EVENING NEWS.

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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, May 19, 1888.

NOT A COURT.

THE other day we published a statement to the effect that Marshal Dyer, Receiver in the suit of the Government against the Church, paid a visit to Logan, accompanied by Mr. Parley L. Williams, one of his attorneys, and a stenographer. The object of the trip was to obtain information regarding property which Mr. Dyer is evidently solicitous to obtain possession of in his official capacity.

In case there may be an erroneous impression in the minds of some of the people in reference to these incursions into the settlements by the Receiver, his attorney and stenographer, it may be necessary to give a brief explanation. Although the trio of gentlemen may have some of the appearances of "a court on wheels," on account of being in a sort of organized shape, and having recourse to a species of catechization, they are not a court. The body which recently visited the county of Cache is in no sense a judicial one and people who are questioned by it, for the purpose of obtaining information from them, and in order that their replies may be jotted down by the gentlemanly stenographer, are not, as we understand it, bound by any law of the United States or elsewhere to answer interrogatories from that source.

The proceedings of the suit involved have been, before Examiner Sprague, a kind of judicial go-as-you-please, so far as regards the pursuing side of the case. But outside the presence of the examiner, or that of a regular court of law, is the end of the track.

In case it may be intended to make the triumvirate inquisitorial organization a permanent institution, we have deemed it proper to intimate to the people that they have some few rights in the premises which they may properly reserve and exercise.

MR. BLAINE'S POSITION.

MR. Blaine's letter declining to be a candidate, which he addressed to Chairman Jones of the Republican National Committee, before the canvass opened, is now being set down as a shrewd strategem. It is beginning to be widely believed that Blaine wrote the letter, and remained in Europe, in order to carry out a scheme by which to secure the Republican nomination. And the scheme promises to be successful. Mr. Blaine's seeming withdrawal led all of his rivals to betray their strength and fully commit themselves. The result is a demonstration of the fact that not one of them has a national following, while Blaine has. So clearly has this been shown to be the case, and so clearly does it appear that Blaine is the strongest living Republican, that the time has come for him to drop the mask and work for the nomination without pretense of indifference. The following from the Philadelphia *Times*, an independent journal, sustains this view:

"Whitelaw Reid, Wm. Walter Phelps, Chairman Jones, Congressman Milliken, Charles Emory Smith, and all who are in the confidence of Blaine's friends, know that, as at present advised, Blaine will accept the nomination if it shall be tendered to him; they mean to have it tendered to him; Blaine knows that they mean to nominate him, and he and they are in entire accord in the conviction that he should not and will not decline the call of his party to lead in another national contest. He has not said so in formal letter, nor will he do so, nor is it at all necessary that he should do so; but the leading friends of Blaine have gained their great point in overruling Blaine's declination, and they are now pressing his candidacy with the full knowledge of his purpose to accept the nomination. It is only natural that Blaine's friends should do as they have done; it is only natural that Blaine should assent to the movement when, in Vermont and Massachusetts, his enemies were made to call for his nomination, and there is now nothing left for the Blaine commanders but to unmask their guns and lines and pass the order along for a general advance. They have the field in their possession, and only cowardice or stupidity can defeat them at Chicago. Stop baiting confession and silly avoidance and unfurl the Blaine flag for victory at Chicago."

WAGON ROADS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us describing the manner in which a tract of land belonging to him is cut up by wagon roads, several of which cross it, some of them being close together and nearly or quite parallel. He also states that there are two sand beds and a great deal of rock on his land and that the public have been in the habit of helping themselves to both, without his permission. He asks:

"Can roads be established every 40 or 50 rods, through a man's land? If so, must he lose all that land?

"Can I forbid people from getting rock or sand on my land? Can I fence my land across a road if there are two other roads within 300 rods of it? If a neighbor lives a mile or two above me, and if there is another road leading to his place, can he compel me to give him a right of way over my land?"

If the several roads crossing our correspondent's land are all necessary for the convenience of the public, and if they have been dedicated to public use long enough to make them public highways (five years), they cannot legally be closed by the owner of the land. But if they are parallel roads, and some of them could be closed without depriving the public of the necessary right of way facilities, this may be done. A specific statement of just what the owner of the land in such a case has the right to do could not safely be made without a specific and detailed knowledge of the circumstances; but in a case like that of our correspondent, we would recommend the owner of the land to petition the county court to cause to be located and properly designated such roads as the public need and are entitled to use. After such action by the county court the owner of the land could, in our opinion, fence across all other roads crossing his land with the assurance that the courts would sustain his action. It is a principle of common sense, and hence of good law, that a settler's land ought not to be cut up and occupied by roads which the public do not actually need.

