THE MASTER'S COMING.

It is a darkness night and lonely, after in the distant land,
I am told the Master's coming—the coach of His loading hand.
The gates of his home were guarded and sealed with a golden chain;
Yet all for his coming I waited and wept in the dark alone.

And I said, "When the angels are drawing I will shout to his coach of state;
He will think of my years of toil and patience and welcome me to His home;
But lo! when the seal was broken, the coach which my Master bore
Held only His shining servants—they had taken my Lord away.

Then my soul in its grief and anguish lay down in the dark to die,
Under a hopeless heaven, under a cruelless sky
But my Master were all of the Master—dear as the soul was dark;
And waiting, I saw the glory of His beautiful presence land.

And He said, as I fell and worshiped: "Arise, Behold the chariots that have crossed Him—the rounds that were made for feet!"

I wait for the Master's coming now as in days gone by,
Under a hopeful heaven, under a cheerless sky
And still when the guards are dreaming, I can see and hear and feel;
His smile through the darkness lighten, and welcome me to His home!

—Flora L. Sexton.

UNREASONING FAITH.

Examples in History of Its Influence Upon Human Happiness.

They were not wretched at all, these early London citizens, but, on the contrary, joyous and happy and hopeful. And not only for reasons stated, but for the great fact—the greatest fact of the time—of their blind and unreasoning faith.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of unreasoning faith as a factor in human happiness. The life of the meanest mob was filled with dignity and with splendor, because of the great substance asserted him by the church. We must never for one moment leave out the church in speaking of the past. We must never forget that all people, save here and there a doubting Rufus or a questioning prince of Aquin, believed without the shadow of a doubt. Knowledge brought the power of questioning.

As yet there was no knowledge. Therefore every man's life, however miserable, was to his happy ignorance the certain guarantee of heaven. We are fond of dwelling on the medieval life, the stupidity and the brutality of its endless wars, and the selfishness of buying salvation with masses. Well, my friend, was always meant for the other man. He who saw the devils painted on the church wall, reading, toiling, fighting, eating, scouring the world in hell, knew them souls for those of his enemies.

Like Dante, he saw among them all his public and his private foes. He looked upward for his hope. There he beheld losing angels bearing aloft in their soft arms the soul redeemed in the abode of perfect bliss. In that soul he recognized himself; in saw the contrition, exact and flawless, of his own forgiven and sanctified features.

When the ambassadors of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid brought gifts to the great King Karl, the finest thing he had to show was the splendid service of the church.

This story is told literally. It might be told as an allegory. In London, Saxon and Norman—as also for many centuries to follow—the finest thing they had to show was the church, with its music that moved the heart to tears; its promises, which steeled the soul to endurance; its glories, which carried the beholder far away from the wattle and clay of his hut and his gilty brethren doubtless; its power, which stood between him and the tyrannous over lord, and saved his hope from starvation and his womankind from dishonor. Fortunate indeed it was for the people that they had the church to show to those ambassadors of the Moslem.—Walter Besant in Harper's.

Englishmen in New York.

The English colony in New York is largely made up of young men of cultured leisurely habits. They are for the most part younger sons, of good education and no calling or profession. In almost every case inquiry elicits the fact that they are pensioners on home bounty. They are living on limited allowances—just enough to encourage respectability—such allowances being apparently doled out with the view to sustaining life without leaving margin enough for dissipation or adventure tickets. In fact, in many instances the allowance is made conditional on remaining abroad. If they should violate this condition it is work or starve. Under the circumstances it would seem that a Continental life would be preferable, in view of its cheapness; but these young fellows prefer America.

"Americans are kinder to Englishmen," said one of these young men, "than the people of continental Europe. We have worked that section of the earth a little threadbare. They don't like us. When it comes to India, Australia, Canada or any of the English colonial possessions, we prefer the United States. It costs more to live here, but the life is worth living. Society receives us whether we have money or not. In London I'd be an office drudge and be limited to boarding house society. Here a well educated, agreeable English gentleman is well thought of, and can dine at the expense of somebody else a good deal of the time."—New York Herald.

The Foe of Good English.

The grammarian, the purist, the persnickety critic for trifles, is the deadly foe of good English, rich in idioms and racy of the soil. Every man who has taught himself to know good English, and to love it and to delight in it, need sympathize with Professor Lounsbury's lack of admiration "for that grammar school training which consists in teaching the pupil how much more he knows about our tongue than the great masters who have molded it, which practically sets up the claim that the only man who are able to write English properly are the men who have never shown any capacity to write it."—Brander Matthews in Harper's.

