WAS A CLOSE SHAVE.

Ferguson, However, is Downed For a Time.

ALLEN RETAINS HIS OFFICE.

The Case Will be Immediately Taken Up on Appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

"Have a close shave, sir?"

Mr. Allen has probably been asked this question more than once since the downy fuzz on his upper lip turned into hair.

He has also, probably, replied in the affirmative, in which case the tonsorial artist gave him what he asked for.

Ten to one, however, he never had a closer shave than yesterday, when Judge Anderson delivered his opinion in the contested election case of Ferguson vs. Allen.

The little court room on the top floor of the Wasatch building was packed to suffocation, and Judge Anderson's decision was listened to with the deepest interest. It was an oral opinion and was as follows:

"By the official count the defendant had a majority of fifteen votes. The plaintiff contests the election of the defendant upon the first and fourth grounds that are provided by statute as grounds for contest, the first being for mal-conduct on the part of the board of judges or any member thereof, and the fourth on account of illegal votes.

"Now, it is shown that in poll No. 3 in Bingham precinct, thirteen illegal votes were cast for the defendant. It is very evident to my mind that some of those persons at least, if not all of them, were practicing a very gross fraud. I think at least seven of the men whose names were on the registry list have come forward and testified that they were not there on election day, that they had moved away, and were not legal voters there. Their names were still on the registry list, and some person or persons appeared, personated them, and voted. Then of the balance of the thirteen, while the men whose names appeared on the registry list have not been summoned here, and have not appeared as witnesses to testify that they were not there, yet the evidence shows that they were not in fact there. It does not show it so conclusively as in the case of the others, but I think it shows that they were not there, and that the persons who voted in their names were persons who were not registered nor entitled to vote. Of course it is possible for there to be several persons of the same name in a voting precinct, and especially in a precinct of the number that there are at Bingham, and where it is a mining population coming and going. It is possible that there may be different persons of the same given name and surname. But I think that the evidence shows that those thirteen votes were illegal. The evidence raises a very strong suspicion, if it does not establish, that at least one of the judges knew quite a number of these thirteen voters whose names were registered, and when these persons came up to vote he knew that they were not the persons whose names were registered. Of course it might be that he did not know but what they might be persons of the same name. He probably might not be able to know certainly in every instance that they were not the persons whose names were registered, but the evidence shows some of them were not the persons whom he had known of that name. Taking it all in all, I think that the evidence shows that those thirteen votes were illegal, and should be deducted from the number of votes that the defendant received on the official count.

"Now, there were some errors made in the count, whereby some votes were gained by each party. I do not now remember and cannot state those just as they are, but when the finding of facts is made up, it can be ascertained. I do not think it is necessary to examine those particularly, or to go over and pick those out now, for the reason that the election must turn upon whether or not the rejected votes at South Cottonwood are to be counted for the plaintiff. If they are to be counted, my recollection is that it would elect the plaintiff; and if those votes are not to be counted for the plaintiff, the defendant is entitled to retain the office.

"It is conceded that there were eighteen persons at South Cottonwood, claiming to be legal voters there, whose names were not on the list. Of these there were two, Green and Wolfley, who it is hardly contended were legal voters, but there were sixteen who it is not disputed were legal voters, whose names had been stricken off from the registry list, and who were not permitted to vote; and the question is whether the votes that were not cast for a candidate can be counted in his favor.

"Section 3,751 of the compiled laws says: 'No irregularity or improper conduct in the proceedings of the judges, or any of them, if such malconduct voids an election, unless the irregularity or improper conduct is such as to procure the person whose right to the office is contested, to be declared elected, when he had not received the highest number of legal votes.' I take it that that is referring back to the first ground of contest, malconduct on the part of the judges.

"The next section reads: 'When any election held for an office exercised in and for a county is contested on account of any malconduct on the part of the board of judges of any precinct election, or any member thereof, the election cannot be annulled and set aside upon any proof thereof, unless the rejection of the vote of such precinct or precincts would change the result as to such office in the remaining vote of the county.'