A settler can, by proper legal proceedings, be compelled to surrender a right of way across his land, if such right of way is necessary to the convenience of the *general public*. But he must be paid a fair price for the land occupied by such right of way. He cannot, however, be compelled to surrender, at any price that may be offered him, a right of way designed for the benefit of private parties only. He may sell the latter a right of way or not, as he chooses, and at such price as may be agreed upon.

It would seem scarcely necessary to say that the rock, sand, etc., on a man's land is his private property, not to be appropriated by others without his consent.

PROVO VALLEY.

Characteristics and Curiosities of this Mountain Nook.

A two hours' ride by team from Park City, the terminus of the Summit County branch of the U. P. Railway, takes one to Provo Valley, as pretty a mountain retreat as can well be found. Nestling among gently-sloping hills, between the Wasatch and Uintah ranges of mountains, at an elevation of 5,500 feet, with the Timpanogas meandering through the western part of it, and well watered by other streams, the valley presents a very attractive appearance. Owing, however, to the long winters which prevail there and the early and late frosts for which it was formerly noted, it has not gained much celebrity as an agricultural region, but been devoted principally to

SUMMER GRAZING

and the production of hay, for which it was well adapted; but the climate has so moderated that cereals can now be grown there with tolerable certainty and it is quite possible that the same may be true of the hardier fruits as well at some time in the future, though except in the case of currants and gooseberries the persevering inhabitants have met with but poor encouragement in the planting of fruit or even shade trees.

The valley is well supplied with building material, as lumber of a very good quality is manufactured in abundance near by. The best red sand stone to be found in this region, in slabs of any desired thickness and size, is to be had in the eastern part of the valley for the quarrying, and marble of a fair quality abounds in the mountains on the west of the valley. In addition to these advantages, a very good quality of brick is made there and first class lime burned from the stone with which the west end of the valley is underlaid. As a result the well-to-do inhabitants have substantially built and attractive houses and barns, and the settlements present a prosperous appearance.

Chief among the improvements in Heber City, the principal settlement of the valley, and the capital of Wasatch County, is the new

STAKE HOUSE,

now nearing completion, which when finished will cost about $25,000. It is built of red sandstone, 50 x 95 feet, with a tower projecting at one end eight feet, making the total length 103 feet. The main hall is 46x75 feet, with a 30-foot ceiling and has a gallery extending around two sides and one end of it. It has a seating capacity of 1000, and the stands, three in number, are sufficiently elevated that the speaker may be easily seen from all parts of the hall. In the rear of the hall and connecting with it are convenient vestry and council rooms, and altogether the building is very nicely arranged and a credit to the Saints of that Stake who have built it by voluntary donations as well as to Brother Alexander Fortic Jr., the architect. By the way the decorative painting of the ceiling is being done by a young man who is self-taught—a natural artist in fact—by the name of Joseph Kirby who resides in Wallsburg, and evinces good ability.

A short distance west of Heber City lies the village of Midway, the inhabitants of which are principally Swiss, with whom the Alpine habits are still strong, as is evident by their cultivated fields extending well up on the hill sides, an example, by the way which might be followed profitably in many parts of the Territory. The resources of our Territory have not all been discovered yet, and it is quite possible that in the not far distant future the

GENTLY SLOPING HILLS

surrounding most of our valleys may be made to yield crops of Egyptian corn, rye, lucern, or perhaps grapes, as the mountains of Italy and Switzerland do.

Midway is surrounded by natural curiosities and is bound at some time in the future to become a famous resort for tourists and pleasure seekers. It is built upon a peculiar lime formation, which evidently overlays a hot lake, the water from which finds vent in springs so strongly impregnated with lime that as the water bubbles forth through the rock a scum rises to the surface and gradually grows into a stony bank, thus forming what are known as "pots"—mounds of limestone, narrow at the apex often resembling an Indian "wickiup," and hollow and shelving on the inside. Many of these pots are now dry, the water which formed them having found other outlets or the holes through which it rose to the surface having grown over, but others are full of warm water, and for years past have been utilized for bathing purposes. Over one of the largest of these "pots" a bath house for the accommodation of the public has recently been erected by Messrs. Luke & Busby, whose enterprise is likely to be rewarded as it is already well patronized. The man from whom they bought the premises formerly occupied