THE RED MAN IN POLITICS.

He Knows All the Tricks the White Man Knows, and Possibly a Few More.

J. P. Bradford is connected with the Cheyenne Railway company, of the Indian Territory. He was chatting with a group of local politicians and Colonel Babcock remarked that Mr. Bradford was in a land blessed with no politics.

"You are wrong," exclaimed Mr. Bradford. "The cleverest politicians in the United States are in our territory."

"Who are they?"

"The Cheyenne Indians have no equals in practical politics in any land in the world, and I won't debar the state of Indiana either. You know the Cheyennes have a governor elected by the people, and a legislative body called the Chorista national legislature. The house holds regular sessions, and they make laws, roll logs, establish stage, and do everything else that politicians can think of. When Governor Jones, a young halfbreed, was elected governor we witnessed one of the greatest campaigns ever fought. When our railroad pierced the red mines of the Cheyenne nation several of the old red men attempted to get possession of most of the mines and make us pay dearly for the coal. They failed, and have cried 'corporation' ever since.

"So when the gubernatorial candidates began to show their hands Jones took the high moral ground that he was against our railroad and all those who favored it. He went in the fight with this sentiment as a watchword, and was elected. But it was an exciting fight. During the campaign if Jones wanted to communicate with a man fifty miles away he would send a man with verbal messages. The other candidates followed this example, and no written letters figured in the campaign. The day before the voting a Moslem story was turned loose in the sections of the nation where Jones was not popular, and the people left to see the Moslem, thus losing their votes.

"On this same day a number of leading Indians who were working against the election of Jones were summoned to Washington by bogus telegrams to talk with the great father. And so it went. Every conceivable trick was resorted to. After Jones had been declared duly elected and had taken his seat it was discovered that one precinct, which gave him 125 majority, was included by less than seventy five people. When it comes to counting votes and political scheming the Cheyenne Indians will certainly get a place. I will back them against the world."—Chicago Herald.

A Curious Chemical Account.

An astonishing result was reached by Dr. Richardson, the English expert physiologist, in some experiments on the respiration of animals confined in pure oxygen. In most cases a steady flow of fresh oxygen renewed the animals confined but it excited and feverish, and none were quieted or made sleepy. When, however, the oxygen, after leaving been passed once through the chambers containing the animals, was allowed, pointed and quite cool, all the warm blooded animals such as dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits, etc., became drowsy and fell quietly asleep, and, when the gas was again used after another purification, the sleep became deeper and none of the animals soon died.

The oxygen appeared chemically pure at each time of using, and the cause of its remarkable change in effect is as yet a mystery. Whether some peculiar modification of oxygen takes place during respiration, or whether the injurious properties are due to some active product of respiration which has escaped detection in the inhaled gas, is a problem which will doubtless be studied with much interest.—St. Louis Republic.

Practical Ice Surface Railroads.

A very important improvement in the street railway business has been invented by Captain M. A. Cutter, of Allegheny. It is an appliance attached to the car for throwing a switch, and which can be handled by the grip man or motor man without compelling him to stop or get out of the car. The car can be going at full speed and make a switch without slowing up or causing any inconvenience to the man who throws the switch. The contrivance is a very simple and inexpensive one.

Another improvement which Mr. Cutter has made is in the running gears. By touching a lever the entire car can be swung around upon the wheels and started backward. There is, consequently, but one motor needed for each car, and in this way the cost of equipping a single car is reduced to about one half. A brake has also been invented by Mr. Cutter by which the car may be held while being reversed.—New York Telegram.

Modesty a Question of Geography.

I walk along the stream and amuse myself by taking note of the bathers. They see nothing wrong in their sexes, and I see there is nothing really immodest, bad or indecent about them. They think nothing wrong in families and friends bathing together, and, after all, I have again forced upon me the feeling that modesty and immodesty are matters of custom and fashion, and have reminded of a little Arabian in Egypt who, upon seeing me approach, covered her face with her skirt that she might modestly hide it from the eyes of a man. The Japanese are in many ways more modest than we are. They use in most things more polite and refined. Still, until lately, the sexes bathed there together in the very capital itself.—Mexican Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Showers of Pollen.

The so called showers of sulphur which have at times visited various cities, notably St. Louis, are nothing but clouds of yellow pollen blown from pine or other forest trees from some distant place. Perhaps one of millions of grains thus scattered far and wide only a single one may be of service.—Professor Joseph F. James in Popular Science Monthly.

