Britain, and that while she was still living and undivorced, he, on the 14th of August, 1884, married Kate Smith. The first witness was Sarah Williams Bassett. She was married to defendant May 2nd, 1872, in Cardiff, Wales, G. B.; she came to Utah in 18—; she knew Kate Smith. She was asked if she had any conversation with defendant relative to Kate Smith. The

DEFENSE OBJECTED

to the question, as the conversation, if any was had, was confidential between witness and her husband, and was held between those two alone. Witness was then asked if she had any objections to being sworn as a witness in the case, to testify against her husband; she replied "No." Mr. Rawlins then argued at some considerable length, showing that she was incompetent as a witness, as among other things it was against public policy for either husband or wife to testify against each other; and under the common law rule she would not be permitted to disclose a confidential communication made by her husband to her, and this that the utmost confidence might exist between them and thus promote the greatest amount of happiness for them in their marital relations.

Counsel read a number of legal authorities in support of the position he had taken in opposition to the witness being sworn and testifying in this case. This is one of the most important questions which have been sprung in this court. The arguments of counsel were lengthy, in which he cited the laws and rules on this subject, in very many of the States in the Union, and which exclude the husband and wife from testifying in court

AGAINST EACH OTHER

in criminal cases; the laws also prevent the wife from being compelled to disclose any confidential communication made by him to her in the marriage relation. She might testify against him with his consent, but she could not so testify without his consent. Counsel also showed that both husband and wife may testify for each other in certain cases under the codes, but in all cases of a criminal nature, in which both are parties, neither one nor the other is a competent witness.

At 12:30 p. m. the court took a recess, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Rawlins continued his argument, quoting at length many authorities, rulings of the Supreme and other courts on the subject, and enactments of legislatures, all of which support the stand the gentleman has taken against the legal wife being compelled to testify against her husband in criminal cases without his consent.

At ten minutes to three Mr. Rawlins closed his main argument and

MR. DICKSON REPLIED,

citing cases in the Third District Court in which the first or legal wife was permitted to testify against her husband, in a cohabitation case in which counsel was prosecuting attorney, and Mr. Rawlins was defending the case, and in which Mr. Dickson was allowed to and did ask the wife for what were claimed to be confidential communications, and she answered; and Judge Zane ruled that she was a competent witness for that and all purposes. Mr. Dickson further said it was highly essential that there should be an authoritative ruling on this subject, that the understanding and practice in the courts in these cases may be uniform. Counsel argued that the witness was competent to testify for this and for all purposes. He read authorities to sustain him in his views of the case now in dispute. He argued that the defendant had committed an offense, a crime against his wife, when he took to his heart, his home and affections another woman, whom he designated as a "strumpet," a "harlot," he commits a crime against his lawful wife, for which she is competent and should be

COMPELLED TO TESTIFY

against him in the courts when she is required to do so. On the other hand, he said, a wife commits a flagrant crime against her husband when she violates her marriage vows and commits adultery with another man, and this grievous wrong makes the husband a competent witness against his wife. When the man walks into his house and tells his wife he has married another woman, he has violated her feelings, destroyed her happiness and put an end to the peace of his household. Counsel said this was a heinous crime against her, for which the law provides her a remedy. He cited a case in Minnesota, in which a wife was permitted to testify against her husband to

PROVE HIS ADULTERY

with another woman. He said in this Territory the people became dissatisfied with the common law rule against the husband or wife testifying against each other, and the legislature changed it by statute in 1882. The defense, in rejoinder, however, claims that that statute enacted and enforced the rule, and made it more express. This law contained all the laws and rules heretofore in force in this Territory on this subject. They were codified and made easy for reference.

At 5 p. m. the jury was excused till 10 a. m. on Wednesday, and the arguments of counsel were continued until 5:30 p. m., when Mark Bigler, of Collinston, Box Elder County, was arraigned on a one-count indictment charging unlawful cohabitation. He took the statutory time to plead. He was brought in this afternoon by Deputy Marshal Steele. After this arraignment the court adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Presiding Patriarch John Smith arrived here this morning and was in the District Court room from the opening of the proceedings until the evening.

There was no business in the police court to-day. The judgeship was a sinecure, and the police are almost hard up for a job. Not a drunk, petty theft, fisticuff nor a dog fight.

The Dramatic Association of the Second Ward will, on Friday night, the 7th inst., present an original drama, in a prologue and three acts, entitled "Condemned to Death." Of course it is not the production of any one here or in Utah, but is the work of an English author. It is a beautiful play.

Mr. Rollin P. Saxe, whose advertisement is forwarded by this mail, will remain in Ogden with his Holstein-Friesian cattle a short time longer. They are in the tithing yard in this city, and part of them are for sale. They consist of twenty-five choice two-year old heifers, some two-year old bulls, and some one-year old bull and heifer calves. They are all recorded in the Holstein herd book; their pedigrees are perfect and all are warranted.

The temporary suspension of the work at the new Union Depot has caused a little trepidation among some of our citizens here. But there is no real cause for the "teapot tempest," or any apprehension whatever. Between now and early spring the iron work, which is essential to the further prosecution of the works, will arrive, and labor will be again resumed and the erection of the buildings will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

More than 1,000 Men Idle by Striking.

