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CAPITAL CLATTER.

Committee Reports to Congress on Saturday.

STILL OBJECTING TO VETOES.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives—A Special Count.

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 17. — Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, to-day, submitted a report to the Senate, recommending the passage, over the President's veto, of the bill, granting railroads the right of way through the Indian reservation in Northern Montana. The report says it will be observed that the bill under consideration is an attempt to apply to this Indian reservation the general law granting railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States, and that whatever criticism can properly be made on the general character of the bill lies with equal force against the existing law. This law, the report says, has existed now for more than ten years and no complaints of its operations have been heard in any quarter. It was in the line of a broad and liberal policy, invited capital and enterprise to push railroads into public domain wherever there was reasonable hope to expect that development would produce business enough to justify the outlay. The beneficial results of that policy have been so marked in the rapid settlement of the public domain and the development of the resources of the country, that no man has hitherto suggested it be abandoned. Nor has it been discovered, heretofore, that speculating corporations would be enabled to seek out and secure the right of way over the natural and most feasible routes, with no present intention of constructing railroads along such lines, but with a view of holding their advantageous estimates for disposal at some future time to some other corporation for a valuable consideration. If the objection raised by the President, that the bill allows any railroad company to survey and construct routes of travel without check, be true, it is impossible to see how any railroad corporation, or any other corporation, can choose the most feasible routes, or can, by taking possession in advance, compel any other corporation to purchase of it any right to build a railroad, when the bill confers that right without the purchase, and provides amply against any attempt at the monopolization of rights. The committee think these two objections inconsistent, and one refuted by the other. As to the objection raised by the President that the bill involves the rights of Indians and ignores their right to be consulted as to the disposition of their lands, the report quotes from the treaty by which these Indians occupy their lands which expressly recognizes the right of the United States to construct roads within the reservation. It is difficult, therefore, to imagine what right of the Indians has been or could be invaded. In order to remove any possible complaint on the part of the Indians, however, the law provides for a compensation to the Indians for any possible right of way they may have conceived they have. This objection of the President that the bill invites a general invasion of the Indian country and brings into contact and intercourse with the Indians a class of whites who are independent of order, regulations, and control of resident agents, does not appear to the committee sound. They say the day of isolation for the Indian has passed, and on the contrary the present policy of dealing with the Indians is to bring them as fast, and at as many points as possible, in contact with civilization, and every facility of intercourse and subjection to law which now covers the white men and the Indians alike should be permitted. The committee also note the fact that on the day this bill was vetoed, the President signed a bill allowing the construction of a railroad through the Indian Territory, regarding which the Indians were not consulted.

Davis, of Massachusetts, from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably to the House the bill to protect the freedom of commercial intercourse. The report says that by the act of June 10th, last, the President is authorised to issue his proclamation excluding vessels from foreign countries from the exercise of commercial privileges in United States ports in certain contingencies, but the bill, which is now reported, while adopting the principle of that act, enlarges the scope of its application in order that the President may have ample power, wherever our vessels are denied commercial rights in any port of a foreign country, to protect our commercial interests by the employment of the most comprehensive and vigorous measures in their behalf.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to-day reported from the committee on ways and means, with a favorable report, the bill reducing from 90 to 50 cents the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits, and for other purposes. The bill allows a draw back on all original unbroken packages of such spirits as may be in the hands of the manufacturers at the date of its passage. The last section permits the farmers to sell leaf tobacco of their own production or that taken by them as rent or any person not a licensed manufacturer.

Confirmations: Owen T. Rouse, United States Attorney for Arizona, A. H. Baker, Receiver of Public Money at Grand Island, Neb., D. W. Taylor Surveyor-General of Oregon and Geo. L. Wright, Postmaster at Denison, Colo.

THE PENSION TROUBLES.