A DRY "POT"

near by, which is perhaps twenty feet in diameter at the bottom, inside, and tapers to about twelve feet at the top, as a dwelling by surmounting it with a tent to shed the storms. Another large dry "pot" served as his stable and still another of smaller dimensions as his pig pen. A large "pot" occupying an elevated position and full of warm water is used by the present proprietors as a reservoir from which to water their garden (for which purpose the water seems well adapted) by having a hole drilled through one side, which, when the water is not required is easily stopped up with a wooden plug. A curious feature about this locality is the close proximity of springs of various temperatures ranging from hot to cold. The largest of the "pots," which is so conspicuous as to be seen from a considerable distance, is said to be so deep that its bottom has not yet been sounded, although ropes with weights attached have been lowered to a depth of 200 feet or more. One of the largest of the dry pots when the valley was first settled was a den of rattle snakes, but the reptiles have now been killed off or have sought other quarters and the limestone of which the pot is composed is being quarried and hauled away to burn into lime. It was probably because of rattlesnakes being so numerous here that the creek which issues from the Wasatch mountains and runs through the settlement is called

SNAKE CREEK.

Into this creek, which is as cool and pleasant to the taste as any of our mountain streams, at a point some distance above the settlement, there empties quite a volume of hot water which issues forth from the hillside beneath shelving rocks whose cavernous depths, invite the curiosity seeker to enter, but from which he is soon warned to escape by the intense heat and the feeling of suffocation which overcomes him, and he hurries out with the assurance that a few moments' stay there would result in asphyxiation.

Many of the houses and most of the fences of Midway are built of the limestone quarried upon the surface of the land upon which they stand, which has evidently at various periods in the past been overflowed by the hot springs, as in digging downward (a process that is quite difficult, owing to the lower strata of rock being so hard and tough) alternate layers of limestone, soil, sand and gravel are found.

THE SURFACE LAYER

can be quarried without difficulty and when built with lime mortar makes a very good wall. When the surface is sufficiently cleared of its covering of limestone or the latter sufficiently pulverized to cultivate, the soil is found to be quite productive, the subterranean heat evidently assisting to force the growth of vegetation as it does to melt the snow which falls during the winter. Altogether, Provo Valley is a very pleasant and interesting place to visit, scarcely less so because of its natural curiosities than because of the genial, whole-souled hospitality manifested by its inhabitants.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BEGINNING.—John W. Mackay does not appear to be made of the common clay of which most millionaires are composed. A writer to a western paper once heard the bonanza king say when a strike was threatened in Virginia City: "I am sorry that these men, who are receiving $4 a day do not save more of their money. I rolled rocks in Yuba river fourteen hours a day for months at a time, and went to camp every night soaked to the bone, and did not average $2 a day, but no one ever found me quite broke or ever heard me complain."

The Dakota erman is thrifty. He freezes to evhything which comes within his reach.

A VOICE FROM THE SWAMPS.

"Mormon" Missionaries Mobbed in Mississippi.

IN THE SWAMPS OF MISSISSIPPI,
May 10th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Don't be startled by the sound of a voice from the swamps, for it is not like one that rang in the writer's ears on an occasion that we were about to celebrate with blackberry pie for dinner. I believe the first voice that I ever heard from the "swamps" was "sorter terrorfying," so to speak. But I hope this will not be so. I will just briefly mention the time I heard a voice from the swamps and tell you what I did when it saluted my ears, and see if you wont say I pursued a wise course.

You know we are "Mormon" Elders and are very unpopular, so we have to be "as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves." There were two of us, so I will say we, and not I. We were situated just like you would be if you were placed in the swamps and "jumped up" by a band of "Christian" mobocrats who were striving to take your life just because of your belief; and if you were to see them slipping up on you and you were to start off on

A BIG RUN,

with your hat in your hand. This was what we did and of course when we started they followed. They caught us, but we had the honor of heading the procession for about two hundred yards amid the yells and wild war whoops of our pursuers and the barking of hounds. We were beginning to congratulate ourselves on our success and powers of locomotion when all of a sudden and to our great joy we ran into a herd of milch cows, all of which had bells on, and stampeded them. This drew the dogs from our heels, but the poor cows caught it. We did not feel a bit sorry for them though. We might have won the race if the cows hadn't got the start of us. If you know anything about what kind of a noise the boys make in "charivaring" a newly married couple, you can guess what kind of a noise we made. I mean us and the cows, dogs, bells and savages, or civilized barbarians falsely called Christians.

We must have been

"POWERFUL" GOOD RUNNERS

for in less than 15 minutes we were almost out of their hearing, but it so happened that we were going in the wrong direction. We were nearing the opposite side of a cotton field, when from behind the fence appeared the muzzles of several shot guns which said, "click, click," and something else said, "halt! halt!" Well of course we halted, but would rather have been excused. We had time now to pity the poor cows, but we never thought of it. I expect if they didn't find a jumping off place they are running yet; and I know if we hadn't come to the muzzles of those great big guns, we would have crossed the state line in 24 hours.

