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TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME ENTERPRISE:

We would say that we MAKE BOOTS and SHOES equal in Style and Finish, and MUCH MORE DURABLE than any Imported Goods brought into the Market, and we guarantee all Seams, and that the Price is as Low as any goods that are Solidly Made of First Class Material.

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DEALERS IN

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CLOTHING, HATS, STRAW GOODS,

In Endless Variety, Daily Arriving.

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COAL AGENCY!

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145 S. MAIN STREET.

PLEASANT VALLEY, \$6.00 per Ton Delivered.

NINE SLACK, - \$3.50 " " "

SOLE AGENT FOR

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AND

BLACKSMITH COAL!

EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, April 5, 1888.

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 thirty 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 Reformatory 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 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, be and they are hereby constituted 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 the 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 the 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 Desert 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 purchaser of said bonds, place of payment to be mentioned on the bonds. The principal of said bonds shall be paid in installments, the first installment being due on the first day of January and July of each year; the principal of said bonds shall be payable in full on the first day of January of the year 1900, or on the first day of January of the year 1905, whichever date shall be designated by the Loan Commissioners, and shall be secured by 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 for that purpose, and the said bonds, and the interest thereon, shall be pledged for the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, according to the herein provided.

Sec. 4. Coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond so that they may be removed without injury 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 and coupons bear any interest before they are delivered to the purchaser as herein provided.

Sec. 5. Whenever the said Loan Commissioners shall have arranged to make a loan of said sum, 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 in the periodical 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 State of California, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts. Such notice 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 this 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 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 thereof; but in no case shall said bonds be sold for less than their face value, and the interest thereon, 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 printing 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 pay 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 up 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 maturity 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, they shall be set apart and be hereby appropriated, out of the general fund 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 said 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 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 such 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 date of sale, when, where and to whom payable, and the Territorial Auditor shall keep a record of all bonds issued and composed 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 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, and the interest thereon shall be exempt from taxation.

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

Approved March 3, 1888.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

March 27, 1888.

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 copy of the original on file in the office 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, Utah, this 27th day of March, 1888.

WILLIAM C. HALL,

Secretary of Utah Territory.

THE MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON.

PRINCE BISMARCK AS AN ORATOR—SOME OF HIS WISE SAYINGS.

The "winged words" that have been taken from Bismarck's speeches form a goodly volume, which may be found in all bookstores. Says J. P. Jackson in the New York World, one of the best of the "Bismarck" Anthologies, it contains many gems, and these are constantly being added to. A few, however, may be given as illustrations. Some are from his speeches, others from his published discourses. He never speaks for speaking's sake. He once described his own manner of Parliamentary speech. "I have heard," said Bismarck, "of a certain orator, who said that I am no orator. I cannot work upon your feelings or meddle with your peace by playing upon words. My speech is simple and plain." Again he once said: "A gift of eloquence in Parliamentary life is only a waste of time. A good speaker must be something of a poet, and, therefore, cannot adhere, mathematically to the truth."

"Eloquent speakers," said Bismarck, "are like many gentlemen with small feet, who always wear shoes too small for them and stick out their feet to be looked at. But if they are really gentlemen, they say things that are worthy of being remembered in any study of his character and influence. A few may here be quoted:

"My ideal is Robert Bruce in the story of the spider, who was steadfast in courage to do his best for the fatherland in the case of the gloomiest prospect." (1879).

"The greatest questions of the day are not those of the intellect, but the decisions of majorities—this is the mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by blood and iron." (1862).

"The longer I labor in politics the less is my belief in human calculations." (1864).

"It is a good thing that we can not change our inclinations with our shirts, and that we must be something of a poet, and, therefore, cannot adhere, mathematically to the truth." "Much harm can be done in a year and a half, out in so short a time how little of good can be accomplished." ("A crocheted seems like a million to the man who has nothing, and who on the moment can not discharge his liabilities." (1876)).

"I never saw a glove lying on the ground that I did not stoop to pick it up." "Do not write politely enough for the fact that you are a politician, and in politics it is not one's object to attract notice, but to be distinguished, even in declaring war men are quite courteous."