SECRETARY LAMAR MARRIED.

Visitors to Germany and Russia Need Passports.

R. S. QUAY TO BE A SENATOR.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Rossa Denounced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued another circular, denouncing O'Donovan Rossa.

Coalheavers' Strike.

The men employed on the coal dumps at Port Johnson and Elizabethport, who struck on Monday to resist a reduction of wages, were joined yesterday by the men at Two Amboys, Hoboken and Weehawkeen. This makes seven coal ports or places of deposit at which men are on a strike. At each place thousands of tons of coal are lying on dumps or are stored on cars awaiting hands to load it on boats. Altogether there are tied up 10,000 tons of coal and 250 men stand idle. In addition to the strikers, more than a thousand men are forced into idleness at the five mines of the Lehigh Coal Company in Wilkesbarre, where work has been suspended pending a settlement of the strike.

Another Quake.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—There was a slight earthquake shock at Summerville at 8 this morning. All quiet at Charleston.

Washington Whispers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. — The new civil service rules have been approved by the President.

Private telegrams received state that Secretary Lamar was married this morning to Mrs. Holt, of Macon, Ga.

The Secretary of State has a dispatch from Frederick Raine, United States Consul General at Berlin, setting forth the annoyance to which United States citizens visiting Europe, and especially Germany, subject themselves by neglecting to procure their passports before leaving this country. Berlin, Frankfort, Hamburg, Leipsic and other cities of the German Empire are subject to the so-called "small state of siege," and every stranger or foreigner visiting these places is required to identify himself by procuring passports. Ladies are not exempted. Immediately after the arrival of a stranger, the police authorities demand the production of a passport, and if this is not produced, one must either procure one at the nearest U. S. legation or submit to annoyances if not a peremptory

ORDER TO LEAVE.

No stranger can enter the dominions of the Russian empire without a passport, while in several places of Austria, Italy, etc., similar prohibitory orders are enforced. Students desiring to enter German universities can matriculate upon producing a passport; the latter are retained by the authorities of the universities. A ticket of protection or university membership is issued. After such membership ceases, the passport is returned to the owner.

Among the papers transmitted the Senate were three reports from the Secretary of War in response to the resolution of inquiry as to the change of engineers on the improvements at the mouth of the Columbia River; also various memorials of public bodies in favor of the passage of the inter-state commerce bill.

Callom presented a memorial of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, also the proceedings of the railroad convention, on the same subject.

Mitchell (Penn.), from the committee on pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of $5,000 a year to the widow of General John A. Logan, and asked for its immediate consideration, but under objection by Coke, the bill went over till to-morrow.

Quay to be a Senator.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—In the Republican legislative caucus to-day to select a candidate for U. S. Senator to succeed John I. Mitchell, whose term will expire March 4th next, M. S. Quay received 153 votes and Galusha Grow 2 votes.

Secretary Lamar's Wedding.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 5. — Secretary Lamar was married this morning, at the residence of the bride, to Mrs. Wm. S. Holt, of Macon. The Secretary and bride will leave here this afternoon to spend an evening with Governor Gordon, and to-morrow morning will leave for Oxford, Miss., to visit relatives of the Secretary and then go to Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
COMMENCING
Friday, January 7, '87.
America's Greatest Heroic Actor
LEWIS MORRISON.
And his Admirable Dramatic Company.
Friday Night and Saturday Matinee,
Grand Spectacular Production of
"FAUST AND MARGUERITE!"
As produced by Henry Irving for 500 nights at his London Lyceum Theatre, and including the famous "Brocken" scene. Positively the most elaborate and complete production ever seen in Salt Lake City. Mr. Morrison as "Mephistopheles."
Saturday Night,
Watts Phillips' Spectacular Military Comedy-Drama,
NOT GUILTY!
Including the realistic Battle Tableau.
An entire carload of New and Magnificent Scenery by America's Representative Artist,
WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.
Usual Prices. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box office open Thursday at 10 a. m.

FOR RENT.
A NICELY FURNISHED BED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen. For particulars apply at No. 333 E. First South Street.

FARM FOR SALE!
A RARE OPPORTUNITY. DUNFORD'S Farm, located on East Bench, five miles from Temple Block, containing 117 acres; good fence; fifty acres in lucern; sixteen shares water right. Price, $3,500.00. For further information call at
DUNFORD'S,
d6t 124 Main Street, Salt Lake City

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Gives Relief at once and Cures
COLD IN HEAD,
CATARRH,
HAY FEVER.
Not a Liquid, Snuff, or Powder. Free from injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, HEADACHE, DEAFNESS
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Holiday Presents!
NO BETTER GIFT
Can be made by the residents of Salt Lake City to their friends at Christmas or New Years, than a copy of Tullidge's
HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.
Bound in Half Morocco..... $7.
Full Turkish Morocco, gilt edges, $9.
For Sale at the "STAR" OFFICE, 48 W. SECOND SOUTH STREET, and by the Agent, MORONI L. PRATT, who is now canvassing the city.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH
Subscribed Capital, - $200,000
Paid Up Capital, - $100,000
HEBER J. GRANT, - President,
JAMES SHARP, - Vice-President,
ELIAS A. SMITH, Secy. and Treas.
DIRECTORS.
Henry Dinwoodey, John Henry Smith,
George Romney, John C. Cutler,
Thos. G. Webber, David Eccles,
P. T. Farnsworth.
H. J. GRANT & CO., Agents.
Office: 40 East Temple St., Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Utah Soap Mfg. Co., at 110 Main Street, on Monday, January 10th, 1887, at 10 a. m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
G. H. SNELL,
d6t Secretary.