THE SIGNAL

was given and the mob came running in from every side, puffing and snorting and swearing. But you know they were out in the swamp where the preacher couldn't hear them. Some came running in saying: "Where are they? I want to see them; I have never seen a Mormon yet."

When we were pointed out to them they seemed to be surprised at not seeing any horns. We got up on a log and took our hats in our hands and they all got a good look at us. We were marched on to a church about ¼ mile distant amid the jeers and insults of our captors. There we were arrested by a gang who had been at the same church a few days previous and partook of the sacrament of our Lord, and whose heads were blossomed for the grave. It was a bench warrant and a bogus one, too, which called for the "bodies of Mr. ——— and his partner, Mormon preachers."

Well, you see we got beat out of our blackberries that we had picked in the forenoon, but we had

LOTS OF COMPANY

the rest of the day and till 11 o'clock that night, at which time we were liberated without a scratch.

If I were to send you all the questions that were propounded, you would have to convert your paper into a catechism. You know we are in a land of religious toleration and a boasted land of liberty, where all may worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. But here in this part of the land your conscience must dictate to you to be a member of some popular sect, for if it doesn't you are denounced and called a heretic, fool, knave, etc. We are asked to lay down the pure principles of the Gospel and accept a "mess of stuff" in the place of them. If we will not do this the cry is raised, "Run them out, run them out, for our creed is in danger."

OUR CONFERENCE

is in a prosperous condition at present. Many are investigating the truth and occasionally one accepts it. Quite an accident occurred a short time ago, which I suppose resulted in the ruin of a couple of Sunday go-to-meeting suits. A couple of Elders found a pond of water and in this pond was a boat. In a few moments there was a man in this boat, who rowed around and came back to shore all right and took the other man on board with him. The way they went and the way they came back is quite funny, as would have been for bystanders. They got out in the middle of the pond and the boat stopped mule-like and rolled over; and Oh, what a splashing. It will be a "cold day" when they try that boat again.

I have just had a conversation with a darkey who believes in shouting, and says it isn't right to "quench down de spirit," and says he, "when de Gospel is spounded to me I'se gwine to shout, I sho is sah." We are often invited to preach in their churches, but have to refuse them. We are now in a neighborhood where we are not allowed to preach. Our friends are all tenants, and the land owners have all forbid us preaching on their plantations. They are all Christians too, and followers of Christ, who says, "love your enemies and pray for them that despitefully use you."

It amused us to read in the NEWS the account of the

SECTARIAN CONVENTION

lately held in Utah for the purpose of deciding how to convert the "Mormons." I guess their "boiled carrot" is not tempered hard enough to "dig down a mountain." It reminds one of the pig that decided to steal his way into the field by crawling in through a bow-shaped trough. It lay in a semi-circle with both ends outside of the fence. He went in at one end and followed the trough around till he came out on the same side of the fence and had nothing with him but a grunt.

We also read with interest and great joy the accounts of Jewish conversions, knowing what they indicate. Oh, Latter-day Saints awake and behold the signs of the times! Put oil in your lamps and trim them, for behold the bridegroom cometh in a day when ye think not.

Good bye. "You'ns must come again arter awhile." "Wall, I reckon we will." BILLY.

Sanpete Items.

"R." writes from Moroni, Sanpete County, as follows:

On the night of the 16th inst. deputy marshals entered the town of Moroni and searched several houses, going through the jolly house and examining the lodgers. They arrested Christen P. Nellson, (better known as Christian blacksmith). He was to have a hearing next day at Spring City.

The Moroni Co-op. is now putting up a new addition to their store. A new drug store is being started, but they don't propose to sell the drug that is sometimes in demand—what the boys call wet groceries.

Dried apples were selling in a store here the other day at 15 cents a pound. The were imported. With present prospects for fruit, why cannot they be dried with enough skill to supply at least our home demand?

Stores are selling imported bacon, and home labor is idle, in an agricultural community where it can be raised and cured cheaper than the article from a distance and of better quality. The dawn of better times will come, and greater prosperity with actual and lasting booms, when we produce more and import less. People here complain of a scarcity of cash and the youth and strength of the country is going elsewhere to find employment, and simply for want of the development of the resources of the vicinity where they dwell. If we ever see our territory thrive it will be through the thrift, economy, industry and enterprise of our citizens in creating employment for idle hands.

MALTERB.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

The Law Removing the Last Stain of Slavery from America.

Over 1,000,000 Slaves Emancipated without Remunerating Former Owners.

