SECOND EDITION.

Copy for Advertisements which are expected to appear in the Evening News on the day when the adages should be handed in to the business department not later than 2 p. m.
Rates of Advertising furnished upon application.
All bills for advertisements must be as [illegible]

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday. - April 15, 1892.

FRAGMENTS.

In Mr. Charles Ellis' letter, on the seventh page of yesterday's News, the sentence "To the alleged infidels' belief," etc., should have read, according to copy, "To the alleged infidels belief," etc.

A man named Karrigan was arrested by the police this afternoon on a charge of robbing a fellow workman of $1.75 and a time check, at the Rio Grande Western depot. He will be arraigned tomorrow.

Elder John H. Winder has been appointed to superintend the practical work of the Temple, of course in conjunction with Architect Young. Every effort will be made to complete the building before April next.

Father Wm. J. Moss, a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, today reached the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth. Although feeble in health, he is, spiritually, as bright and zealous for the cause of truth as ever, having been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for upwards of forty years.

The marriage of Miss Winnie Kimball with Lieutenant [illegible] took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, on North Temple. Bishop Orson F. Whitney, cousin of the bride, officiated. The happy pair departed on the 6 o'clock train for the East, amid a shower of congratulations and good wishes.

P. T. Nystrom has had [illegible] experience with a [illegible] that [illegible] worth considerably more than that to him, [illegible] the [illegible] he carried [illegible] stockings for strangers. That is what Mr. Nystrom did and when he presented papers in the bank, the usual stereotyped answer of "no funds" was given. He is now hunting for the sharpers who "worked" him so cleverly but they have disappeared.

Marshal Janney was presented with an elegant gold mounted club last evening by the officers of the police force. It is of black ebony and exceedingly high finish. The carving on the gold [illegible] consists of an [illegible], a [illegible] and a variety of [illegible] plumes. The whole is [illegible] and is highly appreciated by the recipient. Captain Donovan also sports a handsome club, a gift from his wife and brother. The mountings are of silver.

Late yesterday afternoon one of the telephone wires in the cable box at the northwest corner of West Temple and First South streets fused, and the insulation was set on fire. The other wires being close to, they also caught fire. As a result the whole box was speedily ablaze. The flames were extinguished by firemen, after some difficulty, with buckets of water. The damage amounted to about $100. All the telephones where around were out of gear for the remainder of the day, and some of them were still useless this morning.

Last night the barbers of this city held a meeting to consider the proposal made in the City Council last Tuesday to repeal the ordinance which demands the closing of barbers' shops on the Sabbath day. The large majority of those present expressed themselves as decidedly against Sunday labor, and the same discussion the union resolved by unanimous vote that the existing arrangement should not be interfered with. It was also decided to employ an attorney to represent the hairdressing fraternity at the next meeting of the City Council, to urge that the scheme proposed be not carried into effect.

AN OPIUM DEN RAIDED.

Female "Flimflammers" Arrested—For Keeping an Unregistered Dog.

A commercial street opium dive, run by a celestial named Jim Cing, was raided by the police last night. Jim and a white man, who stubbornly refused to give his name, were both "hitting the pipe" when the officers made their appearance, and the smoke from the infatuating extract of poppy curled lazily about their heads and filled the place. Ling, when taken to police headquarters, deposited $25 to secure his attendance in court this afternoon. The nameless white man put up $22—all he had.

Gussie Mills, Alice Legrande and Jennie Franklin, a trio of female flim flammers and panel workers from Seattle, were arrested for the third time, within two weeks, last night. They are charged with being inmates of a house of prostitution and using abusive language to the officers. They deposited $25 each and were released.

Henry Pearson, William Hadden, John Kelly, William Ford, Frank Mullet and Ed. Meyers are all under arrest on a charge of vagrancy.

Frank Baldwin acknowledged the impropriety of getting drunk. Sentence was suspended.

The case of T. C. Gregg, charged with keeping an unregistered dog, was settled by the defendant paying $5.55.

"Liberal" Gall.

A few "Liberal" Republicans met in the G. A. R. Hall last night.