"Now, was it malconduct for the judges there to refuse to receive the votes of men whose names were not on the list? Was it their duty to receive them? Are they confined to the registration list, or may they receive the votes of any person who comes up and shows that he is a legal voter, and offers to take the requisite oath and tenders his ballot. Our law in regard to contested elections is substantially, and I do not know but exactly, the same as that in California. In California in the case of Webster vs. Byrnes, Cal., 273, the court held that votes not cast cannot be counted. They even say that the claim that they should be is preposterous. The language is: "The court below erred in counting for contestant the supposed votes of Gonzales, Larkin and Hass under the pretense that they would have voted for him had they been allowed to vote. In all contests of this character the question is, which candidate received the highest number of legal votes. The idea that the supposed votes of persons who did not vote, but who could have voted had they taken the necessary legal steps to entitle them to do so, should be counted for the candidate for whom they would have voted is simply preposterous."

"I find that in Kentucky, also, in the case of Newcum vs. Kirtley, Thirteenth Kentucky, the court held the same thing. In that case the judges closed the polls before they should have done it, and some two or three voters who intended to vote, and testified that they would have voted if the polls had not been closed, and would have voted for the unsuccessful candidate, were prevented from voting. It was claimed in that case that their votes should be counted as if they had been cast, because it was no fault of theirs that they did not vote; they were there before the time when the polls should have been closed, and would have voted for the defeated candidate; but the court says that they can only count votes that are cast.

"I am aware that in election contests in the House of Representatives, in Congress, and also in legislatures, a different rule prevails. There, as a general thing, where it is shown that a party was deprived of voting who was entitled to vote, his vote is counted; but those legislative bodies have the right to determine for themselves who are elected, and I think I may safely say that it is generally understood and generally agreed, that they are not governed always in their determinations of such questions by any very well defined rules; that the political exigencies, the desire to strengthen the party having control of the legislative body, often determine whether a man is elected, more than the fact of whether he is legally entitled to be so considered. But so far as the courts are concerned, where contested elections are to be tried in court, I have not been cited to any authority that says that a vote can be counted that was not cast, although the voter ought to have been allowed to cast it. Various reasons are given for this. There would be probably no limit to the rule if we were to go outside of the votes cast. Suppose, for instance, that the successful party had caused the arrest of a number of men who he had reason to suppose would have voted for his opponent, and who would have voted for his opponent, thereby preventing them from voting; should they be counted? Suppose a voter is prevented by sickness; suppose he is prevented by high water, or prevented by a thousand and one things; if his vote is to be counted, it would make elections very uncertain. So that the courts seem to have adopted the rule that the only way is to count only the votes that are actually cast, but rejecting any that may have been cast illegally. There is also a very liberal rule in regard to any votes that are cast, which are ambiguous or uncertain, as to whom they were for. In this case, votes cast with no name on them but "Ferguson" were counted for him; another, where the name was "Frederick Ferguson," another, where the name was "E. Ferguson," while the candidate's name was Fergus Ferguson, were counted. They were counted for him, because it very clearly appears that the parties intended to vote for the plaintiff. There was no question but those votes were actually cast.

"Mention has been made of a decision by Judge Zane in the case of Young vs. Williams, where, by some fraud of the judge of election, several ballots were thrown on the table or destroyed and not put into the ballot box; but those were votes that were actually cast by the voters. The votes were tendered by the voters and accepted by the judges of election, and not counted, but destroyed; so that that was not a decision in conflict with these cases I have referred to. There have been one or two other cases referred to besides the California and Kentucky cases, but I have not had a chance to examine them. Mr. Cooley also lays it down as a rule that votes cannot be counted that are not cast. That being the law of the case, I think the defendant is entitled to retain the office.

"In this case I would suggest, in regard to the findings of fact, that they be submitted, so far as you can agree upon them."