An Indiana G. A. R. Pensioner Lashed for Alleged Wife-Beating.

Four Noted Outlaws Have Been Lynched in the No Man's Land.

A Murderous Clan-Na-Gael Plot Against the Imperial Government.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

The Slavery Abolition Law.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The following particulars of the new law abolishing slavery in Brazil has been received: All emancipated negroes now on the coffee plantations are required to remain there until the next coffee crop is gathered, but in the mean time they are to receive a small rate of wages from their former owners and shall not be locked up in their quarters as formerly. The former owners receive no compensation for their liberated slaves. Nearly a million and a half of slaves are liberated by the new law. In recognition of this enlightened measure in removing the last stain of slavery from the new world, the Pope has sent a golden rose to the princess regent of Brazil.

Judgment Affirmed.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A verdict of $102,000 in favor of David Stewart against C. P. Huntington for the non-performance of a contract upon the sale of 200 shares of Central Pacific stock in 1870, has been affirmed by the supreme court.

The Blaine "Outing."

NEW YORK, May 19.—Letters come from Blaine's party in Europe indicating that the ladies will not take a coaching trip in Scotland with Carnegies; but that Mrs. Blaine expects to sail for home June 16th, accompanied by her daughter, Gail Hamilton and Misses Elkins and Davis.

Sixty Lashes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—Smith Hogan, of Spencer County, member of the G. A. R. and pensioner, was taken to the woods by the "white caps" switch committee a few nights ago, and given sixty lashes on his bare back for alleged wife beating. Hogan was left gagged and tied to a tree.

Outlaws Lynched.

WOODWARD, I. T., May 19.—A party of vigilantes captured four men driving a herd of stolen ponies in No Man's Land, Thursday night, and lynched the whole party. Two of them were noted outlaws known as Chitwood and Dandy Hook. The brothers of Chitwood have declared vengeance.

A Financial Statement.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve increase of $5,500,000. The banks now hold $27,785,000 in excess of the legal rule.

Emperor Frederick.

BERLIN, May 19.—The Emperor coughed more last night and did not sleep so well. He felt stronger, however, this morning and rose at half-past nine. An hour later he went out into the park for a walk.

The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, May 19.—The Prince of Wales has left London for Berlin to attend the wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene.

The Wine Tax.

LONDON, May 19.—Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, has informed the French ambassador that he intends to propose a modification to the foreign wine tax, after the Whitsuntide recess.

An Irish Plot.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Central News* announces that it is officially informed that the police have received news of a Clan-na-Gael plotting, which contemplates the commission of a crime similar to the tragedy of Phœnix Park. The police for some time have watched the movements of Thomas Brennan and found him conferring with a man named Walsh, who afterwards made a pretence of going to America to see Brennan, and really did sail for Havre, ostensibly to take steamer to see New York, but after reaching Havre, he went on to Paris, where he has been living under an assumed name. The police are closely watching the men supposed to be parties to the plot. Further details of the plot are promised.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Long before the House met every seat in the galleries, except a few reserved for the President and family, was occupied. After the reading of the journal, Baker, of Illinois, was recognized. He said that yesterday, at a moment when he was out of the hall, words were spoken by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Breckenridge) reflecting on his honor, reflecting upon the honor of his constituents. He then had read the remarks of Breckenridge reflecting upon the manner in which the defeat of W. R. Morrison, in the eighteenth Illinois district had been accomplished. "In my own name," continued Baker, "and in the name of the entire eighteenth congressional district of Illinois, which he has dared to defame, I hurl the words back to the gentleman from Kentucky and denounce their imputation as grossly untrue. I hurl the words back into the face and teeth of the gentleman from Kentucky with an absolute and unmitigated defiance. [Applause and laughter.] No gentleman from Kentucky shall swing his blacksnake whip over my shoulders and over the shoulders of my constituents, with impunity. He would at least incur the risk of having it wrenched from his hand and of feeling the hot end of it, mayhap. If there be a distinction in the adjective Kentuckian then I am Kentuckian. I first saw the light of day, hard by the shades of Ashland, the home of that important Kentuckian, Henry Clay, unswerving as adamant in his great hearted patriotism and whose old time seat of peerless honor and glory in this hall is now also more than empty. [Applause and laughter.] That seat is filled by the gentleman whose speeches are garlands of flowers without leaves or fruit, totally unsuited to the affairs and well adapted to a lady's boudoir. [Laughter.] But for their habitual touches of something approaching domineering arrogance, that old time seat, I say, is worse that empty, occupied as it is by the gentleman who hissed through his teeth with uninformed reason the grand ides of the grand old statesman whom he succeeded. The colossal shade of that great man hovers over the republic. It walks the north land and the south land, and will be the living inspiration in this mighty contest, this impending ground swell, which will lift President Cleveland from the White House and very probably lift the gentleman from the seat of Henry Clay. [Applause on the republican side.]

