

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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ALMOST A SERMON.

The following inimitable paragraph from the pen of Prof. Huxley describes certain phases of animal development: "Examine the recently laid egg of some common animal, such as a salamander or a newt. It is a minute spheroid in which the best microscope will reveal nothing but a structureless sea, enclosing a glairy fluid, holding granules in suspension. But strange possibilities lie dormant in that semi-fluid globule. Let a moderate supply of warmth reach its watery cradle, and the plastic matter undergoes changes so rapid and yet steady and purpose-like in their succession that one can only compare them to those operated by a skilled potter in a formless lump of clay. As with an invisible trowel, the mass is divided and subdivided into smaller and smaller portions until it is reduced to an aggregation of granules not too large to build with the finest fabrics of the nascent organism. And then it is as if a delicate finger traced out the line to be occupied by the spinal column, and moulded the contour of the body; pinching up the head at one end, the tail at another, and fashioning flank and limb into due salamandrine proportions. In so artistic a way that, after watching the process hour by hour, one is almost involuntarily possessed by the notion that some more subtle aid to vision than an achromatic microscope would show the hidden artist with his plan before him striving with skillful manipulations to complete his work."

After reading such an exquisite description, it is a disappointment to find that Prof. Huxley, instead of believing there is such a "hidden artist" as a mere observation of the wonderful process of development seemed irresistibly to suggest, finally concludes that natural laws are sufficient to account for the mysterious and purposeful phenomena and for all such phenomena, though they occur in the development of every living thing.

This disappointing conclusion, which seems to rob the phenomenon of nearly all its beauty, is fully and fairly met and answered by the philosopher Huxley in a series of demonstrations too long for quotation, but of which the following may serve to exemplify the method.

A watch is likewise accounted for by the operation of purely natural laws—physical laws that leave no room for an intelligent designer than in the case of the evolution of the salamander from the spheroid germ. It is true that, prominent among the physical causes that have produced the watch is the manipulation of its parts by human hands. But in this there is no interference with physical causation; for if the series of sequents be traced backwards from the watch-maker's hands, through the muscles and nerves of his arms, and thence to his brain, and thence again to the nourishment which was a main condition of the brain's activity,—the physical changes necessary to the result, not only may but must occur with perfect regularity, without a break anywhere, and hence without any place whatever for the interference of intelligent design. The watch, like the animal or plant, is strictly the product of physical causes operating without interference.

Some particular cause of the brain is held to be the physical cause of thought, which, as being a mere effect, contributes nothing to the result, which would take place just as truly if the mental fact called design were not in the series at all. "The circumstance that, in the case of human works, certain antecedents in the brain are believed to be accompanied by facts of consciousness and intelligent purpose, is not pertinent to the physical inquiry," because the facts of consciousness are not links in the physical chain, and so do not affect the physical result.

We thus conclude that the works of man exactly resemble the works of nature in their entire subjection to physical causation; and all human results are natural productions as much as shells and clouds, effected by bodily movements governed altogether by physical causes.

It is equally clear that the same arguments which banish design from external nature, by showing that physical causes are adequate to account for its productions, also exclude all the evidences of human intelligence.

"If we hold that the natural course of events admits of any interference by intelligence, we leave room for the purposive interpositions of the Creator as well as for those of man; but if we maintain that it would contradict all our experience of nature to suppose that the Creator steps in to alter its course, we must not concede to the mind of man the slightest power to modify events. Either of these two propositions may consistently be held; but we cannot hold both; we cannot assert the physical impossibility of the Creator's interference, while we freely ascribe human productions and contrivances to the intelligence of man."

But we know that man has intelligence, and we therefore ascribe intelligence to the Author of nature, or rather, we hold that nature has an intelligent author. "Nor is this a case of mere analogy between two similar sets of facts. The things compared are an entire set of facts and a portion of the same." Man being a portion of nature, what holds true of nature holds true of man. "What is affirmed to be possible in the case of man, is thereby affirmed to be possible in the case of nature; and the surprise and difficulty would be, to suppose minute portions of nature exhibited intelligence, while the vast aggregate, affording immeasurably richer and greater indications of design, exhibited none.

HERALD regards this as a compliment to the Salt Lake community, as well as to the club itself, and we hope the latter will accept the invitation. The visit cannot be otherwise than pleasant, and it will certainly result in bringing the peoples of the two cities closer together in their sympathies.