Mr. Brown—We shall ask a finding that those sixteen or seventeen, whatever the number is, were legal and proper voters, and that they did all that they could to cast the ballots, tendering them to the judges of election.

The Court—Yes; I think your are entitled to that finding, Mr. Brown, and that so far as appears here they were legal voters. I don't think it is shown that they were not legal voters.

Mr. Brown—Of course their names had been on the list that morning.

The Court—I believe that appears, that they were simply stricken off by the registration officer, and then the only question is whether the judges have any power to receive votes when names are not on the registration list. I do not believe they have. I think the idea of that registration list was for the guidance of the judges. This election law, I will say, is in my opinion very defective. Nowhere it seems to recognize, except in one place in case of contestants any right at all on behalf of the defendant, but the courts have construed it to mean substantially that the defendant, when the contest has begun, has the same right to show illegal votes in favor of the other party, as the other party has to show illegal votes against him. Section 3,753 seems to recognize that he has the right to show that illegal votes were cast for the other party. Inferentially it states that; but with that exception it does not provide very fully what the rights of the contestee or defendant are. Some pretty technical rules have been laid down, and followed in this case, that have operated against the defendant. For instance, he alleged that a large number of illegal votes had been cast for the plaintiff, but because notice of that, and the list, was not furnished to the plaintiff's counsel three days before the trial begun, proof of those was ruled out. It is commonly said that the will of the legal voters should govern in these matters. That is all true if the legal voters take the necessary steps to have their votes cast and counted, or at least if they cast them.

Mr. Brown—There certainly was no step that could have been taken that they did not take in this case.

The Court—I do not know of any step that these men could have taken that they did not take; yet their names not being on the registration list, the judges could not receive them, and according to the doctrine of the decision on that question, and the text writers, the court cannot go outside of the votes cast, and find how many would have voted for either party if they had had a chance or been permitted to vote. This is a very strong case, I will concede. It presents that question in about as strong a light as it would be possible to have it. There is practically no question made as to the fact that these men were legal voters. Their names were stricken off, and stricken off wrongfully; but yet they were off when the men came to cast their votes; hence they cannot be counted.

FORT DOUGLAS FACTS.

Clair Shagogue, company D, Sixteenth infantry, has obtained a two months furlough, which he will spend at Park City.

Private Widner, of the hospital corps, is ordered to Omaha for duty there.

J. W. Quinn has been transferred from H company, Twenty-first infantry, to B of the same regiment.

The dog fiend has struck Fort Douglas, some one has stolen General Penrose's fine setter dog, whilst Sergeant Hollar was lucky enough to find his little dog at a saloon on State road. It may be safe to chain up dogs if they are valuable, and have the chain padlocked.

On the morning of the 11th inst., work was commenced on the fence which is to enclose the west and south sides of the reservation. The work was commenced at the northwest corner. The fence is to be a wire one on cedar posts, the distance between posts being sixteen feet. Four miles of this fence is to be erected, with 330 post holes to the mile. The work of digging the holes and stretching the wire is being done by four men on extra duty under the personal supervision of Mr. E. Nissen, of the quartermaster department.

If snow does not fall very shortly we will take in our shingle as a prophet. The weather is indicative of something, and of that something we shall know more when it occurs.

November 13, 1890. FRITZ.

One shipment of Misses' coats were Delayed in Transit and In order to insure a quick sale we will offer them at Cost. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.
The Lace House.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that the High School department of the public schools of Salt Lake city is fully organized and in session at its rooms in the Lutheran church, corner of Second South and Fourth East streets.

Students with sufficient preparation may pursue the English, scientific or classical courses of study under competent teachers.

Tuition free to residents of the city. Second term begins November 24, 1890.

J. F. MILLSPAUGH, Superintendent of Schools.

The Mountain Ice and Cold Storage company take pleasure in announcing to the public that their ice manufacturing plant is in successful operation, and that they are prepared to furnish distilled artesian water ice in any quantity desired. The absolute purity of the ice is guaranteed.