The tariff debate was opened by

REED OF MAINE,

who was listened to with close attention. Reed began with a general discussion of the principles of free trade and protection and said, referring to the President's tariff message, that the incidental protection was a sham, that the tariff for revenue only went down before the same arguments which were used against protection. Incidental protection was most inexcusable. It was an accident which ought to be avoided like railway accidents. "The President," he said, "was the leader of the democracy. He was also the dispenser of patronage, and as he was rapidly shaking the dust of the civil service reform off of his feet, he was assuming control over his party. There was one free trade policy and the President was its prophet. Whoever fell in the battle in the service of this new Allah and its prophet, for him shall open the shining gates of the heaven of foreign missions and federal offices."

Reed said he did not purpose

TO DEFEND PROTECTION.

Its vast growth within the last quarter of a century defended it better even than eloquent orations. It was born with republicanism. It was the faith and practice of every civilized nation under the sun save one. Russia, the grazary of Europe, had abandened free trade, with the striking result that whereas, in 1876, before duties were raised, she bought eight million hundred weight of British metals, and paid therefor thirty millions of dollars, she got the same quantity in 1884 and paid only seventeen million dollars for it. Austria, Germany, Italy Mexico and the Dominion of Canada, that child of Britain herself, had all joined in the array of protection.

Continuing, Reed said, "But if the revenue reform orator on the monopoly is terrible, there is a theme on which he can take up the notes of the dying swan. How we do love to hear him on the impoverished farmer. Then he is not sublime but he is pathetic, great. I heard him first ten years ago. To me, innocent and untraveled, it seemed as if the western farmer was the most woebegone, downtrodden, luckless, unsuccessful, dispirited devil on the face of the earth. The eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm and thrown his fences down and scattered his substance. In the fulness of time, I traveled west myself. You may well imagine my astonishment."

A SUBSTANTIAL TIDY.—Flimsy white chair tidies, that are always becoming unfastened and getting torn, to the mortification of visitors, have at length succumbed to the storm of abuse and are now being discarded by sensible housekeepers. A substitute for them, that is at once a protection for handsome furniture and an ornament, can be made of two bread bands of plush, say deep ruby color, with a puffed and gathered band of rich satin (marigold shade) inserted between and bordered with heavy lace. This can be fastened to the back of a chair, and as it is substantial it will remain secure.—*Woman.*

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on May 19, 1888, at 11 a. m. local time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	THERMOMETER. Temp. of Air	Change in 24 Hours.	Water. Maximum.	WIND. Direction.	Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
S. L. City..	69	†3		s	Fresh	Cl'dy
Ogden.....	66	†4		N	Light	Fair
Stockton..	62	†6			Calm	Cl'dy
Bingham..	68	†1		s	Light	Cl'dy
Park City..	60	†2		s	Light	Cl'dy
Provo.....	6	†5			Calm	Clear
Alta.....	42	†6		w	Light	Cl'dy
Garfield....	60	0	66	s w	Light	Cl'dy

Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m.

S. L. City..	54	†12		s E	Light	Fair
Helena....	40	4		s W		Cl'dy
Ft. Custer.	46	0		s E		Fair
Washakie.	42	†10		s W		Fair
Boise City.	48	†2			Calm	Cl'dy
Winnemucca	50	†6		s w		Clear
Rawlins W.	42	†18		N w		Cl'dy

Salt Lake City, Barometer 29.74.
Posted in frame at 12 noon, May 19, 1888.
W. A. KORTS, Serg't Signal Corps, U.S.A.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 19. Noon.

Bar silver.....	81¾	New York Central....	5½
Money.....	1	Navigation.....	93¾
4's coupon.....	8	Transcontinental	25
4½ coupons.....		Pacific Mail.....	34½
Pacific 6's.....	21	Rock Island.....	91½
Central Pacific...	32	St. L. & S. F....	20
Burlington.....	15	St. Paul & Omaha	38
Rio Grande.....	18	Texas Pacific....	21
Jersey Central..	83¾	Union Pacific....	54¾
Northern Pacific.	24	Fargo Express ..	35
Pf'd.....	59	Western Union..	76½
Northwestern....	85		

Fairly steady at close to opening prices

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE RUSTIC BRIDGE

that spans the lake at Calder's will be opened to the public on Decoration Day. Everybody should see it, walk over it, and sail under it. d&sw 1e

YOUNG BROS. CO.,

38 Main St., Salt Lake City, have sold over 7000 Domestic Sewing Machines since 1880 and the demand for them is greater than ever. d&stf

DO NOT FAIL
To order a Suit of Home-Made Clothes from
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
No. 36, East Temple St.