The subjoined committee was appointed to arrange for the coming convention and to appoint sub-committees: W. G. Van Horne, Elijah Sells, J. J. Greenwald, J. L. Franks, C.W. Bazin, J. R. Morris, J. C. Conklin.

The following persons were appointed to visit the places named and see what could be done towards organizing "Liberal" Republican clubs:

Eureka—C. S. Varian, J. L. Green.
Summit—C. E. Allen, Harry Haynes, M. M. Kaighn.
Weber—Judge McDowell, F. E. Palmer, Henry Page, H. H. Beardsley, H. W. Lawrence, W. S. McCornick.

The following resolutions offered by Col. Kaighn were adopted:

Resolved, That the club recognizes the committee of which J. R. Bailey is now chairman, as the only legitimate and authorized Territorial Republican committee in 1892.

Resolved, That we indorse the able and patriotic address adopted and issued by it at its meeting on April 5, 1892.

Resolved, That we also indorse its call for a Republican Territorial convention to meet in Salt Lake City on May 18, 1892, to select delegates to the Republican national convention to be held in Minneapolis on June 7, 1892.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this club said committee represents and its action will be indorsed by the Republicans of Utah.

AN "ABDUCTION" CASE.

A Wayward Young Woman Found in an Awkward Predicament.

George Schott was arrested at the European Hotel, at Ogden, yesterday on the charge of abducting a prepossessing young lady of seventeen years, named Stella Adaire.

It seems from the stories of the several parties interested that Stella has been rather inclined to be unruly for some time past, and things reached a climax Wednesday morning when she refused to go to school at the request of her mother, but instead determined to leave home and seek other and, to her, more congenial climes. Her anxious mother waited all day for the return of her wayward daughter, but in vain, and as the shades of evening came on she pictured to herself the course which would be pursued by the girl and could stand the suspense no longer. She notified the police department and a sharp lookout was maintained. It was learned that Stella had been seen during the afternoon in the company of one Douglas, quietly meandering down the railroad track near the gas well. Officer Smith made a polite call upon Douglas about 12 o'clock, and requested him to at once divulge the whereabouts of the girl, whereupon information that she would be found at the European hotel in company with Schott. Inquiry at the hotel revealed the fact that Schott and Stella had registered there. Officer Smith went to the door of the room and finding it locked on the inside demanded admittance. After some delay the door was opened and the officer took the two to the police station. Stella's mother, after considerable persuasion, succeeded in getting the girl to go home, and Schott was locked up.

Yesterday he was taken before Commissioner Hunsaker and an investigation held. Schott declared that he had met the girl on the street and asked her where she was going; receiving the reply that she intended pawning her watch and leaving the city. He tried to persuade her to go home, but to no purpose, and at last suggested that she get a room at the hotel. It was his intention, so he says, to take her home whether she would or no, and he was just starting out when arrested. Stella said Schott was not to blame. The commissioner, after hearing all the evidence, discharged Schott, as it was evidently not a case of abduction.

"MARCH OF AMERICANISM."

Lecture by the Rev. T. C. Iliff on this Subject Last Night.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church last evening the Rev. T. C. Iliff gave a very interesting lecture on "The March of Americanism," to a rather small audience. After glancing at the course of events from the middle ages to the present time, the lecturer dwelt upon the bright events which culminated in the settlement and political and material growth of American history. In all this the speaker said was to be found the genius of liberty ever prominent. Two hundred and seventy-two years ago a government leaped from the deck of the "Mayflower," and we had today the grand result of the problem of self-government. From the earliest time the struggle had been to make man a valued quantity; but even today nearly one-half of the world favored using him as a prop for thrones. But the culmination of the great struggle to solve the question of self-government came in 1860. From the earliest of our settlements two types were developed on this continent, the Puritan and the cavalier, Jamestown and Plymouth. The effect of a long lease of power combined with slavery caused the section to desire to perpetuate it at any cost, but while liberty was patient the genius of freedom did not sleep. With the vast growth of empire came new and greater problems and the efforts of statesmen, scholars and divines could not stop the crisis of 1861. By a vote of 180 to 303 in the electoral college, liberty placed power in the hands of Abraham Lincoln, and his genius proved equal to the trust. Of the events of the war, Dr. Iliff said, he referred to them only to make plain the final march of constitutional government. The results proved that slavery was wrong, and those who upheld it were guilty of rebellion, and that Lincoln and his hosts were the true Americans. A million lives and three thousand millions of money were lost, but the question of States rights and secession was settled. That war was fought, remarked the speaker, on the issue that the freedom of all races must prevail—that this shall constitute one country under one flag; that the republican form of government shall not perish from the earth. With the death of Lincoln sectionalism perished and with the words "malice toward none and charity for all" have a meaning next in importance to "peace on earth and good will toward men." As we turned to behold the magnificent growth of a quarter of a century and contemplate what it would be in the next one hundred years when we would have [illegible] of people, the question of freedom and self-government would assume all the greater importance.

