

TRUSTS.

ATTEMPT TO NAME ALL OF THEM.

Trusts are the order of the day in our every line of business. In a up of men at the Gilsey House a it or two ago, the attempt was to enumerate some of the many trusts, pools or combinations that are in operation. Here is the result: cattle, iron, cotton seed oil, sugar, matches, envelopes, stoves, electric light, rubber goods, gas and street.

This is probably only the beginning of the list. The character of Standard Oil Trust has always been a mystery to the public, and remains so to the present day, yet it is an organization which all others seek to copy, because it has been so profitable and prosperous. It is not a stock company or corporation within the meaning of any law on the statute books of any State in which it operates, and is now generally believed to be a partnership.—[New York Tri-

be on this coast there are two trusts; being to control the production price of pine lumber and the other production and price of redwood. Right nobly are they doing it, for they have very nearly doubled since were organized. It is hinted the coal interests have either used a trust organization or else arranged at such an understanding as to control the markets and prices on coast. It is also stated that a cement is on foot to get the sugar series in this city to join the east-sugar trust, but this will likely fail owing to the managers of the series here being too independent to have a ring put in their nose so as to be controlled by others. Again, a sugar trust has been means higher prices for ar, which would be seriously felt by the fruit canning interest, and this industry wants all the fostering care possible. The high repute of leadings of canned fruits in this State is only gained by an unstated use of ar, not poor quality but the best, any move looking to the advancement will be a serious check to the industry.—S. F. Herald of Trade.

HOW SIR WALTER SCOTT WROTE.

"ANNOE" DICTATED FROM A BED OF PAIN—HIS MANUSCRIPTS.

backeray says: "Could we know man's feelings as well as the author's thoughts, how interesting most things would be—more interesting in merry." The mood in which Sir Walter Scott wrote "The Bride of Lammermoor" was one of heroic resignation, combating against acute physical suffering, which seemed so serious to threaten life itself, while it was severe and painful but his few words had had deterioration enough to carry on through it imaginative rary work. He was compelled to play the services of amanuenses, William Laidlaw and John Ballantyne wrote to Scott's dictation, because Laidlaw was too strongly red with admiration and delight, exclaimed as some fine passages being dictated to him: "Gude up us a'!—the like o' that! eh, sir!" Scott's disease was called an, though later the better physicians might have given the complaint other name. The date of the "Bride" was April, 1819. Three weeks—"The Bride of Lammermoor," the "Legend of Montrose" and "Annoe"—were thus dictated, but when health returned, Scott resumed practice of writing with his own hand. Goethe, on the other hand, employed the assistance of an amanuensis, and continued the practice until the end. Sometimes Laidlaw begged Scott to stop while the amanuensis was suffering from the physical pain. "May, Willie," said the afflicted author from his bed of pain, "only see that the amanuenses are fast. I would fain keep all my energy as well as all the wool to ourselves, but as to our giving over work, I can only be when I am in wool."

Scott often turned upon the amanuensis with a groan of anguish, but usually continued the sentence in the same breath. When dialogue of peculiar nature was being dictated, he sometimes got up and walked up and down the room, as it were acting the parts. He was the feelings and the pains of man while the heroic author composed "The Bride of Lammermoor," and Scott assured Ballantyne that the book was first out of his mind, in complete shape, he did not collect one single incident, character or conversation that it contained. All wonder that!—Gentleman's Magazine.

place Eugene, of Sweden, has been trying art in Paris under an assumed name, in order not to have any conventional attention paid to him.

There is music in the zephyr and an on the breeze, but the music is in snatches and the odor smells of cheese. Ah, we knew it was too far for the birds and balmy spring, for the organ and Italian and the key on a string.

Texas paper makes the statement that a man left Waxahatche recently, playing a yoke of oxen; that one of the oxen had been overheated, and while he tarried by the wayside to get the animal a bilzard came and bit the other ox to death.

AN ACT

Providing for Negotiating a Loan for Certain Public Purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That whereas, for the advancement of education, the Territory has expended the sum of eighty thousand dollars towards the construction of a Territorial University, which is still incomplete; and

Whereas, For the protection of society and the reformation of juvenile offenders, a Reform School is deemed a necessity; and,

Whereas, For the best interests of the Territory, and for the promotion of agriculture, the Legislative Assembly has appropriated a large sum to establish an Agricultural College and an Agricultural Experiment Station; and,

Whereas, The education of the deaf mutes of the Territory should be provided for, the Governor and Secretary and their successors in office, and D. H. Peery, P. T. Farnsworth and James Sharp shall constitute a board of commissioners, to be styled the Loan Commissioners of the Territory of Utah, and shall exercise the powers and duties hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. It shall be and is hereby declared the duty of Loan Commissioners to provide for negotiating a loan for the Territory, in a sum not to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the issuing of negotiable coupon bonds of this Territory. Provided, that said Commission shall not issue bonds for a greater sum than shall be set apart in appropriations at this session of the Legislature for the aforesaid purposes.

