

RAILROADS.
Scenic Line of the World!
DENVER & RIO GRANDE
Western Railway.

Universally conceded to be
THE POPULAR
Passenger Route!
Between the East and West.

The Only Line
Between Ogden, Salt Lake and Denver
Without Change of Cars!

The Only Line
Between Salt Lake and Chicago
With but One Change of Cars!

The Only Line between the West
and the East Running Through Salt
Lake City.

Pullman Buffet
Sleeping Cars!

On all Through Passenger Trains.

The Only Line from Salt Lake City running
Sleeping Cars and Pullman Buffet
passengers holding Second-class and Emigrant
Tickets.

The Atlantic Express.
Leaves Ogden daily at 9:30 a. m.; Leaves Salt
Lake City daily at 10:30 a. m. Direct connection
is made at Pueblo and Denver for Omaha, Kan-
sas City, and all points East.

The Pacific Express.
Arrives at Salt Lake City from the East at 5:00
p. m., and leaves for Ogden at 5:30 p. m., making
connection with the Central Pacific for the West.

Local Trains.
Leave Salt Lake City as follows:
For Bingham and Alta at 7:25 a. m.
For Ogden at 5:00 p. m.
Arrive at Salt Lake City:
From Bingham and Alta at 4:15 p. m.
From Ogden at 10:50 a. m.

Tickets for all points East and West can be
purchased at the Depot Office and Ticket
Office, White House corner, Salt Lake City.

S. W. ECKLES,
G. P. & T. Agt.

THE CHICAGO,
Milwaukee & St. Paul
RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Last Built,
Best Equipped,
Shortest Line
BETWEEN
Council Bluffs & Chicago

AND
ALL POINTS EAST.

THE
Utah Central R. R.

Passenger Trains leave Salt Lake daily, as fol-
lows:
GOING NORTH—Atlantic Express at 8:00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH—Express at 7:20 a. m.

Passenger Trains arrive in Salt Lake, daily, as
follows:
FROM NORTH—Atlantic Express at 7:51 p. m.
FROM SOUTH—Express at 6:40 p. m.

JOHN SHARP,
Gen'l Sup't.

FRANCIS COPE,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt.

Sanpete Valley Railw'y

Trains leave daily as follows:
Leave Moroni at 9:00 a. m.
Arrive at Nephi at 11:00 a. m.

Leave Nephi at 1:00 p. m.
Arrive at Moroni at 3:00 p. m.

Stages connect at Moroni for all parts of San
Petes and Sevier.

Private teams and spring wagons can be or-
dered by telephone at Nephi, to be ready on
arrival of trains at Moroni, \$4 per day,
driver paying all his own expenses.

S. BAMBERGER, Manager.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

H. L. MORTON,
Successor to H. O. Stearns.

OPERA HOUSE
Lunch & Ice Cream Parlor & Confectionery

In connection with the above will be run
A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM,
Where meals will be served from 7 a. m.
to 8 p. m. Meals, 25 cents.

Special attention given to Suppers for
Parties, etc.

Lunch at All Hours.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Main St., South of Third South St.

FITTED UP THROUGHOUT IN FIRST-CLASS
style. The finest and most comfortable
Hotel appointments in Salt Lake City.
Special Terms to Families, both for Single
Rooms and Suites.

Transient, \$2.00 per day.
A. GREENE, Prop.

EUREKA ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEYSTONE HOTEL.

EUREKA - - - TINTIC.

Best Accommodations in Camp.

Term, \$1.50 per Day; \$8 per Week.

Mr. K. H. HOLLAND, Prop.

Salt Lake Democrat.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.
JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

His Early Life in California—His
Literary Training and Plans for
the Future.

(New York World.)