In conclusion the lecturer said we must guard our rights with care, and there must be a quarantine of political health. There was no room here for those who would hiss the Stars and Stripes. There must be but one flag. In the public schools lay the safety of our free institutions, and they must, therefore, be guarded with jealous care.

The lecture was listened to throughout with close attention.

To Give the City a Street.

The following resolution was introduced at the last session of the City Council by Pollard—

Resolved, That the assessor and collector be instructed to refer to the Brigham Young Trust Company from the street and sidewalk taxes assessed against said company, for the paving, curbing and guttering [illegible] at [illegible] and for [illegible] Commercial street, [illegible] street [illegible] along the [illegible] of the [illegible] feet wide, extending from [illegible] Commercial street, said deed to be so [illegible] twenty-five feet of said [illegible] and [illegible] Brigham Young Trust Company the right [illegible] the same on said [illegible] premises until the expiration of the term.

The Chamber and the Railroads.

The Rio Grande Western now comes forward with its answer to the complaint of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and following is the full text as filed in the case:

[illegible]

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce vs. the Union Pacific railway, the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the Rio Grande Western railway, the Southern Pacific company, the Burlington & Missouri River railroad company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company.

Answer of the Rio Grande Western railway company.

The defendant, the Rio Grande Western railway company, separately answers the complaint in this proceeding, and respectfully states:

1. It admits the first paragraph of the complaint.

2. It admits it is engaged in interstate commerce, by arrangements with the other defendants or some of them, for transportation between the points named in the second paragraph of the complaint; but it denies that said traffic is conducted under any common control or management of the lines or railroad of the defendants, or of the railroad of this defendant, and lines of any other defendant or defendants.

3. Answering the third paragraph of the complaint this defendant denies that the rates of the defendants specified in the schedules and tariffs between the said Missouri River common points or any of them and Salt Lake City, or between San Francisco and Salt Lake City, are either unjust or unreasonable, or in violation of the first or any section of said act to regulate commerce.

And it denies that the actual cost of the movement of freight between said Missouri River common points to Salt Lake City, Utah, and between San Francisco and Salt Lake City, including the elements of cost property chargeable thereto, does not exceed one-half of one cent per ton per mile on the line or road of this defendant, and while the defendant cannot state the cost on the lines of the other defendants, on information and belief it alleges that it, on those lines, exceeds the alleged cost; and it denies that the charges made and collected are in no case less than three times the cost of movement, or in any case more than three times the alleged cost, unless in special cases on goods specially hazardous and where the charge is largely for risk.

4. This defendant denies the fourth paragraph of the complaint, and each and every allegation thereof.

5. Answering the fifth paragraph of the complaint this defendant denies the same, and each of the allegations thereof, and alleges that the traffic between said Missouri river common points and Salt Lake City, compared with the traffic between the same common points and San Francisco, is carried on under dissimilar circumstances and conditions.

6. This defendant, answering the sixth paragraph of the complaint and admitting the alleged distances between the points named in said paragraph, and also admitting that Salt Lake City is the largest city between Denver and San Francisco, and an important center of trade, denies that it is the only important center of trade between the cities last named, or that it is favorably situated or has natural advantages for supply of a large surrounding country, and admitting that it has the largest local business of any city between Denver and San Francisco, this defendant does not know whether it has a larger distribution of interstate traffic than other points between said cities and leaves the complainant to its proofs thereof; and this defendant denies that the rates charged to Salt Lake City from the said Missouri river common points are excessive or unlawful or in violation of the said act to regulate commerce.