THE SPIRIT IN MAN.

"What evidence have you, outside of revelation," said a friend the other day, "that there is a spirit in man? How can you prove its existence apart from the declaration of Holy Writ?" Truly the question is full of difficulty, for the spirit of man is not a thing one may chase down with scalpel and microscope until its form, color, dimensions and properties are learned with absolute certainty. Nor is it tangible to either of the five senses of man; and hence it comes that many men who refuse to believe the evidence of revelation scout the idea of the existence of man's spirit. In this much men are much at fault, and are put to shame by the greater wisdom of many of the ancients—which usage classes as paganism—who without the evidence of revelation reached to the conclusion that the proofs which they possessed pointed to such a strong probability of the existence of a spirit in man, a part that was eternal, that would never die—that they acted upon that probability, and on it based their hopes.

So strongly did the evidences appeal to the intelligence of Cicero that he accepted the idea as truth, and in speaking of the immortality of the soul, writes: "I might add that the faculty with which youth are taught to acquire numbers very difficult to acquire, is a strong presumption that the soul possessed a considerable portion of knowledge before it entered into the human form, and what seems to be received from instruction is, in fact, no other than a reminiscence or recollection of its ideas.

PLATO held similar views. These men did not learn such ideas from revelation, but from the evidences that exist outside and apart from it. That evidence consisted in the actual consciousness of its existence. As the eye, though seeing all, sees not itself, so the spirit, though so subtle as to escape the grosser senses of man, is tangible enough to its own consciousness. As the eye though seeing itself, can say in truth, "I see," so the soul, conscious of its own existence, may cry aloud, "I am," "I live!"

It must be so—PLATO, thou reasonest well! Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? Or whence this secret dread, or inward horror, Of falling into naught? Why shrinks the soul Back on herself, and starts at destruction? 'Tis the divinity that stirs within us; 'Tis Heaven itself that points out a hereafter. And intimates eternity to man."

Though it is granted that this longing for immortality, this disposition to shrink from falling into naught is but a negative argument, it is not the less strong on that account. It arises from something more sensitive than gross flesh and blood, and in connection with the other evidences already mentioned, the spirit's own consciousness of its existence, that there is sufficient ground for intelligent action in reference to its eternal existence.

If men will but consult their own experience, they will find that in nearly all their undertakings they are actuated by probabilities. And if apart from revelation they find enough evidence to establish even a probability of the existence of an immortal spirit within man, why not, in that event, as in so much of man's experience in other things, act upon it, and live as if the fact were demonstrated beyond a possibility of doubt? Let men rest here; if there be a spirit in man destined to live eternally, be assured that virtue, honor, integrity, benevolence and charity will exalt and glorify that existence.

And in the meantime—"Help thou my unbelief!" is a grand prayer. And if with that prayer their hearts are enabled to examine again the evidence furnished by revelation they would find so much that was in harmony with man's own consciousness, and with the longings of his heart after immortality, that faith would begin to dawn upon his mind and in time ripen into certainty; he would grope and guess no more, but see his way.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the speech of Judge Judd, which gives a clear exposition of the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The quotation from JEFFERSON'S inaugural address is especially noteworthy: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state government in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our common concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; * * * freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of the person under the protection of habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation."

Every sentence in the foregoing is a platform in itself, the whole a wealth of political doctrine that should be coined by every advocate of Democracy, that should be studied by every citizen of the republic.

hibition than anything less than a successful one.

As to the wisdom of the southern states in their proposed action, no fair-minded person can say that they are not acting for the best. The force bill is intended as a direct attack upon these states, and the operation of the law cannot be otherwise than injurious to every commonwealth in which it will be applied. In some instances we believe it will be absolutely destructive of peace and good order, will result in much bloodshed and in the establishment of military governments. The people will not quietly submit to the deprivation of their rights which the bill contemplates, and their protest will be of vigorous and emphatic character. The southern states will offer no attractions to people seeking homes and non to capital; indeed, wealth will withdraw from the afflicted section, and peace-loving people will go where the hand of oppression bears less heavily.

The only object the southern people could have in exhibiting the beauties and resources of their section at the World's fair would be to attract immigration and money, and to ask people and capital to go south with such a law in operation, the statutes being enforced by bayonets, would be a mockery and farce. The southern legislatures are certainly acting wisely in their refusal to spend their money so foolishly, and the people will uphold them in that refusal.