Justice Field will remain upon the
Bench three years longer. He intends to
retire when he has served twenty-five
years upon the Bench. This will give
President Cleveland an opportunity of
filling his place with a Democrat. Un-
doubtedly Attorney-General Garland will
be selected if there is no earlier vacancy.
Justice Field intends to devote the re-
mainder of his life to literary work. Very
few men who have lived eventful lives as
public officials ever take the time or the
trouble to sit down in the quiet of their
libraries and record their observations.
Washington to-day has a great many men
who have abundant leisure to contribute,
and a rich experience with which to make
contributions to the history of their time.
None of them, however, have had a more
eventful life than Justice Field. He was
one of a family of five brothers, four of
whom are now living and are prominent
before the public. When the Justice was
a young lad, thirteen years of age, he
went to Smyrna with his sister, who mar-
ried a missionary. He was in Smyrna
for several years, and acquired during his
stay there quite a knowledge of Oriental
languages. He also learned to speak
French. It was his idea when he went to
the East to fit himself for a professorship
of Oriental languages in some Eastern
college. During his stay in the East he
went with Mr. and Mrs. Hill to the
southern part of Greece for a visit. The
Hills went from Connecticut to Greece
for the purpose of establishing a school
for the education of young ladies. This
school became afterward a great success.
It has been educated all of the young
ladies of the leading families of Greece.
Several years ago Justice Field revisited
the Eastern places where he had passed
so much time in his boyhood. Although
over fifty years had elapsed he found the
Hills still living. Mrs. Hill died only the
other day at the age of eighty-three. Mr.
Hill, too, is now dead, but he lived to
reach the age of ninety-two.

THE ASIATIC PLAGUE.
In this reminiscence of the past the
Justice has described the incidents of a
terrible plague which he witnessed when
he first lived in the East. He saw both
the Asiatic cholera and the plague. Al-
though he moved in the very midst of
these two terrible epidemics, he escaped
sickness. He acted as a nurse in attend-
ing a number of the cholera patients.
But in the plague he was able to do noth-
ing. He says that dread disease is be-
yond human help or knowledge, so far as
any present discoveries have reached.
The touch of a man who has the real
plague is sure contamination. Ninety
per cent. of those who have the plague
die. When a man is taken every one
flees from him. He is instantly deserted
and left to fight with the most terrible
epidemics alone. His death is almost
sure to follow within the twelve hours
following the onset of the disease. A very
dramatic scene which occurred at a din-
ner at which he was present during the
early days of the epidemic. The guests
were seated about a brilliantly lighted
board. The social spirit among the guests
was high. At once the conversation
followed, and the guests turned to each
other and saw one of the servants who
was waiting upon the table dead. In-
stantly they all cried, "The plague!"
and in the briefest moment of time every
one had fled, leaving the host standing
in the glasses, the food undrank. No
one entered that house for a year after-
wards, and when they did, after employ-
ing in advance the most powerful disin-
fectants, they found there the dried and
decayed remnants of the feast with the
grinning skeleton of a servant who had
lain upon the floor in a very novel
position just where he had fallen the night of the banquet.

EARLY LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.
After the Judge has finished his re-
miniscences of the East he will be able to
recall some very interesting chapters of
early life in California. He was born
in the State of New York, and came to
the gold fever had broken out. He has
been through all of the exciting periods of
the growth of California into a State, and
has had a number of thrilling personal ad-
ventures. This grave and staid Judge,
who appears so calm and unassuming in
his silken gown upon the Supreme Court
Bench, when a young man in California
carried the weapons of a duelist and as-
serted himself in the only way that a
man could hold a footing among lawless
men who could not give him the courtesy
of a challenge. He was a member of the
California Union movement and helped to
lead the movement to the Government. It was
doubtless owing to his prominence in this
cause that Mr. Lincoln appointed him to the
Supreme Court Bench.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS.
The record of his twenty-five years of
life as a Judge in Washington covers one
of the most interesting periods in our
history. He has talked with all the leading
heroes of the war and has preserved from
their stories many historical incidents.
His own part in the Supreme Court has
been an important one. Some of his
most valuable decisions have been made
during the last quarter of a century.
Justice Field has a fondness for writing.
His literary training and his wide expe-
rience must combine to make most read-
able books. He hopes to secure before he
retires from the Bench an increase in the
number of Justices of the Court, and of
the Circuit Court Judges. He believes in
raising the number of the Justices to
sixteen, with a quorum requiring only
six. He says that the present adminis-
tration of justice in the Federal and Su-
preme Courts amounts to a practical de-
nial of justice. The Judges are all over-
worked and have more than they can do.
He has already talked with the President
upon the subject, and has asked him to
recommend such legislation to Congress.