7. And further answering the complaint this defendant alleges that of the haul between said Missouri River common points and Salt Lake City, its line of railroad only includes about 293 miles of the distance; that about 181 miles of said distance is practically a desert with almost no local business, and other parts of its line is constructed over mountain ranges and with steep grades, and that that portion of its line which is in a tillable and settled district is parallel to an older competing line of railway, and that the cost of maintaining and operating its line of railroad, compared with the amount of traffic, is necessarily greater and requires higher rates, to be reasonable, than on roads with a large local traffic and light grades. That this defendant's road is only a part of one line between said Missouri River common points and Salt Lake City, and there are other competing lines from the same points, and all the business is done under competition and the rates are as low as they can be reasonably made and be compensatory.

That in the Utah valley, in a northerly and southerly direction, there are various towns and cities, each shipping directly from the east and west, and Ogden about thirty-seven miles north of Salt Lake City, and Provo, about forty-seven miles south of Salt Lake City are common and distributing points in said valley. That the country east and west from Salt Lake City is mountainous and has no shipping points except along the railroad of the Southern Pacific and where there is no railroad competition. That on traffic between Salt Lake City and San Francisco the line of this defendant only includes about thirty-seven miles of the distance, and is parallel to another and competing line with the westward connection, and this defendant further alleges that traffic from the Missouri river common points to San Francisco is conducted under the competition of several routes, some of which are not within the provisions of the said act to regulate commerce and the carriage is at unreasonably low rates, and not under similar circumstances and conditions with traffic to Salt Lake City.

That the city of Salt Lake, Utah, is an inland city which does not enjoy the natural advantages afforded by a seaport town, or one situated upon an important or navigable river; that the said Salt Lake City, by reason of its natural location, does not enjoy any of the natural benefits accruing to all so situated upon the ocean, or upon important or navigable rivers within the boundaries of the United States. Defendant alleges that the said city of San Francisco, California, is situated practically upon the Pacific Ocean, and traffic destined to California can be shipped to that point from Missouri river points without passing over the line of this defendant; and can be delivered to the city of San Francisco, California, by through water connection, under circumstances and conditions entirely dissimilar from those under which rail lines are operated; that by reason of the natural location and advantages possessed by the city of San Francisco [illegible] within the United States [illegible] traffic from Missouri river [illegible] points therefrom [illegible] in the said city of San Francisco [illegible] water competition and by the ability of San Francisco shippers to [illegible] at points where there is water competition, and said rates must be [illegible] by Salt Lake, otherwise the said railway lines must go out of the traffic and the shipper [illegible] to said Pacific coast traffic, whereas, the said city of Salt Lake is approached and reached from the Missouri river, and common points thereabouts, solely by rail lines, and is therefore it not favored by nature or its natural situation by the benefits accruing to San Francisco.

And this defendant on information and belief alleges that the rates from Missouri river common points to San Francisco in no wise affects Salt Lake City shippers, or merchants or any market for the merchants or shippers. That Salt Lake City merchants have no market between that city and San Francisco, which can be reached by San Francisco merchants, unless for a short distance on the Southern Pacific railroad westward from Ogden, and these points are thirty-seven miles nearer to Ogden than to Salt Lake City, and the merchants there also ship directly from the East to their towns, and any difference in rates from said common points to Salt Lake City and San Francisco would not equalize local rate from San Francisco to any point at which Salt Lake City merchants have a market.

Wherefore the defendant prays that the complaint in this proceeding be dismissed.

Robert Harkness, Attorney,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

William P. Coltan being duly sworn says, that he is the auditor and assistant secretary of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, one of the defendants in this proceeding, and that the foregoing answer is true, as he verily believes. William P. Coltan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me April 14th, 1892.

William M. Bradley,
Notary Public.