SURE DEATH

To bed bugs and all kinds of vermin. Best powder in the world. Sold by DEWS & CHILD, 68 & 70 w. First South St.

DR. ELLIS R. SHIPP has removed her office to No. 26, West Temple St., two doors south of Valley House. Telephone No. 349. tf

UTAH & NEVADA RAILWAY.

Official Time Table.

Trains for Garfield Beach, until further notice, will leave Salt Lake City daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:15 a. m. and 4:40 p.m.; returning arrive at Salt Lake City at 8:40 and 7:20 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS

leave Salt Lake City at 9:15 p. m.; returning arrive at Salt Lake City at 6:15 p. m.

W. W. RITER, Supt. S. F. FENTON, G. F. & P. Agt.

The Clough & Warren Organs and Pianos, Packard Organs and Lindeman & Son's Pianos sold by Young Bros. Co., 38 Main St., Salt Lake City, are among the most popular in the market. d&stf

Save The Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalled.

HAMMOND TYPE WRITERS. 3 Months trial. C. ORLOB, Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City

HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for Lucern Seed, at Bailey & Son's Grain Store. d99 tf

SAM LEVY,
Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars
171 & 173 s. Main Street.

WALL PAPER.
Dinwoodey has Just Received a Car. Customers waiting can now be accommodated. Call Early.

BROWNING BROS., 168 Main Street, Ogden, Utah.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fire Arms, Fishing Tackle, Field Outfits, Base Ball Goods, Bicycles, Sporting Goods, everything due in the shooting, camping, fishing or sporting line. We carry by far the largest stock in this line in the west, and are prepared to give prices that others cannot equal. Our April illustrated catalogue is now out and will be sent to any address free.

Wm. Fuller. Heber Young

Fuller & Young
REAL ESTATE
AND
Insurance Agents,
110 MAIN STREET

PARTIAL LIST.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

$2,500. A good brick house of 4 rooms, lot 2½ x 10; First South Street. 39

$1,800. Brick house and lot 3 x 6, 11th Ward. 40

6,500. A 10-roomed adobe house; City Creek water; lot 5x9; a desirable spot; Canyon Road. 38

1,000. Will purchase a house of 3 rooms and a corner lot of 5x6 rods. 15

3,000. A large brick house near to Main Street, will rent easily for $25 per month. 36

3,500. A 6-roomed brick house, nicely finished; rock cellar; lot 6x6, Big Cottonwood. 57

15,000. A first class family residence, on Brigham Street, of 13 rooms, near to business corner lot 6x10. 36

2,750. Will buy a brick house of 2 rooms and summer kitchen; lot 5x20; good flowing well; 19th Ward. 31

5,000. A five-roomed house, and corner lot 8x10; southeast part of town. 32

2,300. Will purchase a four-roomed brick house and lot 2½x7½; 8th Ward. 33

2,100. A modern built brick house, and lot 2½x10; a bargain. 11

2,000. A modern built brick house; lot 5x20; street car line; Nineteenth Ward. 7

5,000 will buy a beautiful residence; Cañon Road. 12

2,500. A three-roomed adobe house, lot 4½x5, near Brigham. 22

2,750. A four-roomed house, lot 3x10, on Second Street. 23

1,200. A brick house, lot 4x6, on North Temple Street. 24

7,000. Corner lot on Brigham Street, two houses, lot 5x9. 25

1,600. A three-roomed house and summer kitchen, barn room for five horses, lot 2½x10. 26

For Large Lists of HOUSES and LOTS call and see us.

BUILDING LOTS.

1,200. A building lot on Seventh East, between Third and Fourth South. 97

$2,100. A 4 x 10 lot on Fourth East St., 9th Ward. 56

$3,000. The best building spot in town; just inside Eagle gate. 57

$3,100. A corner lot 10x20; 1st Ward. 58

$3,700. A corner lot 5x5½; 9th Ward. 59

$3,000. A 5 x 18 lot, First North, 16th Ward. 60

3,000. A 5x10 lot on West Temple St. 46

1,600. A 3x10 lot, 10th Ward. 54

1,300. A 5x7½ lot, 20th Ward. 55

1,800. A 4x10 lot in the 9th Ward; street car line. 51

4,200. A corner lot 35 rods south front x 10 rods west front; southeast part of town. 52