If such a measure could be passed during
Mr. Cleveland's time it would still leave
the Supreme Court under the control of
the Republicans. Eight out of the nine
Justices are Republicans. The President
observed in his conversation with the
Justice upon the subject that such a bill
would probably affect his cabinet. This
was a plain intimation that there were
one or two candidates upon the Supreme
Court Bench. Mr. Garland's wishes in
this matter are well understood. It is
now said that Mr. Bayard also would like
to retire at some future time from the
Supreme Court to secure a position upon
the Cabinet.

He has hardly
enough reputation as a lawyer to justify
any such appointment. It is understood
that the Republican Senate will oppose
any attempt to increase the Supreme
Court Justices during Mr. Cleveland's
term. It is a matter, however, which
will be very warmly pressed. The Dem-
ocrats are specially anxious to secure re-
placements upon the Bench of the Fed-
eral Courts throughout the country.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

Dr. Henley's Colery, Beef and Iron
cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

DOMESTIC LIFE
As Seen in Germany by a Young
Lady Traveler.

The domestic machinery of the Ger-
mans is much simpler than ours, and in
many respects more economical and
practical. One truth is soon made ap-
parent to a stranger, that is, that economy
is a necessity in Germany. In a family
of seven there is usually but one servant.
She rises at 5, makes the kitchen fire,
washes the floor and puts her own room
in order. At 6 the baker comes, then
the man with milk and butter (the Ger-
mans never put salt in their butter, so
they buy it fresh every morning.) The
children are awakened, and the maid
helps them to dress, then makes the coffee
and serves it, first to the older children,
who are obliged to be off for school at
6:30 in summer and 7 in the winter. This
done, in our family, the maid puts the
dining-room in order, washing the floor,
dusting the furniture and shaking the
rugs. At 7 we have coffee and by 7:30 I
am ready to begin my work. After the
rest of the family are served with coffee
and rolls, the sleeping and other rooms
are put in order, each being washed or
waxed and rugs thoroughly beaten; then
the maid goes to the market to buy the
dinner. There are no supplies in larder
in Germany as at home. If cold boiled
ham or any cold meat is needed for sup-
per, the maid goes to the butcher and
buys just enough for the meal.

Customs that struck me curiously was
that of having shops in the basements of
even the handsomest houses on the most
fashionable streets—bakers, butchers,
shoemakers, notion stores, jewelers, all
who can be found within a radius of a
block from any given point. It is un-
doubtedly convenient for the people, but
it mars the beauty of the streets very
much. My maid has gone to market I
believe, so by the time she has returned
and is preparing the second breakfast,
which is served at 11, and consists of a
couple of eggs and a slice of brown bread,
and perhaps a glass of milk for a boy or
girl, but for the children and the rest of
the family it is usually only a slice of brown
bread and a half thick with a little cold
meat. Occasionally a cup of
chocolate varies the monotony.

Then comes the dinner at 2—soup,
meat and vegetables, and dessert. The
latter the children only are allowed to
have on Sundays. After the soup has
been served the lady of the house puts
what she intends for the maid in a dish,
and on no account would a servant be al-
lowed to take more than given. The
maid's plan is followed with
meat and vegetables. After the dinner
dishes are washed, and the kitchen put
in order, the maid dresses and takes the
children out for a walk in the park, re-
turning in time for 5 o'clock coffee, which
even the little 8-year-old boy of my land-
lady drank every day. It was a problem
to me how these children kept their
health, with coffee in the morning and
afternoon and at night. I am sure
American children could not endure it.
At 8 supper is eaten; meat, tea,
milk or beer and bread and butter com-
pose the meal. The laundry work is al-
ways done out of the house; so that it
lessens the work of the one maid very
materially. All bread, cake, pies, and
even puddings are bought ready-made, as
we saw in the shops. The bread is
better than ours, because it is always
thoroughly done.