Senator Blair, from the committee on pensions, to-day submitted a report adopting as a report of the majority of the committee a report before submitted, on the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage, and which was recommended by the Senate. The report was adopted by a strictly party vote. Senators Whithorn Camden and Wilson (Maryland) join a minority report, in which, after a brief statement of the history and value of president's constitutional right of veto, they say, the report to which we dissent is nominally on the bill granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage, but it will be seen that the author of the report undertakes to review and consider not alone the objection of the President to this bill, but the objection of the President to twenty-two other bills. Waiving any criticism upon the order, manner or propriety of the report so made, we have to express our dissent to the evident political and partisans animus, manifested in the preparation of said reports. One may differ from the President in some or more of the cases mentioned in the report as to his conclusions upon the facts presented, but it is a sin to madness to ascribe to him unworthy motives in arriving at such conclusions. We recognize the wisdom and fidelity of the President who, in the discharge of his constitutional duty, returns this and other bills with his objections to their passage.

A SPECIAL COUNT

Was made by the Post Office Department of the matter mailed at twenty of the leading post offices of the country during the last week of June, 1886, and the results show an increase compared with the same period of 1885, of 21.7 per cent. in letters mailed; 59.3 per cent. in sealed packages; 40.6 per cent. in sealed parcels, and 4 per cent. in circulars.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Miller advocated the oleomargarine bill.

Cove argued against it, on the ground that if the manufacture and use of oleomargarine were detrimental to the public health and should be discouraged or prohibited, the question belonged exclusively to the police power of the several States, and Congress had no power or jurisdiction over it.

Palmer spoke in favor of the bill, and Miller said he would ask a vote upon it on Monday.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After a number of reports from committees were presented, the House went into committee of the whole on the fortification appropriation bill.

After extended remarks by Butterworth and Reagon, in favor of the bill, Mr. Morrow, of California as a representative of the great city of San Francisco, protested against the action of the committee on appropriation in bringing a bill appropriating $600,000 in response to the report of the board, appointed to investigate the subject calling for an appropriation for the present year of $21,000,000 to meet the requirements of the coast defense. San Francisco did not have a single gun she dared to fire. It was the duty of Congress to adopt the report of the fortification board and make the appropriations necessary to place the country in a proper position to defend itself from any attack coming from whatever source it might.

Butterworth offered an amendment increasing from $500,000 to $3,500,000 the appropriation for the arrangement of sea coast fortifications. Rejected.

Viele, of New York, moved to increase the appropriation to $300,000. Rejected—38 to 71.

Buck, of Connecticut, raised the point of order against the clauses creating the board under whose direction the appropriation for the armament of fortifications shall be expended and who shall make investigations, experiments, etc., and who authorized to purchase or manufacture guns. The point of order was sustained and clauses ruled out. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Randall moved to reduce the appropriation for the armament of fortifications from $500,000 (?) to $1,000,000.

Reed, of Maine, suggested that there should be a discussion over the proposition to vote a want of confidence in another department of the government.

Pending the vote on the demand for the previous question, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of business reported from the committee on printing.

On the Turf.

WASHINGTON PARK, July, 17.—Mile—Jim Gray won, Hopedale second, Billy Gilmer third. Time 1.42¼. Mutuals paid $13.40.

Three-quarters of a mile—Mamie Hunt won, Glenalmond second, Pearl Jennings third. Time 1.10¾. Mutuals paid $15.70.

Lake View Handicap, three-fourths mile—Terra Cotta won, Loredo second, Rightaway third. Time, 1.16¼. Mutuals paid, $23.60.

Mile heats, first heat—Jim Guest won, Baritone second. Time, 1.48. Mutuals paid $5.90.

Second heat—Jim Guest won, Baritone second. Time, 1.51. Only two starters.

One and one-half miles—Easter won, Parnell second. Time, 2.45. Mutuals paid $6.20. Only two starters.

Extra race, seven eighths mile—Biddy Bowling won, Athlone second, Little Joe third. Time, 1.29¾. Mutuals paid, $23.20.

Gladstone's Friends.

LONDON, July 17.—All the ministers except Lord Granville, who is ill, dined with Gladstone to night. The political situation was fully discussed, but it was agreed to postpone the final decision on the course to be pursued until early next week, when the Council bill was held.

THE FIENDS.

Piling Evidence Against the Anarchists.

THE HIGH-TONED NASTINESS.

A Fraudulent Divorce—The Mexican Revolution—The British Elections—Other Notes, Etc.