It is bad to mix politics with the exhibition in all its desired to take part; but the southerners are not responsible for the misfortune which threatens the great show. The crime, for it is nothing short of crime, must be charged to LOUGER and HOAR and the fanatic revolutionists who in their desperation propose to retain their ill-used power through the agency of this infamous bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The New York World has commissioned HENRY GUY CARLTON to investigate the condition of Indian affairs by personal examination.

The first section of his report says that the present condition of most of the Indians involved in the recent uprising is in general extremely miserable, as a natural sequence of the following causes: 1.—The treacherous and lying policy pursued by the government of the United States of America, as expressed in the difference between its solemn pledges and their complete fulfillment.

2.—The foolish attempt to force Indians of a predatory and homicidal habit to become farmers in one generation and to depend upon the soil for subsistence. 3.—To insist upon naturally carnivorous tribes adopting a diet of grain and breadstuffs. 4.—The rapacity and extortion of traders from whom the Indians must buy or starve. 5.—Mismanagement by or misfeasance of Indian agents. 6.—The continual encroaching of the whites upon the vested rights of the Indians.

The writer proceeds to develop and prove these points with facts showing the starvation rations doled out to the Indians, the breaking of the most recent treaties made with them, and closes with these significant inquiries: "What the public has a right to know, and what a rigid congressional investigation should ascertain, is:— 1.—For what has the \$600,000 appropriated for 1890-1891 been already expended? What portion for rations and what portion for useless school bills, useless furniture, crockery, books, etc., and who is responsible for the poor judgment shown therein, if any? 2.—What were the actual disbursements of rations to the Sioux during the months of October, 1890, and who was responsible for the insufficiency thereof, if any? 3.—Why, when it was known that the Indian crops had failed and that they were becoming turbulent through the actual pangs of starvation, was not more of the \$500,000 appropriated for their subsistence and civilization employed in feeding them, and less in the clearly useless scheme of 'civilization'? Who is responsible for the blunder, if any? Altogether, it is a strong case that Mr. CARLTON makes out against the most recent dealings of the government with the Indians, and shows that the same lack of honor still characterizes the national treatment of the Indian question that prevailed during the former century of dishonor.

Further developments are promised, which will likely be as convincing as those contained in the first report.

GOULD ON EDUCATION.

A exchange prints an interview with JAY GOULD in which the following occurs: "It seems to me that our colleges ought to adopt a new course. The time that has come for them to pay less attention to the Greeks, Romans and Hebrews and the dead languages, and understand that this is a progressive country, and that a person is very much mistaken here who does not know how to help himself with his own hands. It would be the easiest thing for our colleges to have mechanical and manual departments incorporated in their system of tuition. * * * My son GEORGE is an expert telegrapher, and when he has trained me in the use of the telegraph, I live in our car and switch it off at a siding. My son will then put on his boots, his steel clamps or prongs, and go up the telegraph pole, attach the wire to his instrument in the car and then he sends for me all my telegraph messages. It makes him feel that he could get his own living at all times.

If the universities and colleges of this country would consider these suggestions in their right meaning and act upon them, it would prove a great thing for the American youth. The newspaper paragraphs delight in poking fun at the college graduates, it usually being made to appear that the latter are about the most helpless if not the most worthless members of society. The papers also tell how such a man who graduated with high honors in washing dishes for a living in such a restaurant; how another who left college at the head of his class is driving home on a street car for \$3 a week; how young Mr. A. who is familiar with Greek roots and can rattle off Latin like CÆSAR did, is doing duty as a ten dollar reporter on a country weekly. Of course these references are extreme, but there is so much truth in them that they should suggest to the faculties of our colleges the wisdom and the propriety of making the course of instruction more practical and of training young men in those matters with which they will have to deal when engaged in the problems of real life. It is not uncommon to hear the college-bred young man referred to as an 'educated idiot.' He is not an idiot, but his education has been such that his learning is of little or no practical value. He can readily translate the orations of CICERO, but who will pay him for the translations? GEORGE GOULD'S knowledge of telegraphy is worth more in this world than all that is known by all the men who were released from all the colleges last year concerning the ancient Greek language. GOULD could go into the world, and be of some service to himself and his fellows, while the Greek scholars would starve if the charitable did not take pity on them. Many a young man who has come out of college with high honors, the pride of his dotting parents and the boast of the back-number professors, has lamented the time wasted in cramming his head and befuddling his brain with a lot of stuff called education, which can be of no earthly use to him and which is in reality a detri-

ment, for it tends to unfit him for the important duties of life.