A good maid is not paid more than \$20
a year, and in many families only \$12.
They are allowed one Sunday evening
out in ten days, and if they should
come home later than they have promised,
they do not go out again for a month.
All disputes between mistress and maid
are settled by the police. In one house I
was in the quarrels were so frequent that
one policeman, at least, was there most
of the time.

German women are much interested in
their housekeeping; they obey their hus-
bands religiously, because they have to,
and are very fond of fancy work and—
goose! They are very tenacious of their
titles, and if a lady's husband is a doctor,
she will never let him be called a doctor.
I told my German teacher that I had
met some friends in Berlin who had
lived some years ago in Rome, and
asked how I should address the lady, as
she was going there for the summer.
The gentleman's title was Justizrath; then
I must call her Frau Justizrath. "But,"
I said, "he is also Geheimrath." "Oh,"
then, that is still higher, and she must
be called Frau Geheimrath." Later on in
this conversation I mentioned that he
was also professor in the university. The
look of amazement and surprise I got,
and the way in which she said, "How
lucky that you told me; you must call
her Frau Professor," convinced me that
I would have made a serious mistake if I
had used either of the first mentioned
titles.

There is a journalist in Baltimore, a
man of long experience and with habits
almost Puritanical in their steadiness,
who spends his vacation in a very novel
way. He is a man of family, and in his
residence there is a large and comfortable
cellar. If his family desire to go away
he interposes no objections, but he says
that, as far as he is concerned, he is not
going to pay three or four dollars a day
for being cooped in a summer resort
hotel room when he has right at hand so
many facilities for comfort. So, when his
holiday comes, he has the cellar thor-
oughly cleaned and fitted up with sofa,
easy chairs, hammocks, etc. He collects
the best things in literature, lays in a
stock of provisions and plenty of cigars
and tobacco, and for two weeks he enjoys
the luxuries of life like a king, exiled in
his own cellar.—Baltimore American.

The village of Elmsworth in England,
was recently visited by a remarkable
series of fires which simultaneously cov-
ered an area of a mile. At some places it
was impossible to move without closing
the eyes and mouth. Around every lamp
in the town the spectacle was most curi-
ous. Attracted by the light thick swarms
of bees, and their buzz resembled a
hiv of bees. At the postoffice, where the
upper portion of the door is open for ven-
tilation, and where necessarily the light
is kept burning till the early morning,
the insects covered the sorting boards,
letters and bags, and hail to be coordi-
nately swept off with brushes. At one lamp
they simply hung down in clusters.

A friend said to General Sherman
late, apropos of the Grant funeral, that
his—General Sherman's—funeral would
be more quiet. Sherman said: "No,"
and added, "I will make all the noise
while I am alive." Then he added, with
great emphasis on the first sentence:
"My grave is bought and paid for. I shall
be buried at St. Louis, where my children
are buried. When I go they can put me
in there and drive a stake in to mark the
spot."

You can not find in Washington, says
a correspondent of the Boston Record, a
better satisfied man than the new regis-
ter of the treasury, General Rosecrans.
He gets salary enough to live well on, his
duties are not hard, he has a pleasant
time to receive his friends in, and plenty
of time to fight the battle of Chicka-
mauga over again and show that there
was one of the greatest victories of the
war.

Dr. Henley's Colery, Beef and Iron
cures Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.

WALKER BROS.,
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishings

AND CARPETS.

An Immense Stock

In all Departments.

The Latest Novelties!

Constantly arriving.

Gent's Spring Style Hats,

NECKWEAR,

Hosiery and Fancy Shirts.

THE CREAM of Best Designs just arrived by
Express.

EMBROIDERIES

Of every desirable width and quality.

Newest Styles! Cheaper Than Ever!

DRESS GOODS

Of Latest European importation constantly ar-
riving.

CARPETS

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.

