

When principal is payable. January 1, 1911.

Where principal is payable. At office of city treasurer, Salt Lake city.

Option. The bonds are subject to redemption at any time after ten years from their date at option of city.

Number of this issue to be sold. Two hundred.

Number of this issue previously sold. Three hundred.

Manner of sale. To highest bidder.

When bids will be received. From April 25, 1891, to May 25, 1891.

By whom bids received. J. B. Walden, city treasurer.

When bids will be opened. May 25, 10 o'clock a. m.

Present bonded debt. Eight hundred thousand dollars.

Entire city debt. Eight hundred thousand dollars.

Cash in treasury. April 1st, 1891, \$184,674.30.

Assessed valuation of property for the year 1890. Over \$50,000,000.

Population, per census 1880. Twenty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

Population, per census June twenty-fourth, eighteen-ninety. Fifty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two.

LAWs AUTHORIZING ISSUE OF BONDS.

Act of Congress, approved July 30, 1886 which provides as follows:

That no political or municipal corporation, county, or other subdivision in any of the Territories of the United States, shall ever become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to any amount in the aggregate, including existing indebtedness, exceeding four per centum on the value of the taxable property within such corporation, county or subdivision, to be ascertained by the last assessment.

Act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act Providing for the Incorporation of Cities," approved March 8, 1888.

Resolution of the City Council of Salt Lake City entitled "A Resolution Providing for the Issue of Bonds for Corporate Purposes," adopted October 7, 1890.

REMARKS.

All payments and liabilities, bonded or otherwise, have heretofore been promptly met.

The prevailing nationality is American.

Bonds heretofore issued have generally sold at par.

Approved:

Geo. M. Scott, Mayor.

Signed:

J. B. Walden, City Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Territory of Utah, } ss.
City and County of Salt Lake.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is to the best of my knowledge true and correct. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said city this 14th day of April, 1891.

[SEAL.]

J. F. JACK,
City Recorder.

Circles of the Kings Daughters are being formed in the Jewish church under the name of Daughters of Israel. They wear the same badge and engage in similar lines of work.

The Salvation army, which has flourished in Berlin only a short time, has already drawn members of the nobility to its ranks. The Baroness von Liliencranz is now an officer in the army.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

PANAMA, April 24. — Interesting mail advices have been received by steamer from several coast points relative to the Chilian revolution. A letter from Callao asserts that the Chilian army is almost entirely in favor of the revolution, although the government has at its order over thirty thousand men.

A letter from Tarrapaca gives an account of

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR

at Poso Almonte early in February. Upwards of 3000 workmen collected at Poso Almonte to proceed to Iquique and make a formal representation respecting the scarcity of provisions. Shortly after they reached the works, the manager gave them a lot of provisions. The strikers remained there that night, and the following day sent some of their leaders on to Negreios to collect more men. Suddenly a train appeared loaded with government troops under Martin Larrain. Without parleying, the troops opened fire on the 900 defenseless workmen, women and children. Shortly after the forces marched forward and killed all the men.

Meanwhile, the men from the Negreios works, with commissioners from Ramirez, returned to their homes, otherwise they might also have been slaughtered. Some who escaped from the massacre took refuge in the nitrate fields, but were subsequently followed up and killed. After these deeds were committed, a large number of men were arrested, of whom eighteen were murdered.

The Lima *Diario* says it is stated that when the Government troops retired from Poso Almonte they shot all the prisoners and destroyed all the nitrate establishments they passed. The fight between Government troops and revolutionists at Poso Almonte March 7th was a sanguinary one. Four thousand troops were engaged, of whom three-fourths were Government. More than 1000 killed and wounded was the result. The Government forces were routed, with the loss of all their artillery and a greater part of their infantry. The survivors fled, and meeting Barbosa's column at Panta, retreated toward Camina. The revolutionary army committed many atrocities.

Advices received in Callao, March 31st, state that a revolutionary squadron, transporting all the revolutionary land forces, has sailed with the object of attacking Valparaiso. The officers and crew of the revolutionary squadron are said to have signed a "round robin," binding themselves not to lay down their arms until they

HANG PRESIDENT BALMACEDA in the principal square in Santiago.

A cable message from Lima, April 11th, says news has been received from Iquique that Arica and Tarma have been taken. All of the latter department is now in the hands of the Congressional party, who also control all the northern portion of 'Chili as far south as Capiapo. There was no fighting, the government forces having fled toward the frontier of Bolivia. A number of distressed Peruvians have been given free transportation from Iquique and other southern ports. The condition of many refugees at Iquique is horrible.

Provisions were recently so scarce in Iquique, owing to the blockade, that \$20 were paid for a can of preserved milk, and beef sold at \$10 per pound. The Peruvian consulate is daily besieged by Peruvians seeking provisions and transportation home for themselves and families.

DESOTISM.

LISBON, April 24.—Telegrams from Santiago de Chili say nobody except the supporters of the dictator are safe from insult and imprisonment; that ladies of the highest families are seized, thrown into foul prisons and treated vilely; that during the election the soldiers indulged in robberies of voters supposed to favor the Parliamentary party; that only Balmaceda's nominees were elected; that Vicini, his nominee for the presidency, received 294 of the 296 votes of the convention. All letters and telegrams are submitted to rigorous censorship.

DEATH OF GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

BERLIN, April 25.—Von Moltke died in his study in his official residence on Koenigsplat. He appeared in his usual health early yesterday evening and supped as usual. His appetite was good. He rose from his seat with the intention of retiring, when he suddenly staggered and would have fallen, had it not been for the fact that a servant sprang to his assistance. The count was then carried to his bedroom and placed upon the bed, on which he died in a few minutes. The emperor at Wartburg telegraphed expressions of sympathy to the family. All the German princes and the noted personages of the empire are sending messages of condolence. The will of the count states that he desires the burial to take place at Croisau, where his wife and child were buried. The funeral, if the count's request be followed, will be strictly private, but it is thought possible that the Emperor will overrule the dead soldier's wishes, and that the funeral will be made the occasion for a grand military display. All the officers of the general's staff were informed of his death and assembled at the house before daylight.

The count's death was not generally known until the fact was published in the special editions of the morning papers and caused universal sorrow. The emperor, on account of the death of Count von Moltke, will return to Berlin this afternoon. The empress visited the death chamber this morning and laid a magnificent wreath of roses upon the bed upon which the great general rested. The empress spent a quarter of an hour trying to console the family. Splendid floral offerings are arriving at the residence from all parts of Germany.

A great crowd of people, respectful and sympathetic, surround the count's residence and throng the streets. Many stores in the leading thoroughfares are closed and the city throughout is commencing to display emblems of mourning.

In the Lower House of the Prussian diet today the President of that body, in announcing Von Moltke's death to the representatives, said the high value of the count's services to the fatherland would cause universal sorrow and