MR. PIKE'S SUBSTITUTE

For the Reports by the Committee on Sites and Buildings, Submitted to the Board of Education.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. Pike at the meeting of the Board of Education last night for the reports of the committee on sites and buildings, and to which only brief reference was made in the minutes of the proceedings of that body:

Salt Lake City,
April 14, 1892.

To the President and Members of the Board of Education:

Gentlemen,—The member of your committee on sites and buildings from the Third municipal ward reports as follows:

First—That after taking from the total issue of bonds authorized sufficient to refund the special school issue, make good to the general school fund the amount that has been used for building, sites, furniture, etc., and paying commissions on bonds sold, will leave only $450,000 to be expended by the board.

2nd—That this money should be expended in providing as far as possible a system of schools for this city, supplying the denser populations as near to the houses of the greatest number as practicable, that the buildings should contain as nearly as possible the same accommodations at approximately the same cost, and should be so located that they will be about equal distances apart. The sites should be selected with a view to avoid unhealthy surroundings, and away from natural, legal and artificial boundaries and dangerous localities.

3rd—That the just and proper basis for the distribution of the fund for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings should be the number of children of school age, as shown by the last census, that are unprovided for, and should be expended as nearly as possible within the municipal wards according to the number of children residing in each of those wards that are unprovided for.

Third—That a careful estimate of the capacity of the buildings in each municipal ward, compared with the population and the distribution of the fund to be used, allotted according to the average per capita, a fraction less than $20.23 for each pupil unprovided for, will appear:

Municipal Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Per Capita	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

4th—In order to avoid criticism the amount to be expended in any municipal ward should be limited as far as possible to the amount shown in the preceding table, and when done the board should sell all sites and buildings not used or needed, and apply the proceeds in the payment of any balance that might be due on account of buildings or sites, and for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings in the outlying portions of the city where the population justifies. It is better to do it in this way so as to avoid a heavy deficiency, compelling the board to pay interest, or the sites to be disposed of on a forced sale, or to appeal to the people to vote the issue of more bonds, either of which would be unfortunate.

Fifth—To purchase the sites and erect the building at the present time, contemplated by your committee, and the board at its meeting held on April 1st would require a much larger amount than it has at its disposal, and to push the purchase of sites and contract for the erection of buildings in one locality without reference to what shall be done in other localities, would cause confusion and trouble.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted with the hope that it will receive the careful consideration of the board. John N. Pike,
Member of Committee on Sites and Buildings.

Mr. Pike favored the Board limiting itself to the expenditure of $[illegible] for the present year, but the proposition was voted down, after which the report was received and filed.

A Double Funeral.

On the evening of the day that Elder Julian Moses died, his nephew, C. F. Sullivan of the same place, lost an infant son, Kenneth Vere, and it was decided to hold the services for both at the same time in the East Mill Creek ward house.

Accordingly at 11 o'clock yesterday, April 14th, the building was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends of the bereaved families. After singing by the ward choir ably assisted by J. M. Chamberlain and a few select voices, prayer was offered by Elder William Taylor. Comforting and instructive remarks were made by the following brethren in the order named: President Wilford Woodruff, Apostle Francis M. Lyman, Elders [illegible] & F. Neslen, [illegible] Woolley, A. M. Musser, Wm. Taylor, and H. B. Waldron.

All testified of the long and faithful labors of Elder Moses in connection with the great Sabbath day work, and many incidents in his early life and experience were related.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop James C. Hamilton, after which a long cortege followed the remains to the cemetery, where the grave of Elder Moses was dedicated by Elder Chas. Harper, and that of the infant by his grandfather, Bishop John Neff.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

A Morning Not Very Productive in Its Results.

The hearing of the suit for $20,000 damages brought by Joseph Dunsworth against the Salt Lake City Railroad Company for the death of his eight year old son, who was killed by one of the company's cars on Second South street in August, 1891, was resumed in Judge Anderson's court this morning, when the case for the defense was opened. It was sought to show that the death of the boy was purely the result of accident and that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant's employes.

It was expected that the trial would run late into the afternoon.

BEFORE JUDGE ZANE.