If the statistics could be gathered we believe it would demonstrate that there are more successes in proportion among those not so highly educated than with those who win the high honors in the colleges. This is not due to an inferior quality of brain in the college boys, for it is conceded that the brightest young men and those with the best prospects before them are the ones who go through college. The trouble comes from the course of instruction, which is theoretical instead of practical. The teaching does not take into account that this is a practical world and men have to deal with living, active problems.

It is said that the STANFORD university in California will be a radical departure from the old and aristocratic institutions, in that it does less than they are now doing in young men for going out in the world and earning a living. If this idea may be carried out, the STANFORD graduates may not rank so high in the field of learning, but fewer of them will be washing dishes or driving horse cars.

PROPER OBSTRUCTION.

The Democratic Senators are merely carrying out the express will of the people of this nation in opposing every known device to dole out a few political sinecures to the passage of the force bill. Were they to do less than they are now doing in the way of obstruction, they would be untrue to the fundamental principle of democracy, namely, that the people are sovereign.

The force bill was one of the issues of the late Congressional elections. There might be a division on the tariff question, on Speaker REYNOLDS' rulings, or other issues, but upon the force bill all Democratic voters appear to be unanimous in their opposition to it, while judging from the tone of the Republican papers, we should suppose that all the voters of that party are also opposed to it. From evidence of this kind, which is the only kind attainable, by the figures, however, are not complete, the national capital, receiving a half-hearted support from the members of half their own party, are engaged in the work of subverting the will of the voters by passing the hateful measure in the very teeth of the opposition of the people to it.

These leaders unscrupulously declare, to be sure, that they don't care "how people vote," nor "what they think," for the people are not educated up to the standard of these leaders, who, assuming to know what is best for the people, are going to thrust it upon them, whether or not the people object to the proposal.

Not content with this outrage the Republican leaders are seeking to deny to their opponents in the Senate the right of protecting, as they think best, the people's interests. The bitterness of EOLYNS and the senile rage of HOAR are manifested against the Democrats and, incidentally, the whole nation, whenever a friend of the people seeks to prolong the discussion in the hope of averting the calamity that threatens.

The party of monopoly is making a desperate effort to reverse the will of the voters. The harvest will be uncertain, though probably, but the obstruction resorted to by the Democratic members is not only justifiable but imperative as a duty to the country.

BURNERS OF HARD COAL ATTENTION.

All those burning hard coal who are not supplied for the season should give in their orders at once, as late advices from the mine are to the effect that it may soon be closed down and the hard coal supply will be limited. A. L. WILLIAMS, Agent.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Salt Lake Music company, 62 West Second South street, Sommer headquarters.

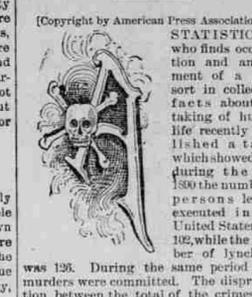
WHERE LANGUAGE FAILS.

Language is hardly strong enough to express my admiration of the merits of Chamberlain's cough remedy. It is the best remedy for cough, whooping cough, croup, whooping cough, etc., and who is responsible for the poor judgment shown therein, if any? Mr. Rhodes is a prominent attorney at Bakersfield. For sale by Z. C. M. drug dept.

THE LIFE TAKERS.

But Few of Them Suffer the Death Penalty.

HOW MANY CHANCE TO ESCAPE. Insanity Serves to Save the Neck of Eli Foster—Smith's Desperate Fight to Avoid the Gallows.



(Copyright by American Press Association.)

STATISTICIAN who finds occupation and amusement of a grim sort in collecting facts about the taking of human life recently published a table which showed that during the year 1890 the number of persons legally executed in the United States was 102, while the number of lynchings was 136. During the same period 4,290 murders were committed. The disproportion between the total of the crimes and the total of the capital punishments, lawful and otherwise, is painfully apparent.