The public are cordially invited to visit the works of the company at No. 860 South Third West street.

Inquiries may be made at the up-town office, No. 54 East Second South street.

Go to Barratt Bro.s' for furniture.

A BIG MINING SUIT.

The Copper, the Ace and the Antietam Claims.

WHAT THE PLAINTIFFS ALLEGE.

A Rather Light Day in the Third District, and a Quiet Time Before Laney.

The case of the Victoria Copper Mining company vs. William Haws et al. was resumed before Judge Anderson yesterday morning, Charles C. Day appearing for the plaintiff and Bennett, Bradley & Marshall for the defendants. The plaintiff alleges that in 1887 Lewis P. Dyer and others located the Copper, the Ace and the Antietam mining claims in Uinta county, and between that time and May, 1888, expended upwards of $8,000 in developing the property. On June 10, 1889, William Haws, who had been employed by the defendants, and Heber Timothy wrongfully took possession of the property and ousted the plaintiff. The plaintiff therefore asks possession of the property, $25,000 damages and that the defendant be restrained from interfering with the plaintiff in the possession of the property. The trial will occupy about a week.

Before Judge Zane.

In the Third district court yesterday, in the case of Anderson vs. J. C. De La Mar, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $296.51.

The trial of the case of John F. Marks vs. W. H. Cassidy, in which the plaintiff sues to recover $1,800 damages for an alleged breach of contract, was then resumed, and it was in progress when the court adjourned. The case may go to the jury today. Adjourned until this morning at 10.

Before H. Solomon Laney.

In the police court yesterday P. J. Doyle, Tom Cotton, A. B. Crawford, Ed. Perce, Jacob Jenny and B. C. Sullivan were fined the usual amounts for drunkenness.

The case of George Lucas, charged with keeping a vicious dog, was continued until to-morrow.

Fred Argyle, charged with flashing a knife on Nephi Purce, was discharged.

CLIFT HOUSE.

Located Cor. Main and Third South Street

The Clift is the best $2 per day house west of Chicago. Rooms large, cool and airy, new and handsome furniture, electric lights and all the latest conveniences and accessories. Dining hall spacious and perfect in its appointment. Table first class. Rooms may be secured by telegraph.

ANDREW C. BRIXEN & BRO., Props.

PERSONAL MENTION.

DR. A. D. BEVAN, of Eureka, is at the Cullen.

T. R. CUTLER, of Lehi, illumined our streets yesterday.

E. E. BALCH and W. C. Beer, of Ogden, are at the Continental.

RUSTLER REED SMOOT is flying around the streets of Salt Lake.

THE genial Richard Mackintosh has returned from his eastern jaunt.

MILTON MOSS, a mining engineer of Huntsville, Alabama, is in the city.

MRS. DR. G. H. KEYSOR came down from Logan yesterday evening and is at the Clift.

MRS. S. G. SEWALL, who was taken so dangerously ill at her sister's, Mrs. John Dewey, is improving.

MRS. M. T. BEATIE, Miss Florence Beatie, Miss Edna Wells and Mrs. L. J. Thurston left last evening for a stay of some time in California.

FOREY ECCLES, of the Union Pacific ticket office, was on the streets yesterday after having battled for seven weeks with typhoid fever. He is hardly ready for the harness again, however, but will be in a few days.

LEE WEBBER, representing the Richardson Drug company in Colorado, is in the city visiting F. H. Groshell, the company's western representative. They are conceded to be the leading salesmen of the west.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE UINTAH—J. E. Wastee, Chicago; J. Horn, Denver; C. P. Riley, Chicago; W. E. Curtis, J. Holden, C. Carlson, San Francisco; W. H. Clark, Ogden; G. W. Akens, St. Joe; S. L. Sister and daughter, Council Bluffs; C. H. Graham, Prospect Park; S. Anderson, Ogden; T. Janes, C. F. Hawhall, San Francisco; T. Hall, Maysville, Colo.; W. C. Jackson, W. Plumb, I. Edwards, F. Harrick, H. McBride, Chicago; O. Wilkins and daughter, L. H. Chandie, Frank Walter, I. E. Catle, Peoria; E. P. Camblas, S. Shwan, I. E. Martell, San Francisco.