2,800. Will take four lots 5x20 in the 19th Ward. 53

700. A lot 5x20 just south of Kinney & Gourlay's addition. 53

1,400. 5 x 10 rods, Twenty-first Ward, west front; under the water line. 14

750 2½ x 10 rods; on P Street, between Second and Third. 44

750. 2½ x 10 rods; on P Street, below water; small house on it. 45

1,500. In the best part of the Seventeenth Ward; 2½ x 10 rods. 48

2,750. 5 x 20 lot, runs through the block north part of town. 49

2,000. A 3x10 lot close to Main Street. 50

500 per lot. 11 lots in a good part of the 19th Ward. 61

800. A lot 2½x7; east front, 21st Ward. 62

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

55x97½ on First South Street, at $475 per foot. 100

$12,000. 23¼ feet x 165; 2-story brick store; doing a good wholesale and retail business. 67

66½x82½ feet on South Temple Street at $150 per foot. 66

10,000. Two story brick store on Main Street. A bargain. 63

12,500. Will be business property; will be shown at any time. 64

15,000. Also prospective business property. 65

25,000. A most desirable property; near to business; well rented. 9

FARMS.

$2,000. 5 acres, Big Field Survey. 89

$5,200. 5 acres of the choicest nursery and small fruit ground, southeast edge of city; good house; water right. 90

$1,000. 20 acres good land; good chance for a small farm. 92

$1,100. 40 acres of good land in Union Fort. 93

$4,000. 35 acres good, dry river land, four miles from town. 94

$1,200. 5 acres of bench land on East Bench; good water right. 88

16,000. 15 acres of choice land just south of Liberty Park. 77

3,500. 15 acres of good land just south of Glendale Park. 78

3,300. Will purchase 5 acres on the drive; west and north fronts. 71

2,000. An A 1 farm of 45 acres, all under cultivation; 7 roomed house; good water, granary and barn; near to city. 75

300. Twenty-three acres in Glendale Park @ $300 per acre. 74

2,750. Five acres near to the city, No. 1 land; north of Winders'. 73

40,000. One of the best stock farms—80 acres—complete in every particular; close to town. 72

160 acres over Jordan, 3 miles from the Clift House. 76

10 acres close to the bottom of new Main Street.

3,500. A first-class farm of 37 1-5 acres near Springville. A six-roomed house on the premises. Good orchard and water plenty. On the market for a short time only. 70

5,000. Five acres on the drive. 68

40,000. A farm of 680 acres, quite a piece under cultivation, well stocked; good house close to town. 69

3,000. 8 acres would make a good garden or orchard; near to the city; good water. 91

$750 20 acres Choice Land, plenty of water, within 2½ miles of Main Street, Logan. 81

$850. 40 acres under new canal; six in lucern; two miles from Logan. 82

$1,400. 100 acres, 70 acres fenced, one mile from Wellsville. Also three city lots in Wellsville, with house. 83

$5,250. 65 acres of good bottom land, joins Logan City on the south. 84

3,500. 480 acres near Trenton, good title, unimproved. 85

$1,500. 160 acres, within one mile of Newton; Cache County; good water title; 27 acres of hay land. 86

$9,300. 1300 acres, within 7 miles of U. N. R. R.; all fenced and everything necessary for ranching. 87

1,500. 160 acres in Tooele County, suitable for a ranch, a house of four rooms, corral, barn and flowing well. 101

5,000. A well-improved farm of 79 acres, about two miles south of Brinton's. 102

800. Eight acres of good land in big Cottonwood. 103

Sixty or eighty acres of improved land, near to the city, can be had at $100 per acre. 104

One hundred acres of land, suitable for mill sites, about ten miles south of the city; $150 per acre. 105

5,000. Eleven acres of choice land, pleasantly located and near to the city. 106

1,750. One hundred and sixty acre farm, make a good cattle or sheep ranch; a house of four rooms, barn and flowing well.

FOR RENT.

A house of 4 rooms, pantry, etc., with barn, 9th Ward. $18.

Four rooms—offices—close to Main.

The second house east of Presbyterian Church. $35.

Rooms near to Main Street.

Large house, 5 second East and Third South, $10.

We Still have Many Applicants Unsatisfied. Give us your

PROPERTY TO LIST.

CAN SUPPLY GOOD LOANS.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION,

One sorrel MARE, with sucking colt, face and one hind foot white, scar on right shoulder, branded [illegible] on left thigh.

Also, one young sorrel MARE, white spot in forehead, branded same as above, which appears to be her mother.

If not claimed before 5 o'clock p. m., Monday, May 28th, 1888, they