Too Rare Who Like Plums.

A few days ago some children were eating dinner at the house of a friend, who gave them rice pudding for dessert—rice pudding with raisins in it. Now one of these little boys did not like raisins but did like raisins, and being a conscientious and well trained youngster, with a prudence that he had no business with, considering his years, he first ate carefully all the pudding setting off the plums and making of them a circle around the rim of his plate. When he had full pleasure for the pudding he meant to reward himself by eating all the raisins.

Opposite to him sat another little boy who had the same decided preference for raisins over rice. But this little boy wasn't prudent; he was only a boy, the passenger of whose conscience was better than those of his brain. And the first thing he did was to eat up all his plums. That being done, it suddenly occurred to him that there was nothing left for him to love for. So he lifted up his voice and wept aloud. And when the kind hearted hostess said, "Why, Dave, what are you crying for?" he howled, "I don't get any more raisins."

Then the good lady glanced down at the plate of the other little boy who sat at her side and said, "Well, here is a little boy who does not like raisins and who has put every one in his mouth, and if you won't cry you shall have every one of his raisins."

And the other little boy, being accordingly, as prudent people often are—for conscience is what makes people prudent—said nothing, while the hostess filled up the plate of the other little boy with the raisins from the other plate. And there he had to sit, full of pudding and prudence, and see the other boy fill himself with the pleasure himself had meant to eat.—New York Evening Sun.

Not Yet a Nation.

There are no two that bind as close as those of mother love, and none that cost so dear.

An example of this was given a few days ago in the case of a mother in this city, who lay on her deathbed. She had given up life and the world, and was sinking peacefully into that sleep which knows no waking, when her little daughter, who had been away on a visit, returned home in answer to a telegram.

The child was led into the room and stood nothing at the bedside of her dying mother. She had been told that she must control herself, and she tried bravely to smother her great grief, but when she saw the beloved face to white and still on the pillow her whole soul was wrought into one great cry.

"Oh, mamma, mamma, don't go, mamma! Wait for me!"

Back to earth and its sorrows drifted the soul that was almost anchored in heaven. The pale lips that had been speechless for many hours parted in reply, as the words escaped like glimmer of sound:

"I—will—wait—for—you, darling—I will wait till—you—come."

And to give this last recognition, and say there a few words of comfort to her child, the mother suffered the agony of a second death.—Detroit Free Press.

Training for a Middle Aged Woman.

Mrs. Dorothy Stanley is of the opinion that the middle aged and elderly women of America are inferior physically and in appearance to women of the same class in England, a fact which a well known physician attributes to hot furnaces air in the houses and the enormous consumption of ice water. This doctor advises as a preventive to physical adversity either to excessive fat or leanness a sponge bath every morning in hard water, taken while standing in warm water up to the calf of the leg, and followed by a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel.

A light breakfast and lunch, with a full dinner, the latter arranged in courses and eaten slowly, are the most healthful. Every woman should make it a rule to be upon her feet in the open air a certain length of time every day, regardless of the weather, and a short nap or rest in the middle of the day is invaluable, particularly to middle aged women. Houses should be hot moderately heated, and open fireplaces are essential to every house.—New York Sun.

The Shortest Sermon Ever Acted.

As to preaching, arguing and interpreting Scripture in the pulpit, the eccentricities of ministers are endless. We need not have recourse to such stories as that of Lorenzo Dow, who performed "the shortest sermon on record." His subject was "Backsliding," and what might be called the body of the sermon consisted in his climbing up a smooth sapling with great pains and difficulty and the sliding down again. An immense concourse of people had assembled to hear him, and great was their astonishment at witnessing this performance. The only words uttered by the preacher on the occasion were, "Hold on there, Dow; hold on." Then he slid down again, put on his hat and left.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Natural History Myths.

Less than a century ago, in the time when men had not penetrated so deeply into the study of nature, there was a great deal of poetry and romance mingled with animal life that had been already but scarcely driven out as the study advanced.

Travelers returning from unexplored regions told strange and incredible stories about the wonderful wild animals they had encountered; but investigation has root number these fanciful tales and left only solid facts in their places.—Forest and Stream.

Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage has accompanied in a sermon that the cemeteries of the world begin to May, at 4 o'clock of a Monday morning.

Interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending with June, 1891, will amount to $22,000,000. For the year just closed it was $26,000,000.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being as the constitution theft it is caused by immeasurable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so checks and soothe that, in short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

A Germ Disease.

Utah Central Railway

TIME TABLE.

In Effect April 1st, 1891.

Passenger Trains will Run Daily, between Salt Lake and Park City, as Follows:

SALT LAKE CITY.

Train 1 arrives at Park City ..... 10.00 a.m.
" 2 leaves " " ..... 2.00 p.m.
" 3 arrives " " ..... 5.00 p.m.
" 4 leaves " " ..... 8.00 p.m.

Office at Depot corner 5th South and Main streets.

T. J. MACKINTOSH, G. T. & P. A.

PARK CITY.

Train 1 arrives at Salt Lake ..... 9.00 a.m.
" 2 leaves " " ..... 1.00 p.m.
" 3 arrives " " ..... 4.00 p.m.
" 4 leaves " " ..... 7.00 p.m.

Office at Depot corner 5th South and Main streets.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.

CURRENT TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1891.

East Bound Trains.	No. 1 Atlantic Express.	No. 3 Atlantic Mail.
Lv. Ogden	9.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	9.45 a.m.	4.35 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	3.45 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	4.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ar. Pueblo	11.00 a.m.	11.30 p.m.
Ar. Pueblo	11.00 a.m.	11.30 p.m.
Ar. Grand Junction	5.15 p.m.	5.45 a.m.
Ar. Green River	8.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.
Ar. Rawlins	1.30 a.m.	1.45 p.m.
Ar. Grand Island	9.50 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Ar. Omaha	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
Ar. Kansas City	1.05 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Ar. Denver	7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
Ar. Pueblo	1.30 p.m.	2.00 a.m.
Ar. Colorado Springs	2.45 p.m.	4.05 a.m.
Ar. Pueblo	4.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
Ar. Atlantic City, N.J.	5.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.

West Bound Trains.	No. 5 Pacific Express.	No. 7 Pacific Mail.
Lv. Denver	7.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
Lv. Denver	7.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
Lv. Pueblo	10.45 p.m.	4.20 a.m.
Lv. Colorado Springs	11.45 p.m.	5.50 a.m.
Lv. Pueblo	11.45 p.m.	5.50 a.m.
Lv. Grand Junction	3.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.
Lv. Green River	6.30 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Lv. Rawlins	11.20 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Lv. Grand Island	7.35 p.m.	3.45 a.m.
Lv. Omaha	8.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Lv. Kansas City	6.30 p.m.	6.30 a.m.
Lv. Denver	6.30 p.m.	6.00 a.m.
Lv. Pueblo	11.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
Lv. Ogden	1.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
Lv. Salt Lake	1.50 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake	7.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.
Ar. Ogden	7.45 a.m.	9.25 a.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., 5.25 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. Morning express leaves Salt Lake 8.00 a.m. Night p.m., 5.30 p.m.

EUREKA AND LEADVILLE.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., Morning express leaves Salt Lake 8.00 a.m.

AMERICAN FORK, PROVO, SPANISH FORK, VERNAL, MT. PLEASANT, MANTI AND SALINA.

Leave Salt Lake 8.00 a.m., Morning express leaves Salt Lake 1.50 p.m.

E. L. MCCORNICK, General Manager. J. S. BENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD!

THE ROUTE

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

TWO SUPERBLY EQUIPPED TRAINS DAILY

TRAVERSING THE

GRANDEST SCENERY OF THE ROCKIES

Homestead, Aspen, Leadville, Pueblo Colorado Springs and Denver.

Pullman Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars, Elegant Day Coaches.

For further information call on or address

W. J. HOWELL, General Agent, 15 S. Second South St.

J. C. HOLMES, Traffic Manager, Denver, Colo.

H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agent.

E. E. MOORE, G. P. & T. A.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of sale made by the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1891, the undersigned, the duly appointed and qualified guardian of the estate of Lucy A. Young, a minor, residing at Chicago, Illinois, in Cook County, Illinois, will, on Saturday, the 15th day of August, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, at the residence of the undersigned in said Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, sell at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate belonging to the said Probate Court, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said minor in and to the following described real estate situate in said Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and consisting of the following described Lots Twenty (20) and Twenty-one (21) in Block Twenty (20), Plat "A" of Salt Lake City Survey (2), Plat "B" of Salt Lake City Survey.