FIENDS INCARNATE.

The Anarchist Devils and Their Plots to Murder.

CHICAGO, July 17.—In the Anarchist trial, Waller was again put on the stand. Witness was at the meeting in Bohemian Hall on the Sunday before the riot. He was invited by August Grieger, known by the name of "Little" Grieger. Both August and Rheinholf Grieger were present at the meeting. Engle and Fischer, the defendants, were present. Engle proposed a plan, according to which, whenever it came to conflicts, that bombs should be thrown into the police stations, and the riflemen should post themselves in line and shoot down whoever came out of the police stations. It should proceed in that way till they got into the city, and the fight should commence in earnest. There was some opposition in the plan. One man thought there were too few, and it would be better if they placed themselves right in the middle of the crowd in the city and commence the fight there. There was no opposition to that as they could not tell who might be their next neighbor in the crowd. He might be a detective. Engel's plan was finally accepted. Captain Black moved to strike out the entire evidence of this witness; overruled. Witness was then cross-examined.

The witness was severely cross-examined, but his testimony unshaken. He said that no offers had been made him to induce him to testify. On the direct, Walter was asked: "Have you been solicited by the defense within the past ten days to go back on your original statement and meet at the same place outside the city or at Lincoln Park and agree on another story." Defense objected and the objection was sustained. Witness was again cross-examined, after which the court took a recess.

In the afternoon the prosecution placed another informer, Barnhardt Schrader, upon the stand. He testified to having attended a meeting over which Walter presided and corroborated the latter's description of the doings of the meeting up to a certain point; then he staggered the prosecution by denying that any mention was made of the use of bombs or dynamite in the operations against the police. Upon this, the prosecution dropped the witness, who was taken by the defense, whereupon he enlarged considerably upon his former statement that neither bombs nor dynamite had been mentioned at the meeting. The prosecution again took the witness and Ingham holding a long manuscript up to view, and eyeing Schraeder in a sharp manner, asking him abruptly: "Did you not make to Police Captain Schook a written statement——" All he lawyers of the defense interrupted instantly with an objection to the question, excitedly appealing to the judge. The point was hotly discussed and the fact coming out that the state had been duped, Ingham said: "It is evident from the action of the witness and from the action of the counsel that Schraeder is their evidence, and not our witness. The evidence was allowed to go. The only other interesting feature in the afternoon was a statement on the witness stand of St. Quin, who said that Fielder, after making the remark: "We are peaceable," drew a revolver and fired at Bonfield, just as the bomb exploded.

Charities and Corrections

ST. PAUL, July 17.—At the third day's session of the conference of charities and corrections, several reports were read from the States. A most interesting question was whether the insane could be better taken care of in asylums or private residences. It was shown in many cases that a selection might be made of those who could be safely and comfortably boarded, out. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hayes took a lively interest in several papers written on the subject of kindergartens. A report of the kindergartens read by Miss Anna Hollowall, chairman, of Philadelphia. She read also from the report of Miss MacKenzie, of Philadelphia, in which the writer stated that the past thirty years had been memorable for the fee kindergarten movement in the United States. Previous to that time the work was largely private experiment. The papers gave an interesting history of the inception and development of kindergarten schools in St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and other cities and the benefits to children taught in these schools. Miss Clara Barton, of Washington, was introduced by the chairman as the Florence Nightingale of the Red Cross; she spoke at length of the part she took in the formation of the society for hospital purposes in belligerent armies. In the evening, at the State capital, Hon. George Hoadley, ex-governor of Ohio, read a highly instructive paper entitled Pardoning Power, or power to pardon and commute sentences, and to parole prisoners. This was followed by a discussion of reform topics by the governors present and others.

On the Diamond.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Boston 2, New York 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—St. Louis 3, Detroit 8.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Kansas City 8, Chicago 14.