The figures, however, are not complete, for they fail to show the cases where imprisonment instead of the gallows was the result of conviction. It may be safe to assume, nevertheless, that at least half the homicides avoided all penalty either through escape or acquittal. For this state of affairs the leniency of juries, the sympathy of neighbors, the skill of lawyers, and doubts as to the guilt of the accused, as well as a thousand and one other things, are responsible. Some of these conditions combined the other day to save Eli Foster from the hangman and to extend the existence of Isaac Smith.

Eli Foster is a short, heavy set man, 37 years of age. Since boyhood he has been known to the people of Athens, O., as a "tough citizen." Eighteen months ago Minnie Williamson brought a charge of burglary against him. The chief witness for the prosecution was a saloon keeper named Dan Bottomly. On his testimony the jury convicted Foster, and he was sent to the penitentiary for a term of five years. He only remained six weeks, however, as the decision was reversed and the indictment quashed.

Foster returned to Athens, and announced that in due season he would "get even" with Bottomly. The day he reached home he put himself in training for the future tragedy by beating a man frantically with a beer glass. When arrested, charged with deadly assault, he secured bail and went out to accomplish his half purpose.

He first earned a little money by handling trees for a gardener. On being paid off he sought his former haunts. He shook hands with an acquaintance he met and bade him good-by. He drank beer at a saloon, ate supper in a restaurant and then wandered about drinking more beer and saying farewell to his friends. One of them asked him if he was going away, and he replied: "Worse than that, I am going to kill Dan Bottomly." Although this statement was made with fierce earnestness, it does not appear that any one

thought it worth while to warn the threatened man of his danger. At Evans' saloon Foster borrowed a revolver and swallowed what he said was his "last glass of beer." Next he called on a woman named Watts and left a message for her daughter that he was "going to kill somebody." He emphasized the remark by firing a shot in the air. To an acquaintance whom he met a little later he announced that he was "going to commit the coldest, bloodiest murder ever heard of."

By this time a number of people were cognizant of Foster's desperate purpose, yet no one made a movement to prevent its consummation. So, unhindered and at his leisure, he reached Bottomly's saloon, and opening the door began to fire. The first shot hit John Kemman in the arm, the second gave Tom McDonald a scalp wound, and the third found lodgment in Bottom-

ly's heart. The assassin then crossed the street and snapped the revolver ineffectually at a barber who had been another witness against him. After that he joined a friend named Bert Wilson, and the two left town.

STATISTICIAN

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ISAAC SMITH.

Foster was arrested next day and imprisoned in the county jail. He escaped, but returned voluntarily and gave himself up. At the trial his counsel set up the plea of insanity, and are thought to have scored a victory because they got their client off with a conviction of murder in the second degree.

Circumstantial evidence of the strongest sort was produced many months ago when Isaac Smith was put on trial at Columbus, O., for the killing of Stephen Skidmore. The jury believed the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 23, 1888. He looks as well as his original verdict, and many people of influence

interested themselves in the condemned man's behalf. As a result of their efforts Smith has been respited eight times. On each occasion the gallows and coffin have been ready for him. The seventh reprieve was granted Nov. 28, 1890. Smith expected to die at midnight, and the news that he had a further lease of life was cruelly kept from him till near that hour. The prison officials, it is said, thought by this means to get him to confess. But he never blinched, and even now adheres to his original proposition: "If I am guilty I deserve death; but I am innocent and demand my freedom. I want no commutation of sentence. Either let me go or hang me."

The disreputable character of the witnesses on whom testimony Smith was convicted has had much to do in influencing the governor to afford the prisoner every possible chance to clear himself. The victim, Skidmore, was brutally murdered by some one, at any rate. His corpse was found in a lonely thicket, and a bullet hole in the back of the head told of the manner of his taking off, while the rifled pockets explained the reason for the killing.

More fiendish and brutal than either of the homicides mentioned above was the recent assassination of Winnie Kropper by Frank Krulis at Bohemianville, La. One evening the two young men left the village saloon in company. Half an hour later Krulis returned, and throwing a bloody forefinger on the bar exclaimed: "I've killed him!"

The saloon keeper ejected his sanguinary patron, who then went to the house of Constable Josef Shaeck, exhibited his bloody trophy, and said: "I've killed him!" "Why did you do it?" gasped the astonished official. "Because he said I had to run away from Riverhead."