Bids in writing will be received for said property, addressed to the undersigned at his residence in said Salt Lake City, or to Messrs. Marshall & Adams, at their Rio Grande Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, up to noon of said day of sale, at which time and place the highest and best bid will be made.

Terms and conditions of sale—cash, and subject to the confirmation of the Probate Court.

SARAH A. M. YOUNG, Guardian.

Successor of the person and estate of said minor.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR solid, and of honest merit; to introduce our goods and distribute samples; salary $75 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission; no money required; no canvassing; no peddling; no humbug; goods of great value and in universal demand; sample free. Address, with stamp, Excelsior Supply House, 213 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 4 ow

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss. J. E. Reed, Defendant.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale, issued out of the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, in the above entitled action, wherein a Judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, dated the 3rd day of June, A.D., 1891, in the above entitled action, wherein Frank Smith is plaintiff, and the above defendant is defendant and judgment creditor, and the above defendant is judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, dated the 3rd day of June, A.D., 1891, in the above entitled action, wherein Frank Smith is plaintiff, and the above defendant is defendant and judgment creditor, which said decree was on the 6th day of July, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, and which said decree was on the 6th day of July, 1891, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of said Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and recorded and docketed in said County, and on the above said judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, I, the undersigned, as the duly appointed, qualified and acting Sheriff of said Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, do hereby levy upon, take and seize all the right, title and interest of said defendant, J. E. Reed, in and to the following described real estate, situate in said Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and subject to said decree of foreclosure and sale, and the lien thereof, viz.:

[illegible]

Subject to the right of redemption of said defendant, J. E. Reed, and his successors in interest, within six months from and after the day of said sale, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Sale to be made between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, on the said day of sale, at the Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and in the Sheriff's office, in said Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, and in the Courtroom of the Third Judicial District Court.

The mortgagee reserves the right to attend and bid at said sale.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Chairman.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Pioneer Mining Company, Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mine, Mineral Hill Mining District, State of Idaho.

NOTICE.—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment of three (3) cents per share, levied on the 11th day of April, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Chas. H. Bringle	1 to 14 inclusive	9,500	$1,150.00
D. P. Webster	15	1,000	30.00
H. C. Smith	16 to 18 inclusive	9,000	540.00
John T. Reed	19	500	15.00
L. H. Hoff	20	500	30.00
Chas. H. Bringle	21 to 24 inclusive	14,250	1,140.00
Geo. S. Frank	25 to 28 inclusive	17,000	3,400.00
H. Shearsbrook	29	5,000	150.00
W. Shearsbrook	30	5,000	150.00
W. Shearsbrook	31 to 34 inclusive	20,000	600.00
Trustees, Bond Fund	35	1,000	300.00
E. A. Fullmer	36	4,000	120.00
E. A. Fullmer	37	4,000	120.00
A. P. Widdison	38	4,000	120.00
A. M. Young	39	4,000	120.00
G. L. Lowe	40	2,000	60.00
J. F. Bennett	41	2,000	60.00
D. F. Wood	42	2,000	60.00
W. H. Hancock	43	2,000	60.00
A. P. Widdison	44	2,000	60.00
D. P. Webster	45	2,000	60.00
A. C. Young	46	2,000	60.00
J. Bennett	47	1,000	30.00
F. G. Hoff	48 to 50 inclusive	3,750	1,125.00
C. Diehl	51	500	30.00
J. C. Hoff	52 to 55 inclusive	2,000	120.00
D. C. Lowe	56	1,000	60.00
H. B. Cowdin	57 to 61 inclusive	5,000	300.00
J. E. Fullmer	62 to 65 inclusive	2,500	150.00
W. F. Lyon	66 to 67 inclusive	400	120.00
D. A. Young	68 to 69 inclusive	400	120.00
Arthur Brown	70	10	15.00
J. Bennett	71 to 77 inclusive	700	105.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 14th day of April, 1891, so many shares of said stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Friday the 8th day of May, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. G. HOFF, Acting Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 11, 1891.

[illegible]

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 11, 1891.

As a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Mining Mining Company held on the 11th day of July, 1891, it was ordered that the time of payment of the delinquent stock advertised for sale on the 8th day of July, 1891, be extended from the 8th day of July, 1891, to the 7th day of July, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. G. HOFF, Acting Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the County Clerk, Salt Lake City, Utah, until 12 o'clock p.m., August 10th, 1891, for all the labor and material required in the erection of a new County Office Building, to be located on Salt Lake City and County, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and according to plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of Monheim, Ware & Scott, Architects, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and at the office of Proudfoot & Bird, Architects, Wichita, Kansas, after July 20th, 1891.