The Hightoned Nastiness

LONDON, July 17.—The interest in the Crawford divorce case is not diminished, but on the contrary has increased. It has developed that Mrs. Crawford recently made a statement to the queen's proctor, the exact nature of which is not known, but it is expected she will be called upon to substantiate it, and some new facts, perhaps of a startling character, may be elicited. It is the opinion that Sir Charles makes a bad witness, failing to answer questions asked until absolutely forced to, and showing a general disposition to debate and quibble. One of Mattinews' questions which caused a flutter was, "Were you ever a lover of Virginia's mother?" The reply came, "I have been asked previously a somewhat similar question, and I must decline to answer." This response created a sensation. During his evidence, Sir Charles declared that he had never kissed Virginia Crawford or made love or paid any court to her, and had never been improperly or unduly familiar. In fact, that he was on terms of ordinary acquaintanceship with her. "My reasons for appealing to the proctor," he continued, "arose from the comments of newspapers and the general peers' resolution."

A Fraudulent Divorce.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 17.—The general court martial ordered by the Secretary of War for the trial of Lieutenant J. F. McBlain, Ninth Cavalry, convened at Cheyenne depot this morning. The president of the court is Colonel Henry A. Morrow, Seventh Infantry. Twelve officers of the Seventh and Twenty-first Infantry are members of the court. Captain F. R. E. Eustein, Twenty-first Infantry, is Judge advocate. The accused is arraigned on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The specifications set forth the obtaining of a fraudulent decree of divorce from his wife, who claims to have had no knowledge of the proceedings. The accused pleaded not guilty. The record of the Supreme Court at San Francisco in the divorce case was introduced in evidence. Owing to the non arrival of important witnesses for the prosecution from Philadelphia, the court adjourned till Monday next. It is probable the court will then adjourn for a week waiting the arrival of witnesses who are expected to arrive Saturday.

A Modern Duel—"Rats."

PARIS, July 18.—A duel between General Boulanger, minister of war and Baron de Lareinty, arising from the remarks of the Baron in the Senate on Thursday, was fought at 9 o'clock this morning. The weapons were pistols, the place of meeting was in the forest near Meudom, five miles west of Paris. When the command to fire was given, de Lareinty shot at Boulanger; the latter coolly awaited the result of the shot, and finding himself untouched by his opponent's ball, Boulanger raised his own pistol and fired up into the air. The combatants then left the field. Boulanger returned to Paris and went straight to his office at the war department. A large crowd had assembled to learn the result of the duel and they gave Boulanger an ovation when he appeared.

The Mexican Revolution.

MATAMORAS, Mex., July 17.—Further details of the attack by Tapias men on the train at Copote Station confirms the account sent yesterday. Col. Prajedis Cavassos, with a force of cavalry, arrived at the station within an hour after the train had passed, but found that the Tapias men had also left. It is thought that he is pressing them closely, though no account of a fight has yet been obtained. The revolutionists are raiding all the ranches. The revolution appears to be spreading in the State of Neuvo Leon.

NEW LAREDO, Mex., July 18.—Excitement ran high in this city yesterday caused by sensational reports coming in from Mier and Querrero. It is said that the whole country in that section is in arms, and that recruits are going there from the American side of the river.

The English Elections.

LONDON, July 17.—In to-day's elections neither party made any gain. The Tories have now elected 317 candidates, and the Liberals 187.

BOSTON, July 16.—The *Herald's* London correspondent cables to-night as follows: Different party classifications of of the new members agree with a closeness that is really surprising in view of the great number of returns and the universal looseness of political ties, but no two match on every name. There are four or five members whose attitude is more or less dubious, and in dealing with those, the computers allow themselves some latitude. I have gone over the list with great care, and placed each of the doubtful members in accordance with his latest declarations. Returns received up to noon to-day cover 663 seats, leaving only 7 unreported, exclusive of the Speaker. The distribution is as follows: Conservatives 318, Unionist Liberals 74, Gladstoneites 187, Nationalists 83.

The Unionists muster 39 ranked against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. The Conservatives have a plurality of 56 over the Liberals of all kinds but they fall 27 below the united vote of the Liberal and Nationalists. The seven still to be heard from were represented in last Parliament by one Conservative, three Gladstoneites and three Nationalists.

The San Francisco Car Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The car men's strikes on the North Beach and Mission and City railroads ended today by the company's conceding the demands of the strikers. All men whose discharge led to the strike, and also the strikers, were reinstated. Both lines to-night are running a full force of cars. The trouble encountered by the companies during the strike was the work of outsiders, not the strikers.