SEC. 3. Said bonds shall be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars and shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by said Loan Commissioners, but in no case shall exceed five percent per annum which shall be paid semi-annually at the Deseret National Bank, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Territory, or at such bank in the City of New York, State of New York, as may be designated by said Loan Commissioners, at the option of the purchasers of said bonds, place of payment to be mentioned in the bonds, on the first day of January and July of each year; the principal of said bonds shall be made payable in lawful money of the United States within 20 years after the date of issue, they shall bear the date of their issue, state when, where and to whom payable, rate of interest and when and where payable, and shall be signed by the Loan Commissioners and have the seal of the Territory affixed thereto, and countersigned by the Territorial Treasurer and bear his official seal, and shall be registered by the Territorial Auditor in a book kept by him for that purpose, and the faith and credit of the Territory is hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon as herein provided.

SEC. 4. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond so that they may be removed without injury or mutilation to the bond; they shall be consecutively numbered and bear the same number of the bond to which they are attached.

The said coupons shall cover the interest expressed in said bond from the date of the issue until paid; but in no case shall said bonds bear interest nor shall any interest be paid thereon for any time before their delivery to the purchaser as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. Whenever the said Loan Commissioners shall have arranged to make a loan of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, they shall direct the Territorial Treasurer to advertise for the sale of the bonds to be issued for that purpose, by causing a notice of said sale to be published for the period of one month in three daily newspapers published in Salt Lake City, the capital of the Territory, and at least ten insertions in a newspaper published in New York City, in the State of New York, in the city of San Francisco, State of California, and in the city of Boston, State of Massachusetts. Such notices shall specify the amount of bonds to be sold, the rate of interest they shall bear, the place, day and hour of sale, and that bids will be received by said treasurer for the purchase of said bonds within one month from the expiration of said publication in Salt Lake papers, and at the place and time named in said notice, the said treasurer and loan commissioners shall open all bids received by them, and shall award the purchase of said bonds, or any part thereof to the highest bidder or bidders therefor; but in no case shall said bonds be sold for less than their face or par value and the accrued interest at the time of their disposal: provided, that said loan commissioners shall have the right to reject any and all bids; and provided, further, that they may refuse to make any award unless sufficient security shall be furnished by the bidder or bidders for the compliance with the terms of their bids.

SEC. 6. When a sale of said bonds or any of them shall be awarded by the loan commissioners, they shall provide the necessary engraved bonds, as in this act provided, and any expense incurred by them for the publication of said notices, cost of reprinting funds for the payment of interest or money on said bonds and all other incidental expenses under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the general fund of said Territory upon the order of the Territorial Auditor and a sum of money sufficient to cover said costs and expenses is hereby appropriated

out of said funds. They shall from time to time after signing said bonds, deliver them to the Territorial Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor and charge him therewith; before the issuance of any such bonds the said Treasurer shall give to the Territory of Utah an additional official bond with two or more sureties in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which bond shall be approved by the Governor and deposited and filed with the Secretary of the Territory and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose. And the said Treasurer shall stand charged upon his official bond for the faithful performance of the duties required of him under this Act.

SEC. 7. The Territorial Auditor shall draw his warrant on the Territorial Treasurer payable to the order of said Treasurer for the amount of interest which shall fall due on the first day of January and July of each year, which said interest warrant shall be drawn at least one month previous to the maturing of the interest, and the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated and set aside from the general fund of the Territory from year to year, to pay the interest upon said bonds.

SEC. 8. At the expiration of ten years after the issuing of said bonds, there shall be set apart and is hereby appropriated, out of the general funds in the hands of the Territorial Treasurer, annually, not less than the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be drawn on the warrant of the Auditor to pay the principal of said bonds as the same shall fall due or be called for, as provided in this act. Said amount shall be held and placed by the Treasurer in a fund to be known as the redemption fund, for the redemption of said bonds, provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the Legislature from making provisions for the redemption of any or all of said bonds after the expiration of said ten years.