THE CONTINENTAL—C. F. Besaner, Boston; B. B. Mane, New York; Lieut. H. D. Styer, U. S. A.; J. M. Phillips, Boston; J. D. Sargent, New York; Mrs. J. G. Manning, Isaac Jennings and wife, Miss Flossie Jennings, Miss Louise Jennings, Baltimore; A. Longini, Chicago; C. H. McMahon, Omaha; E. L. Smith, Detroit; T. F. Powell, Denver; C. W. Rich, Lincoln; H. H. Griswold, Colorado; A. S. Blake, A. Greaner and wife, Ogden; J. L. Doyle, Sacramento; A. C. Caruthers, Kansas City; R. E. Hawkins, Cleveland; Boyd Clark, G. F. Penfield, St. Louis; P. Esch, St. Paul; George E. Haskell, Aspen; H. W. Reed, Ouray; W. C. Beer, E. E. Balch, Omaha; K. Spinnell and daughter, Green River; Samuel E. Goeene, St. Louis; J. M. Cassidy, Omaha.

WHITE HOUSE—F. Day, W. H. Snyder, Gold Mountain; E. J. Karns, Gunnison; P. Haddigen and wife, J. M. Howl, Park City; C. Browning, Colorado; James Brown, Nephi; Miss E. Kempton, Miss B. Ford, P. V. Junction; W. G. Stewart, J. Farrell, J. Watson, Nevada; George Eatough, Rockton; H. C. Morey, W. H. Ware, Bountiful; J. W. Flynn, C. L. Jackson, Omaha; T. W. Webb, Sioux City; T. James, H. M. Birds, Ogden; J. Galliges, J. T. Palmer, P. V. Junction; C. Sournson H. Arglie Eureka; F. B. Childs, St. Paul; W. W. Glines, Rome, N. Y.; G. Dick, jr., Pleasant Grave; J. R. Young, Cloudes, Neb.; W. Rees, Fargo, Dak.; E. G. Harding, Soda Springs; Mrs. Harrington, Ogden; E. P. Coryinghouse, H. Daniels and wife, J. Bullock and family, Montana; F. C. English, Alta; F. C. Drake, L. Bragdon, Provo; H. King, F. Brennan, J. Gilbert, G. Wilson, C. Barnes, Omaha; L. A. Smith, Washington; F. C. Hindle, N. T. Bass, Boston, Mass.

THE CLIFT—W. L. Harris, Eureka; Harry Tennion, American Fork; A. H. Allen, Tacoma, Wash.; Frank Holden and wife, Mrs. McCoy, Bingham; S. W. Richmond and wife, L. C. Palmer, East Orange, N. J.; B. A. Browning, Ogden; C. McMahon, Thistle; Ed Steadman, M. C. Kelleher, P. J. Kelleher, Geneva, N. Y.; Henry Krueger, Spokane Falls; W. H. Glims, F. B. Chills, St. Paul; William Hubble, Tintic; H. C. Blurton, E. F. Danals, New York; W. L. Dowing and wife, Orleans, Wis.; H. V. Layore, Maron, Ind.; F. H. McCrean, Albert Abbott, Brookllle; Miss Kaller, F. H. Hanson, Corinne; W. A. Fitts, W. S. Taylor, Linx City, Ia.; Geo. Wilson, San Francisco; J. T. Bradley and family, Oregon; John A Blythe, Vernal; L. C. White, J. A. Boyed, Pocatello; C. H. Roberts, B. O. Tongler, Bingham; J. H. Murphy, Michigan; G. V. L. Morris, Omaha; Charles S. Slade, J. Stapleton, Vernal; G. H. Brunk and wife, R. L. Olson and wife, Sandy; Tom Kennedy, W. H. Ulex, Byron, Ill.; J. L. Williams, Cheyenne; T. C. Hammond, Albion, Idaho; Mrs. G. Keysor, Logan.