PEMBROKE
BOOKS
STATIONERY
Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of
CLOTHING!
Men's, Boys' and Children's.
Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
BARTON & CO.,
44 MAIN STREET.

NOTICE!
A CAR OF
TOYS,
(HARS,
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY,
SUITABLE FOR
Christmas Presents,
NOW UNLOADING.
Call and See them at
SORENSEN & CARLQUIST'S,
116 MAIN ST.

F. AUERBACH & BRO
Great Clearance Sale!
Owing to an OVERSTOCK in many of our departments, we have made
HEAVY REDUCTIONS
In our Prices. The Goods are New and Desirable and we invite the public to call and examine our Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere. We intend to convince you that our Motto:
WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD,
IS NO IDLE BOAST.
No trouble to show Goods. We warrant every Article we sell. To quote Reductions on the Immense Stock we carry in our numerous Departments would require several issues of the "News."
WE CALL ATTENTION TO SOME
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Novelty Dress Goods, Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Ladies' Woolen and Muslin Underwear, Hosiery, Trimmings of every kind, Millinery Goods, Jerseys, Gents' and Boys' Overcoats, Carpets, Etc., Etc.
We make Gents' Suits and Pants to Order at A SAVING OF 25 per cent. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
As the time for Stock Taking is not far off, we are anxious to reduce our Immense Stock, if Low Prices will do it.
Our Display of Christmas Goods
Is the Largest and Choicest we have ever made, and as in former seasons our Prices will be so Low as to insure the sale of almost every article we exhibit.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD. ESTABLISHED 1864.
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Z. C. M. I.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
— IN —
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
UNDERWEAR, OVERALLS, Etc.
Carry a Complete Stock in Every Line
H. S. ELDREDGE,
Superintendent.

COHN BROS.
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
WE SHALL OFFER
GREAT BARGAINS
In all OUR DEPARTMENTS during the Month of JANUARY.
CLOAKS AND WRAPS
For Ladies' Misses' and Children, will be offered at ENORMOUS SACRIFICE until the whole stock is closed out.
This Season's Importation of Shawls is also offered at ACTUAL COST!
SILKS AND VELVETS.
Everything in this Department during this Month Only, AT BARE COST, and some lines to be Cleared Out at Less Than Cost.
IN DRESS GOODS
We Clear Out Handsome Robes at $12.00 and 15.00, Reduced from $20.00 and 25.00, and the balance of our stock of Combination Dress Patterns at HALF PRICE.
Ladies' Cloths, Tricots, Pin-head Checks and Stripes, Cloth Dress Stuffs at BARE COST.
FLANNELS AT COST.
We offer to Clear Out, Scarlet Twilled Flannels, White Shakers, Striped Jersey Flannels, Blankets and Comforts, at Actual Cost.
WHITE GOODS.
We are offering Special Bargains in Crochet and Marsailes Quilts, Towels, Crashes, Napkins, Table Linens, Nottingham Nets and Curtains.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. We offer to Clear Out about 1000 pieces in this line at New York Cost, to make room for a New Importation, now being manufactured for us.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JERSEYS, of recent importation, at Reduced Prices.
CORSETS at 50 and 75c., Reduced from 75 and $1.00.
HOSIERY, three pairs Ladies' Wool Hose for $1.00; Misses' Wool Hose at 25c., Reduced from 40 and 50c. a pair.
A Large Stock of Hamburg Embroideries, to be Cleared Out at Low Prices, before the Arrival of a New Importation, now on the way.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, consisting of Jet Passementries, Moss, Feather and Galoon Trimmings, and Dress Buttons to be Cleared Out, Regardless of Cost.

Teasdel's Four Stores!
COMPRISING
MAMMOTH BAZAAR
OF EVERYTHING USEFUL FOR THE
Holiday Trade!
CURRANTS AND RAISINS,
READY CLEANED.
NUTS, CANDIES AND TOYS,
ALL NEW.
A REDUCTION
IN WOOLEN GOODS, LADIES' DOLMANS, JACKETS, AND ALL GOODS FOR WINTER WEAR.
S. P. TEASDEL.

John Henry Smith, - President.
Orson H. Pettit, - Vice-President.
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Co-op Furniture Co.
Offers at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES a large, complete and well-assorted collection, especially selected to meet the demands of a moderate or limited purse.
Courteous attention to the visitor as well as the purchaser.
S. R. MARKS, Supt.
No. 41 MAIN STREET, and 102 to 106 W. South Temple St., SALT LAKE CITY.