MEN OF THE TIMES.

FRANCOIS P. J. GREVY,

PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

—:o:—

The sympathy of the American people with the leading Republic in Europe is readily understood. France was our strongest and most serviceable ally in the struggle for independence, and in adopting a popular form of government that great power avows once more her faith in the principles which govern the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The nation which is led by the amiable and enlightened statesman whose portrait appears at the head of this article, is the most democratic in Europe, and every American citizen has part in the hope that France will be able to maintain in peace and prosperity that form of government which best represents the principles of her citizens. In the re-election of M. Grevy, December 28, 1885, there is material for confidence that this will be so. He is emphatically a safe man; having no object to serve beyond giving service to his country to the best of his ability, and being a trained statesman and inspired with lofty patriotism.

Francois Paul Jules Grevy was born August 15, 1813, in the department of the Jura. He was educated to the legal profession, studying in the capital. At the beginning of the Second Republic, in 1848, he was appointed Commissioner for the Jura. Soon after the people of his native department elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, of which he became Vice-President.

When, in December, 1851, President Louis Napoleon betrayed his trust, M. Grevy was arrested by the usurper's orders. He remained in Mazas prison for a time. Upon his release he practiced law.

He was elected from the Jura in 1868, and re-elected the following year. After the war between France and Germany, in which the Empire was overthrown, M. Grevy was elected (in 1871) President of the Assembly. He resigned this position in 1873. Three years later he was again elected a representative from the Jura, and was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies the second time. Upon the resignation of Marshal McMahon, President of the French Republic, M. Grevy was elected his successor, on January 30, 1879. He was re-elected, for a term of seven years, at a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The French people and the voice of Europe approved the choice then made, M. Grevy having discharged the duties of his high office conscientiously and without ambition, save to do right.

London Wool Sales.

LONDON, July 17.—At the wool sales to-day, of about 355,000 bales that were available, 350,000 were sold, 150,000 being taken for home consumption and 200,000 for consumption abroad. The attendance was large throughout and bidding was spirited. Sales closed at an advance of 30 per cent. for Australian merinoes, of from 10 to 15 per cent. for cross breeds, and of 25 per cent. for Cape of good hope and Natal grades. As compared with April there is every prospect that the improvement will be well maintained in the immediate future. Following are to-day's transactions in detail:

Victoria—900 bales; scoured 8d @ 1s 8d; scoured locks and pieces 5½d @ 1s 5½d; greasy 5½d @ 1s 4d; greasy locks and pieces, 5d @ 11d.

New South Wales — 300 bales; scoured 1s 1½d @ 15s 5d; locks and pieces 9d @ 15s 2d; greasy 7. @ 9d; greasy 7d @ 9d; locks and pieces 6½d @ 10d.

South Australia—Sales 1,800 bales; scoured, 1s @ 1s 2d; scoured locks and pieces 8d @ 1s 3d; greasy 6d @ 9½d; greasy locks and pieces, 5½d @ 9d.

Queensland—Tales 2,0 bales; scoured 10d @ 1s 5½d; locks and pieces 8d @ 1s 4d; greasy 7d @ 1s 6½d; greasy 8½

New Zealand—Sales, 5,000 bales; scoured 1s 7d @ 1s 7½d; scoured locks and pieces 7d @ 1s 6d; greasy 5d @ 1s; greasy locks and pieces, 3½d @ 7½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Sales 700 bales; scoured 1s 1d @ 1s 5d; greasy 5½d @ 8½d.

Falkland Islands—Sales 70 bales.

The next series will open September 7.

A Senator for California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The *Chronicle* this morning says, editorially, that the first duty of the extra session of the Legislature will be to elect a United States Senator, for the full unexpired term of the late Senator Miller, according to section 3, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, and section 16 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The President's Recognition.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The President has recognized Emiliana Martinez as Consul of Venezuela at New Orleans and Joaquin Diaz Prieto, Consul of the United States of Mexico at Los Angeles, Cala.

The Moulders.