WHITE HOUSE,

corner of Main and Second South. Most central location of any hotel in the city. Opposite postoffice. Union ticket and Pullman office in the hotel. Newly remodled and furnished throughout. Table unsurpassed. Electric light, bells and all modern conveniences. Terms $2 to $2.50 per day.

H. L. HALL, Prop.

UINTAH HOTEL.

18 Commercial street. The only first-class European house in the city. Rates, 75 cents and $1.00. French & Sowers, proprietors.

J. S. JENSEN, JEWELER.

Finest stock of watches and chains. 22 E. First South, Salt Lake.

Rock Springs subdivision is the place to buy a nice high dry lot on easy terms.

H. J. OSBORN & Co.
16 E. First South street.

HEALTH IN OLD AGE.

Edward Collinson, Queens, N. Y., says: "I commenced using Brandreth's pills over fifty-five years ago. I first bought them in London, and have continued using them since I came to this country in 1836. I am now over seventy-five years, hale and hearty, and attribute my wonderful health to the persistent use of Brandreth's pills. Occasionally I have a bad cold or severe attack of rheumatism, indigestion or biliousness, but four or five doses of Brandreth's pills always cure me. Whenever my children have been sick with scarlet fever, measles, mumps, acid stomach, disordered digestion or costiveness, a few doses of Brandreth's pills restore their health at once."

A PREVENTIVE FOR CROUP.

The discovery of a preventive for croup, is one of the most important made in recent years. Since first discovered it has been used in many cases, and with unvarying success. Its being within the reach of all makes it the more valuable. It is only necessary to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the first indications of croup appear, and it will dispel all symptoms of the disease. Full directions are given with each bottle. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

PRONOUNCED HOPELESS, YET SAVED.

From a letter received from Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s drug store, regular size 50c. and $1.00. 4

METEOROLOGICAL LOCAL RECORD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 12, 1890.
(Signal service.)

Time of observation.	Barom.	Ther'm.	Rel. humid.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	State of weather.
6 a. m.	26.01	31	47	NE	9	Cloudless
6 p. m.	26.00	41	52	NW	3	Cloudless

Maximum temperature, 43.0.
Minimum temperature, 27.0.
Mean temperature, 35; for 12 years, 38; deficiency, 3.
Deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1890, 135.
Deficiency of temperature since November 1, 1890, 0.
Rainfall, 0.00 inches; mean daily, 12 years, 0.05 inches; deficiency, 0.05 inches.
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1, 1890, 5.23 inches.
Deficiency of rainfall since November 1, 1890, 0.05, inches.

P. H. FITZMAURICE, Observer,
Sergeant, Signal Corps.

Sohmer Pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE MIKADO."

The audience which assembled at the theatre last evening to say farewell to the Carleton company and witness the famous old Mikado, was not so large as had been expected, but is was a very good audience neverless. Without doubt the increasing of prices had much to do with the attendance. In many respects the performance was the best Carleton had yet given, though we cannot say it excelled previous performances given here by his own and other companies. Bigelow made a number of new points in Ko Ko a part on which it had been thought every possible change had been rung, and the old "Flowers That Bloom in the Spring," "Tit Willow," etc., were encored most vociferously. Murray was an excellent Pooh Bah, in some respects better than any one we ever had in the part. Carleton was all himself as the Mikado, a part he always did with a certain unctious humor. Miss Lane was a charming Yum Yum, and Mr. Blake made more out of Nanki Poo than we had supposed, from his listlessness on previous nights, he was capable of. As we feared Miss Wisdom was entrusted with the part of Katisha, which means that all the musical members had to be cut out entire—something, we would think an artist like Mr. Carleton would be reluctant to consent to. The chorus did admirably as ever.