The constable hastily summoned some neighbors, and piloted by Krulis went to the scene of the tragedy—a lonesome place through a thicket. There on the snow lay Kropper's corpse. The head had been neatly cut from the body by the assassin's first blow. "I walked away then," said Krulis, "but hadn't gone far when I thought he possibly might not be dead, so I went back and cut him up some more."

The second attack was made on the trunk of the corpse. The fiend ripped open the abdomen, removed the vitals and laid them on the dead man's face. Then he cut off a finger and an ear and returned to boast of his deed. As in the case of Foster, it is probable that the plea of insanity will be advanced by Krulis' lawyers when he comes to trial. Meanwhile he sits in his cell and gleefully recounts the details of his crime to every morbidly minded visitor. F. X. WHITE.

Overloaded.

Boy—Say, mister, shall I carry yer satchel? Do it for a dime. Dude—My satchel is not heavy. Boy—Well, let me carry your case then.—Good News.

A Perfect Plan.

Larkin—I know the best way to avoid hurricanes at sea. Sunway—Well, what is it? Larkin—Remain on the shore.—Pack.

The Voice

Is easily injured—the slightest irritation of the throat or larynx at once affecting its tone, flexibility, or power. All efforts to soothe or speak in public, under such conditions, become not only painful but dangerous, and should be strictly avoided until every symptom is removed. To effect a speedy cure no other medicine is equal to

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The best of remedies, this preparation rapidly soothes irritation, strengthens the delicate organs of speech, and restores the voice to its tone and power. No singer or public speaker should be without it. Lydia Thompson, the famous actress, certifies: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been of very great service to me. It improves and strengthens the voice, and is always effective for the cure of colds and coughs."

"Upon several occasions I have suffered from colds, causing hoarseness and entire loss of voice. In my profession of an auctioneer any affection of the voice or throat is a serious matter, but at each attack I have been relieved by a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy, with ordinary care, has worked such a

Magical Effect. that I have suffered very little inconvenience. I have also used it in my family, with excellent results, in coughs, colds, &c."—Win. H. Quarterly, 33 Madison, Australia.

"In the spring of 1883, at Portsmouth, Va., I was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia. My physicians exhausted their remedies, and for one year I was not able to even articulate a word. By the advice of Dr. Shaw I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and to my surprise and great joy, in less than one month I could converse easily, in a natural tone of voice. I continued to improve and have become since a well man. I have often recommended the Pectoral, and have never known it to fail."—George H. Lawrence, Valparaiso, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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500 dozen Corsets and 50 Styles to select from, ranging in price from 37 1/2c to \$1.00. ALL THE POPULAR MAKES Are shown in our Corset Department. SEE OUR Great Table Linen and Napkin Sale. THEY ARE BARGAINS. Walker Bros. & Fyler Co.

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500 dozen Muslin Underwear, all the New Shapes and Latest Patterns, and all the genuine lock-stitch sewing. See our Commencing Monday, January 26, AT WALKER BROS. & FYLER CO.

50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Skirts, Night Dresses, Chemises, Corset Waists and Drawers.

Remember, we do not offer the cheap trash that falls to pieces first time it is worn. We carry only the best made and best qualities of Muslin and Embroidery. Come and see our bargains in these goods. SPECIAL LOW PRICES on all Embroideries, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Table Linens, Napkins, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Cloaks, Jackets, Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets and Dress Trimmings, etc.

Remember, we sell the goods just as advertised. Remember, we are bound to REDUCE our LARGE STOCK in order to make room for MAMMOTH SPRING PURCHASES. Our Mr. Fyler will be in the Eastern markets during the next six weeks, where he will purchase a HANDSOME and COMPLETE Stock of DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, at the LOWEST SPOT CASH PRICES. We shall offer the same to the citizens of Salt Lake at prices that defy competition.

Carpets, Curtains, etc., will be closed out at extremely LOW PRICES, to make room for our fine, new stock. Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets and Dress Trimmings will be offered at prices that will move them very rapidly. See our handsome line of French Ginghams, all styles, which will arrive in ten days. They are BEAUTIFUL and very CHEAP. Also there will arrive at the same time 100 pieces of elegant and stylish Spring Dress Goods.

At Less Than Cost. At Very Much Less Than Cost to clear them out. DON'T MISS THESE BARGAINS! OFFERED BY WALKER BROS. & FYLER CO.

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