SEC. 9. Whenever, after the expiration of ten years from the date of issuance of any bonds under this act, there is available, as provided in the preceding section, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or more, it shall be the duty of the Territorial Treasurer to advertise as in the manner of the advertising of the Loan Commissioners for bids for sale of bonds, which advertisement shall state the amount of money in the said redemption fund, and the number of bonds, numbering them in the order of their issuance, commencing at the highest number then outstanding, which said fund is set apart to pay and discharge, and the date when they will be paid, and if such bonds so numbered in such advertisement shall not be presented for payment and cancellation, at the expiration of the date mentioned in the publication, then such fund shall remain in the treasury to discharge such bonds whenever presented, but they shall draw no interest after the expiration of such publication. Before any such bond shall be paid, they shall be presented to the Territorial Auditor, who shall endorse on each bond the amount due thereon, and shall write across the face of each bond the date of its surrender and the name of the person surrendering; the Territorial Treasurer shall, within ten days after the sale of such bonds, file with the Territorial Auditor a verified statement showing their number, rate of interest, date and amount of sale, when, where and to whom payable, and the Territorial Auditor shall keep a record of all bonds issued and disposed of by the Territorial Treasurer, showing their number, rate of interest, date and amount of sale, when, where and to whom payable, and when presented for redemption, the date, amount due thereon and the person surrendering.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of said Board of Loan Commissioners to make a full report of all their proceedings, had under the provisions of this Act, biennially to the Territorial Legislative Assembly, upon the first day of the session.

SEC. 11. No bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be taxed for any purpose within this Territory.

SEC. 12. This act shall be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 8, 1883.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
March 27, 1883.

I, William C. Hall, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act for negotiating a Loan for certain Public Purposes," is a true and literal exemplification of the original on file and of record in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be affixed at [SEAL] Salt Lake City, the day and year above written.

WILLIAM C. HALL,  
Secretary of Utah Territory.

EASTERN JUGGLERS.

SOME QUEER TRICKS THAT NO ONE COULD MAKE OUT.

Without paraphernalia of any description, devoid of dress except a cloth around his loins, he performed tricks of legerdemain the recital of which would bring a strong unbelief from the reader, and will, therefore, not be attempted, and yet one example must be related, just to give the imagination a chance. A common washbowl was placed in the centre of the room. Four hen eggs procured in the hotel were deposited in the bowl. The little assistant of the juggler, in the presence of spectators who could plainly see the eggs on the bottom, slowly filled the vessel with clean water. The Hindoo placed his bare hand on the rim of the bowl and the eggs disappeared from view, returning when his hand was removed. This was repeated several times, but he kept the explanation of the trick to himself.

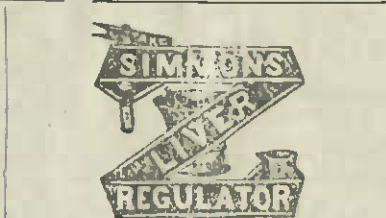
A female contortionist about twenty years of age, splendidly formed, but of rather small stature, was our next visitor. She went through a series of exercises, tying herself into so many peculiar knots that we doubted if nature had provided her with a backbone, but were convinced when she commenced her eyelid performance. A dagger about a foot long and as sharp as a razor, was fastened to the floor, point upward. The performer laid a small cambric needle horizontally across the fine point of the weapon, and standing before it bent backward until she moved the needle from its position with her eyelids, without touching the floor with anything but her feet unfolding a wrinkle of female eye capacity we had never dreamed of.

Before we understood the design, a proof of her dexterity was given which chilled the circulating medium in our veins. A little babe of about ten months (judging by American standard), was laid upon a cushion, and a small orange placed upon the naked baby in the vicinity of its commissary department. The woman then took a sharp sword, shaped something like a cimeter, and with a swift downward blow cut the orange without harming the child. No one envied the child's position, or volunteered to take its place in a similar experiment.

Monarchs and Presidents.

The following table shows the ages of the monarchs and presidents of the principal countries of the world, and the year of their accession to power, including in the list Emperor William of Germany. The names are arranged according to age:

	Age.	Accession.
William I., of Germany.....	91	1861
William III., of the Netherlands ..	71	1849
Christian IX., of Denmark.....	70	1863
Victoria, of England.....	69	1837
Peter II., of Brazil.....	63	1831
Nasser-Deen, of Persia.....	60	1848
Francis Joseph, of Austria.....	59	1848
Oscar II., of Sweden.....	59	1872
David Kalakaua, of Hawaii.....	53	1874
Grover Cleveland, President U.S.	51	1883
Marie S. Camot, President.....	40	1887
Alexander III., of Russia.....	41	1881
Humert, of Italy.....	44	1878
Mutsuhito, of Japan.....	37	1867
Kuang Su, of China.....	17	1875
Alphonso XII., of Spain (rules by Regent).....	2	1886



DYSPEPSIA

Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a "specific for Dyspepsia" in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an endorsement of Simmons' Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia.

J. N. HOLMES,  
Vineland, N. J.

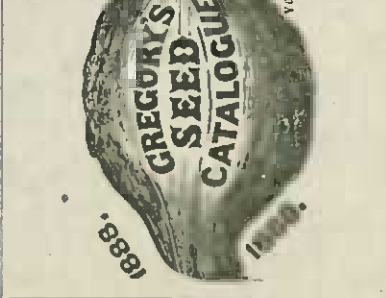
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