The matinee of the "Brigands," in the afternoon, went, as nearly all Wednesday matinees do, to a beggarly audience. Mr. Carleton did not sing, and the performance generally could not be called deadly lively.

DRAMA TO-NIGHT.

Those sterling artists, Grismer and Davies, whose coming is always as welcome as the flowers that bloom, reach Salt Lake in their travels once more this evening and give us our first taste of the English melo drame, "Beacon Lights." The play is said to be a strong one full of stirring scenes, and, of course, it will be witnessed by a large audience.

Wm. J. Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

Beer in Cases to Families, 2 dozen quarts, $4.25 per case; rebate of $1.00 on return of case. Special Prices to the Wholesale Trade.

— LEAVE ORDERS AT THE —
RESORT SALOON,
276 S. Main, or Telephone 384.
BOTTLING WORKS, Third West and Eighth South. Telephone 880.
L. W. DITTMANN, Agent.

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Real Estate,
General Commission
— AND —
Conveyancing Agents
Office Under Zion's Savings Bank.

MANHATTAN LIFE
Insurance Company.
FULLER & YOUNG, Agents.
The following are among the prominent policy-holders in this company:

Prest. Benj'n Harrison.
Hon. Grover Cleveland.
Hon. John Wanamaker.
Hon. W. H. H. Miller.
Hon. Jeremiah Rusk.
Hon. Russell A. Alger.
Hon. D. M. Key.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.
Horatio Seymour, Esq.
Hon. Aaron T. Bliss.
Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.
Assets, - $12,000,000.00

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT, IN AND FOR Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Ellen H. McAllister, deceased. Notice.—Notice is hereby given that J. D. H. McAllister, administrator of the estate of Ellen H. McAllister, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Monday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the court room of said court, in the county court house, Salt Lake City and county, Utah territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated November 31, 1890.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON,
Deputy.

SALT LAKE CITY

The Queen of the American Continent.

A FEW OF HER RESOURCES

Briefly Mentioned for the Benefit of the Strangers Now Within Utah's Domains —We Ask Investigation.