In the case of H. M. Abbott et al. vs. W. H. Andrew, plaintiff moved to set aside the stay of proceedings for thirty days, which was allowed, no a proper showing being made.

Arthur Monte vs. James Thomson et al. Defendants moved for a stay of proceedings for thirty days, which was allowed.

ABOUT A REAL ESTATE DEAL.

The first case called on for hearing was that of H. J. Loverich et al. vs. W. H. Cromer, a jury being waived on both sides. S. H. [illegible] appeared for the plaintiff and W. C. Hall for defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of $[illegible] and costs of suit, alleged to be due as balance of consideration for a deed to certain lots—5, 6 and 7, block 6, known as J. H. Whalon's addition—made and executed by the plaintiffs to one Sheldon on the request of the defendant, and in regard to which defendant agreed to pay plaintiffs the sum of $[illegible]. The case dragged wearily along until the noon adjournment, and was then in progress.

Amusement Notes.

"Captain Thorne" was given last night at the Theatre by the Agnes Huntington opera company to a rather small but appreciative audience. In this opera, both the charming star herself and her support appear to much greater advantage than in "Paul Jones." Miss Huntington as the beautiful maiden, "fresh from the convent," not less than as the disguised captain among the soldiers, captivated the audience. She was frequently applauded for her beautiful singing. Mr. Martyn was immense as Colonel Bombarde, and the minor parts were rendered acceptably throughout.

The next attraction at the Salt Lake Theatre will be Bane & Ford's comedians in "Joshua Simpkins," who appear on Thursday, April 21, for one night only.

WONDERLAND.

The programme at the Curio Hall this week is very interesting, and the farce "Turkish Baths," which constitutes the amusement in the Theaterium, is a really funny little skit. The place was crowded last night.

YOUNGER'S HALL.

A grand exhibition closing with a ball will be given at the Theatre on Friday, April 22, by H. B. Younger. Children's matinee the following Saturday.

DEATHS.

STOCKING.—At [illegible], April [illegible], [illegible], wife of J. J. Stocking.
The funeral will be held at the [illegible] Ward meeting house at [illegible] Sunday, April [illegible]. Friends invited to attend.

To Ogden.

$1.50 for round trip on April 28th and 29th, via Rio Grande Western. Trains at 8:50 a.m., 12:12 noon and 12:30 a.m.

Catholicon's Congress.

The Rio Grande Western will sell on April 29th and 29th round trip tickets to Ogden at $1.50, good until May 6th. Rate open to the public. Trains at 8:50 a.m., 12:12 noon and 12:30 a.m.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and I thank God I am now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store, regular size 50c. and $1.00.

HISTORY OF THE BANNOCK STAKE.

The History of the Bannock Stake, compiled by Andrew Jenson, and lately published in the Deseret Weekly, has now been issued in pamphlet form, and can now be had at the Deseret News office at 25 cents per copy.

STRAYED.

From No. [illegible] E. FIRST SOUTH STREET, a [illegible] A suitable reward given for her return.

John Henry Smith, Prest. Wm. N. Williams, Supt. Abraham H. Cannon, Vice-Pres. G. H. Pruitt, Treas.

CO-OP FURNITURE CO.

We call special attention to our New Store, New and Large Stock, north of Z. C. M. I.
FURNITURE of all kinds, and an elegant assortment of CARPETS of all grades.

CONFERENCE VISITORS

Invited to inspect, as we meet all legitimate competition and Guarantee Satisfaction. Call and be satisfied with goods and prices.

We invite inspection of
OUR NEW WALL PAPERS
At 37 and 41 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET,
Where can be seen a choice line of
CARPETS and FURNITURE,
Also CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, POLES, etc., etc.
You can always depend on getting reliable goods at lowest prices from NEVE & CHILD.