"Politeness so far as the last step of the gallows, but hugging for all that. One can afford to be gruff only on one's friends, being convinced that they won't take it ill. How much sharper, for instance, is one without one's wife than with other ladies!"

Bismarck as an orator has been compared to Cromwell. "There is no speaker, yet his practice does not always comport with his theories, as is shown by the fact that on important occasions he holds the floor for several hours at a time. He is more interesting to watch Bismarck when he is making one of his great speeches than to listen to him. His delivery is slow; he always uses the exact word he wants, and his face is marked in clear and lucid order. When he first rises to speak a great silence falls upon the assembly, not even a whisper is heard, and the deputies of all shades of political opinion crowd as closely as possible around him, fearful lest they might lose a single syllable of what he says. Bismarck has little or no rhetorical action. His actions are graceful, his voice is husky and unassuming, and some of his sentences are as long as the last of the world. When he makes a debate he makes frequent notes in a coarse, scrawling hand. When attacked by some keen opponent he grows nervous, shifts in his seat, his pen shakes between his fingers, and very often his hand is mechanically brought toward the benches of his adversaries and demands to know who it was that heated him. Scenes of this character, however, are of rare occurrence in recent years. He is merciless in retort, unsparring of persons, no matter what their age, their personal service to himself or the empire."

CUSTOMS IN CHINA.

The price of Chinese carts in Peking is very generally fixed at ten cents an hour. Yet one can never be engaged, at the price of Chinese gentlemen, without at least half an hour's argument.

If one is taken without previous agreement as to price, and at the conclusion of the service the proper fare is not paid, the price of Chinese gentlemen, demand more. If this is refused the driver will generally go quietly away. But there are instances of mistaken generosity a larger sum be offered the driver flies into a rage, throws the money on the ground, demands three times as much, and a threat to appeal to the police or an hour's argument is necessary before quiet is restored.

A wealthy American gentleman, being in Peking in his journey around the world, complained to one of the Chinese prices charged by Chinese inn-keepers for room. He had, so he said, offered in payment for small rooms for two or three days, and finally the gentleman offered \$2, which the landlord, after more words, had consented to accept.

The customary price for such a room, food not included, is 20 cents, and if the gentleman had offered the sum it would have been accepted without much discussion.

The law of the land, or their enforcement, for standard weights and measures, goes far to facilitate trade of trade in China. Cloths of all sorts, whether of silk, linen, wool or cotton, are sold by the foot. But the merchant invariably uses one foot when he sells. The foot for cotton goods is longer than that for woolen, which in turn is longer than that used to measure silk.

Steelyards are regularly made and sold in the markets having two sets of pounds measured on them, one for buying and one for selling. I have seen a respectable Chinese gentleman, and a fisherman quarreling over the price, or rather the weight, of a live carp, each having his own steelyards, which made a difference of a pound and a quarter in the weight of the fish, and the fisherman had forced the other to weigh over four pounds, unless indeed, as is sometimes the case, the honest fisherman had forced the other to weigh over two coarse gravel into his stomach.

In buying various grades of cotton-wool the Chinese have two sets of ounces to the pound. For the coarse grades the get sixteen, a full pound for medium qualities but twelve for the very finest twenty-two ounces are called a pound.

If coarse variations, regularly established by custom, practically counterbalance themselves, the price paid is not very different from the weight. At the same time it is quite impossible to find either reason or sense in such

practices. If an explanation is asked for of the most intelligent Chinese he says as he goes beyond the remark that it is an old custom.

I have often been trapped into the purchase of a very cheap article, and I want in the following manner: A dealer in "curios," as they are called, old porcelain, bronzes, etc., would come in and offer some object of rarity, beautiful form and color, and close by saying that the price was only \$5. Not wishing the article at any price, I would say, "I'll give you 10 cents."

"Oh, look at it; see how fine it is!" says the merchant.

"Well, I'm busy; don't want it," I say.

"Well," says the dealer, "I want to sell to you very much; give me \$4.00."

"All right; it is yours for 10 cents."

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I AM A PROPERTY WITH REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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DRAPER,

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Draper is situated south of Salt Lake City, 18 miles, on the line of the D. & R. G. and C. R. R., and is a quiet little town of 700 inhabitants, four good schools and no saloons.

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