LONDON, Ont., July 17.—The International Moulders Union to-day completed a revision to the constitution. Hereafter the union will meet once a year and Cincinnati will be the headquarters of the order. The election of officers resulted as follows. President: P. P. Fitzpatrick, Cincinnati; Vice President, F. Rooney, San Francisco; Treasurer, John O'Keefe, Troy, New York; Secretary, Martin Fox, Cincinnati. The following trustees were elected: R. H. Metcalfe, Toronto; J. P. Hooley, Troy; John K. Kenny, Norwalk, Conn.; John Conover, Cincinnati; Thos. Carr, Belleville, Ills. Resolutions of sympathy with the striking iron workers in San Francisco were passed.

Adjourned to meet in St. Louis in 1887.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price twenty-five cents per box.

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A STEADY AND COMPETENT MAN and wife, to take charge of my Ranch. Man to understand Fruits and Gardening, wife to be a good Milker and take care of Chickens, etc., etc. To the right parties who understand their business, and can come well recommended, I will pay good wages. Apply at Office John's Restaurant, Salt Lake City.

A SITUATION AT ANY KIND OF WORK, light metal work preferred, by one used to working in electric and mathematical institute. Address, J. H. W., 262 Wall street.

TWO FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS (lady and gentleman) to introduce an article that sells on sight. To right parties, an opportunity will be given to travel East, on permanent engagement, expenses paid. For further information, apply to

J. C. PARKER,
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TO PURCHASE BUILDING LOT WITHIN six blocks of business centre. Part church pay and part cash. Address D. F., Box 298, City.

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CHEAP BICYCLE.

A 54-INCH NEW COLUMBIA FOR SALE for $100. Address T. G. Angell Jr., Temple Block.

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JAS. W. EARDLEY HAS A GOOD SUPply of Lumber, Doors, Sash, Pickets, Mouldings, Lath, Cedar, Red Wood and Bear River Shingles, Cedar Posts, etc., etc., and, having facilities at his command, can guarantee prompt delivery, fair treatment and prices to suit all. Remember the old stand. Half a Block North of Eighth Ward Square, State Road.

FOUR DAYS' EXCURSION

24TH JULY. AN EXCURSION WILL leave the Utah Central Depot on the morning of the 24th of July, going to American Fork, Provo, Payson, Nephi and all intermediate points, by way of Utah Central Railway. Fares: American Fork, $1.50; Provo, $2.00; Payson, $2.75; Nephi, $3.50. Tickets good for four days. Tickets for Payson, Nephi and intermediate points can be extended for thirty days by payment of half the excursion fare returning. Tickets for sale at the Utah Central Office, Main Street, and H. Pembroke, Stationer, Main Street.

ELECTRIC TREATMENTS.

MESDAMES JONES AND EDMUNDS ARE prepared to give Electric Treatment from 50 cents to $1. Office over Godbe & Pitts' Drug Store.

FISHING TACKLE.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, REVOLVERS, Sporting Goods, wholesale and retail; Guns and Tents let by the day or week. Gun Repairing and Keys made. Fits at low prices. EVANS & SPENCER, 34 W Walker Opera House, Salt Lake City.

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UNFURNISHED, IN A NEW HOUSE, TO Rent to Single Gentlemen or Couples, desiring lodging only. Eligible situation, and within quick reach of town. Apply at THE HERALD Office.

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EVANS & SPENCER, AGENTS FOR THE Victor, Champion, Challenge, Ideal and Otto; also for the Rudge bicycles and Tandem tricycles. We are the only house in Utah carrying a stock of both high grade Bicycles and Children's machines. Also a full line of Bells, Spokes, Cement, Wrenches, etc. Bicycles sold on installments and rented by the day or hour.

FOR SALE.

A FIVE ACRE LOT NEAR THE MOUNtley Farm. Inquire of Mrs. A. J. Daft.

SODA SPRINGS WATER

ON DRAUGHT AT THE CO-OP DRUG Store, 5 cents.

GUNS, AMMUNITION,

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HAVING PURCHASED WILLARD BIRcumshaw's meat market, will continue the business at the American Market, 66 E. First South Street, and respectfully solicit a continuance of custom, promising satisfaction to all.

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