The ANNUAL CONFERENCE SALE at the
People's Equitable Co-op. Association
7 & 9 Main Street, from March 29th to April 12, 1892. Headquarters for Conference Visitors. We have an immense Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, etc., to select from.
$10,000 worth of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing will be sold at less price than any other house in the city.
Our Shoe Department is complete in Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes. Our prices will satisfy all who come.
Standard Prints, 40 designs, cut from full pieces (no remnants) at 5c per yard, regular price twelve yards for $1.00. 5-lb bunches best Carpet Warp for $1.30 bunch. Boys' Shirt Waists in Indigos and Flannelettes, 25c each.
We cannot here enumerate the many Bargains we have to offer, but invite examination of our goods and prices at the P. E. CO-OP., next to Zion's Savings Bank.
H. J. FOULGER, Manager.

Utah Book & Stationery Co.,
72 Main St., Salt Lake City.
Toys, Albums, Periodicals, School Books, Novels, Supplies for Offices and Architects, Purses, Society Stationery, Church and Standard Works, Globe Letter Files, &c.
DUNCAN M. McALLISTER, Manager.

EASTER ∵ CARDS.

NOTICE.
Members of the Salt Lake Choral Society, who expect to participate in the coming June Festival, are requested to report for active work at Monday night's meeting in the Tabernacle. A new rule will then be made up and non-attendants dropped.
E. H. Peirce, Secretary.

Grand Exhibition and Ball.
H. B. Younger will give his grand exhibition at Salt Lake Theatre, Friday evening, April the 22nd, and a ball after the performance. General admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets on sale at the box office, Thursday and Friday, April the 21st and 22nd. Children's exhibition and dancing matinee Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Tickets for matinee: Ladies and children, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents. H. B. Younger.

Excursions to the East.
Tickets will be sold to Omaha on April 28th, 29th and 30th by the Rio Grande Western at $30 round trip. Best of accommodations and matchless scenery. Trains at 8:50 a.m. and 8:25 p.m. Ticket office, 200 Main street.

To Omaha.
Via Rio Grande Western. $30 round trip on April 28th, 29th and 30th. Rate is open to the public.

Mount & Griffin
Have removed their Coal Office to 160 S. Main Street. Telephone 119.

Neuralgia Cured in 15 Minutes.
Mr. J. S. Sturtevant, editor of the Waupaca (Wis.) Post, says: "Last night Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured my wife of neuralgia of the face and teeth in fifteen minutes. We would not be without it." 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

For Sale Cheap!
Two Registered Cleveland Bay Stallions, one Colbus with gold medal, imported. Apply at Grant Bros.

Mount & Griffin
Are exclusive agents for the celebrated Pleasant Coal and Slack. Best in market for steam and heat.

At a meeting of the National Master Plumbers' Association held April 11th it was unanimously resolved that hereafter no figures will be furnished to contractors in consequence of the defective lien law.
H. C. James, Prest.
H. Green, Sec'y.

Dr. Gurnow, Dentist, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles fitted. Commercial Block.

OMAHA AND RETURN.
One Fare for the Round Trip.
For the accommodation of those desiring to visit at points east of, or in the vicinity of, or at Omaha, in May, during the session of the Methodist General Conference, the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Omaha and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 28th to 30th inclusive, limited to June 1, 1892.
For any additional information, apply to D. E. Burley, General Agent, Union Pacific System, 201 Main Street.

FOR $20.00,
You can get a Spring Suit Made to Order from Provo Cloth at JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36 Main Street.

Always fresh Pickles from S. L. Pickle Co.

The Utah Nursery Company
Has removed its office to its nurseries in Sugar House Ward. Take the Rapid Transit Street Cars marked "Calder's Park, Forest Dale, or 11th East Street." Post Office, Sugar, Utah.

Try our Sweet Pickles, S. L. Pickle Co.

New Washington Penn., People
Are not slow about taking hold of a new thing, if the article has merit. A few months ago David Ryen, of that place, bought his first stock of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has sold it all and ordered more. He says: "It has given the best of satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle, and have not had one come back." 50 cent and $1.00 bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Try our Mixed Pickles. S. L. Pickle Co.

"Nauvoo Expositor."
An accurate reprint of the only number that was published of the "Nauvoo Expositor" can be obtained by sending 25c to C. A. Hall, box [illegible], Independence, Mo. The proceeds over and above the expense of printing and publishing to be used to help pay the expense of defending the Temple Lot at Independence, Mo.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.