The Largest Stock in Utah.

Orders most carefully filled.

SAMPLING MILLS.

SALT LAKE

Sampling Works,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The Only Sampling Mill in Utah
Using Rolls.

WHEREBY I CAN GUARANTEE AN
accurate sample of all classes of ore, from
crushing to any desired fineness, so as to obtain
the actual value. The work will be under my
entire supervision. All consignments will re-
ceive prompt and careful attention.

City Office, No. 139 S. Main Street.
Mill near Utah Central Depot. P. O. Box 565.

FRANK FOOTE, Proprietor.

J. C. CONKLIN & Co.

UTAH

ORE SAMPLING MILL.

Ores and Bullion Carefully Sampled.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
sale of Ores and Bullion. Mill South of
City, between Utah & Nevada and Utah
Central Railroad Depots. Office, over London
Bank of Utah, (front room).

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And Machine Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

—AND—
MACHINISTS.

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Manufacturers of Furnace, Mining and
Milling Machinery, Mining Cars and Car
Wheels, Sigs, Burs and Pans for Sampling
Mills, Etc., and Wrought Iron Fencing and
Creting and all kinds of Builders Iron Work,
including Ornamental Columns for front and
interior support.

Orders promptly filled and all work guaran-
teed.

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SELLS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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FLOORING, RUSTIC
SIDING, LATHS,
SHINGLES, PICKETS,
WINDOW-WEIGHTS & NAILS,
A Specialty.

Prices to Suit the Times

ORDERS FOR RED PINE SOLICITED.

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132 W. First South Street, Opposite
14th Ward Assembly Rooms.

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Season is now here and

TULLIDGE & Co.

Have received their Spring Stock of

WALL PAPER

Including every design and quality.

Kalsomining, House and Sign Painting,

By the most skilled workmen, and at
Reasonable Rates.

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GEO. A. LOVE.

Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

SCHUTTLE FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS,

—AND FIRST-CLASS—

Open and Top Buggies,

WARRANTED OF BEST QUALITY AND SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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DEDERICK HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES AND BALING WIRE,
Knowles Steam Pumps for All Purposes. All Sizes Constantly in Stock.
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Concord Buggies, Spring Wagons,
Oliver Chilled Plows, Moline Plows,
Casaday and Flying Dutchman Sulky Plows.

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DAILY, delivered by Carrier, 75 cents per month. By mail, per year, in ad-
vance, \$7.50; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00.

four months, cash with the order.

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Democratic party, as enunciated by its National Conventions, and exemplified in the
teachings of its great founders.

2. It will advocate the doctrine that the people of Utah have wisdom enough
and patriotism enough to govern themselves; that "the affairs of church and State
ought to and must be forever separate and distinct; and that every citizen should
obey the laws.

3. We believe that all the difficulties which surround the people of Utah will
find a peaceful remedy, if absolute freedom of discussion can be secured, and inde-
pendent individual judgment expressed.

4. The SALT LAKE DEMOCRAT will use the language of moderation, and will re-
vile no man for opinion's sake. While firm in its advocacy of correct political prin-
ciples, it will respect the rights of all others to hold contrary opinions.

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UTAH LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—MEETS
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lows' Hall, Union Block, Salt Lake City. Odd Fel-
lows in good standing are invited to attend.

J. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

SALT LAKE LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—
Meets every Friday, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, Union Block. Odd Fellows in good
standing are invited to attend.

W. M. H. CULMER, N. G.

J. M. DARRING, Secretary.

JORDAN LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.—MEETS
every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, Union Block. Odd Fellows in good
standing are invited to attend.

W. M. H. CULMER, N. G.

LOUIS HYAMS, Secretary.

RIDGELY LODGE NO. 4, I. O. O. F.—MEETS
every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, Union Block. Odd Fellows in good
standing are invited to attend.

JOHN J. DUKE, N. G.

W. M. CLARK, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

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every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fel-
lows' Hall, Union Block. Odd Fellows in good
standing are invited to attend.

G. B. LANG, K. of R. and S.

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