Ochres.
Marble works.
Iron paint works.
Cattle on 10,000 hills.
Mountains of granite.
Water power unlimited.
Plenty of room to grow.
Fertilizers inexhaustible.
Portland cement factories.
Artesian wells at 125 feet.
Sheep in a thousand valleys.
A guitar and mandolin factory.
Wonderful wells of natural gas.
Hunting—large and small game.
Pure ice in unlimited quantities.
The finest vegetables in the world.
A peaceful, quiet, orderly community.
Five smelters in the Salt Lake valley.
The finest medicinal springs in the world.
The most orderly communities ever seen.
The best farming country under the sun.
The most wonderful building in America
The most commodious boiler works in the west.
Gilsonite, a big future for which is in store.
The largest mercantile house west of Chicago.
Abundant evidence of the existence of petroleum.
One good broom factory, and room for another one.
The prettiest trout streams and shadiest cañon nooks.
Gypsum—millions of tons—an inexhaustible supply.
Sash and door factories, and planing mills by the score.
No cyclones, floods, earthquakes, labor riots or anarchists.
The best site for a large city ever gazed upon by mortal eyes.
Gold, silver, lead, antimony, manganese, jewels, copper.
Overall factories, turning out carloads of goods monthly.
The most healthful and novel watering place in the world.
Book binderies and job printing establishments by the score.
Pure water from the mountain tops. Drive wells by the hundreds.
Trunk factories—the goods produced go north, south, east and west.
A proprietary medicine establishment with a great future before it.
One of the best systems of electric fire alarm ever erected in America.
The best newspapers, population considered, of any other place known.
A sugar company which will soon have its factories in active operation.
The only remnants of the great buffalo herds that once roamed the plains.
Numerous sampling works, kept busy by he output from our mines.
Less police than any other city of 50,000 people, and less use for them.
A hearty welcome for the enterprising stranger who means business.
Rock salt for the billion—the extent of the supply is yet to be learned.
Wide streets, shady sidewalks, lovely lawns and the coziest of homes.
The world-famed Utah potato, which is sought after both east and west.
Twelve banking institutions whose combined capital reaches into the millions.
Tanneries doing an extensive business and unabie to supply the demand.
Every mineral known to the world, save tin, and indications even of that.
Floral establishments whose business extends 500 miles in every direction.
Lime of a superior quality, and mountains upon mountains of limestone.
A silk factory, operated on a small scale, but doing a most excellent business.
White lead works yet in their infancy, but which give the best of satisfaction.
A thousand conveniences that are enjoyed by no other state or territory.
Gas works, giving an excellent quality of gas, and at a most reasonable figure.
Frost in high altitudes in mid-summer and blossoms in winter in low altitudes.
Elegant houses for public amusements, which have held the stars of all nations.
The greatest number of talented musicians of any community of a similar size.
A dozen first class flour mills, whose product is famous both at home and abroad.
Steam laundries that are patronized by all surrounding cities, states and territories.
A sewer system in course of construction, which will be completed within ninety days.
Railways branching in all directions, and the big lines of the east pointing directly at us.
Entire counties of iron—enough to supply the universe, and then have some to export.
Photograph galleries turning out work that will stand alongside of Sarony's or Falk's.
The finest vegetable raising area in the United States - or any where else, for that matter.
The finest livery turnouts in the United States—away in advance of any of the territories.
Stocking factories giving employment to many hands. The goods go out in every direction.
The only genuine asphalt mine in the United States. The beds cover many miles of ground.
Artists who can "paint all around" any of their brethren in the western states and territories.
Cracker factories commanding an extensive trade in Utah and elsewhere in the mountain region.
A discriminating theatre-going people, quick to appreciate the good, certain to condemn the bad.
A new find in the shape of semi-anthracite coal, which promises a revolution in the coke business.
Skilled mechanics and competent architects, whose hands and brains are kept busy the year through.
Cool and convenient spots where one may escape what little discomfort follows from the warm weather.
A well-conducted arc and incandescent light plant, furnishing illumination for street, store and residence.
Unlimited supplies of salt in the Great Salt lake, from which is manufactured mining, cattle, table and dairy.
The foundation for one of the finest parks in the west, and which is hourly being improved.
Soap factories that compete with any others in prices, and turn out an excellent quality of goods.
Cañon scenery of the grandest—that brings tourists thousands of miles and sends them away delighted.
Woolen mills whose products are famous both at home and abroad, and which give employment to many people.

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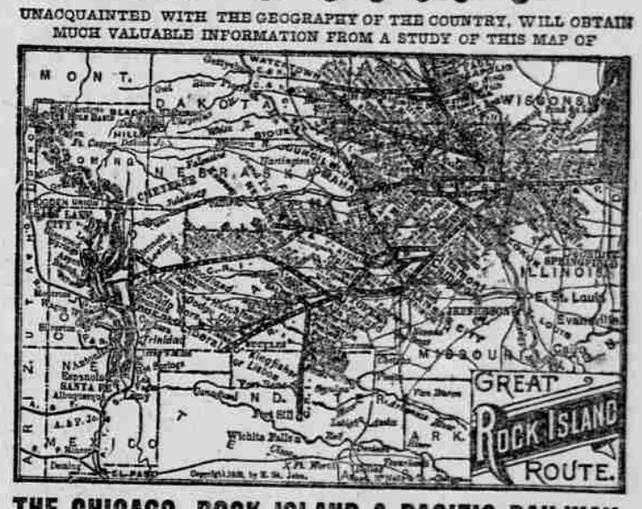

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