Bids will be received on the whole or any part of the work.

A certified check for two per cent. of the bid must accompany each bid.

Bids must be sealed and addressed "Proposals for County Office Building," and addressed to the undersigned at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

The commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Chairman.

Ask any dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If you can not obtain them, take no other. We have no agents in your place, but will send you shoes from factory. Catalogue free. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DAVID JAMES & CO.

TINNERS

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

DEALERS IN

Plumbing Material, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Heating Supplies, Tin and Iron Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Guttering, Etc.

—GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS—

No. 67 S. MAIN STREET.

F. AUERBACH AND BRO

COME ONE. COME ALL.

REGARDLESS :-: OF :-: COST!!!

ALL

SUMMER :-: GOODS

MUST GO

REGARDLESS :-: OF :-: COST!!!

Our Silk Sale has been an Immense Success for our patrons. We shall continue Bargain Sale Prices in this Department until every yard is sold.

We call special attention to a further reduction of our Figured Silk Pongees, from 65c. to 49c.; from 75c. to 59c.; from 85c. to 75c.; from $1.15 to 85c.; as they must be closed out this month. Silk Remnants at Half Price.

LOOK :-. AT :-: THESE :-: BARGAINS!!!

ANOTHER CUT IN PARASOLS.

We do not intend to carry over a single one if reduction will dispose of them.

A lot of Black Silk Beaded Parasols further reduced from $4.75 to $2.50.
Fancy Brocades from $5.50 to $3.25.
Black Satin Umbrellas from $2.00 to $1.25, from $2.50 to $1.50, from $3.00 to $1.75, from $3.50 to $2.00, etc.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

1000 strips of 4½ yards of beautiful Embroidery reduced per strip from 10c. to 10c., from 25c. to 15c., from 35c. to 25c., from 40c. to 25c., from 50c. to 35c., facing cuts or Swiss French Sprinkles Embroidery, worth 75c. to 40c., sold for 25c.

Magnificent Swiss Flouncings for children and misses in 22-in. and 27-in., reduced from 50c. to 40c.; from $1.00 to 75c., from $1.50 to 80c., from $1.50 to 90c.

A Fewer Hamburg Embroideries, reduced from 50c. to 30c., from 60c. to 35c., from 75c. to 40c., etc.

Lace and Japanese, Vienna and Paris Vase at cut prices, which will close out every one in stock, from 8c. to 5c., from 15c. to 10c., from 25c. to 15c., from 35c. to 20c., from 75c. to 40c., from $1.00 to 50c., from $1.50 to $1.00, from $2.10 to $1.00, from $3.00 to $1.50, from $4.00 to $1.75, from $10.00 to $5.00.

CARPET REMNANTS.

Tapestry, velvet, body Brussels and Moquette in lengths from 1 to 25 yards, at Half Removal Prices!

50 Smyrna Rugs reduced from 75c. to 40c.

RUGS.

Rugs in new designs, reduced from $4.00 to $2.25, from $5.00 to $3.50, from $5.50 to $3.75, from $6.00 to $4.00.

Our lot of printed Crumb Cloths, 9x9, at 95c., worth $1.50.

We shall also offer inducements on our regular stock of Choice Carpets, as our Mr. F. H. Auerbach is going East for new stock.

Our Stock of BLAZERS, CAPES, JERSEYS and WRAPPERS at Closing Out Prices

Fewer Cashmere Jerseys, all sizes, from $1.00 to $4.50.
Fewer Cashmere Wraps, all sizes, from $3.00 to $15.00.
[illegible] Cashmere Capes for $1.25.
[illegible] Fancy Striped Blazers for $1.50.
[illegible] Fancy Striped Blazers for $2.50.
One lot of Cashmere Capes, value $2.50, for $1.00.
One lot of Cashmere Capes, value $3.50, for $1.50.
One lot of Ladies' Polka Dot Sateen Waists, value $1.75, for $1.10.
One lot each of Children's Cashmere Short Capes in sizes, worth $1.00.
One lot of Children's Long Cloaks, value $4.00, for $1.00.
One lot of Children's Embroidered Cloaks, value $10, for $3.50.
Blue Cheviot Wrappers for 40c.

LINENS.

The finest lot of hand and embroidered sheets ever shown in this city, at astonishingly low prices.

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