CITY EQUALIZATION BOARD.

Rebates Allowed and Denied at Last Night's Meeting.

ASSESSOR LEONARD'S REPORT.

The Telephone Company Said to Have a Large Amount of Money in the Banks.

The City Council met again last evening as a board of equalization. Councilman Hems was chosen chairman. The members present were: Lawson, Moran, Horn, Simondi, Beardsley, Folland, Rich, Loofbourow.

REBATES GRANTED.

The following rebates were made:

Name and Cause.	Tax.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPLICATIONS DENIED.

The following petitions for rebate were denied:

Name and Cause.	Tax.
[illegible]	[illegible]

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

The assessor made a report of petitions referred to him and recommended that their taxes be placed as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]

WANTS TO KNOW WHY.

Rich said that as they had not heard any protest from the city railroads and electric companies he moved that the rolls of assessment of railroad and other corporations be brought in order they may be seen. Carried.

MONEY IN THE BANK.

The assessor said that he had understood that the telephone company had $20,000 or $40,000 in the bank and he thought the officers should be summoned before the board to show cause why their assessment should not be raised.

The claims of Eliza Morris and the Auerbach Brothers were denied.

The board then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

PAVING BIDS.

They Were Opened by the Board of Public Works Last Evening.

The board of public works last evening opened the paving bids for grading, curbing and paving with stone blocks and asphaltum Main street, between South Temple and Fourth South streets, and First and Second South streets, between State and West Temple, in all eight blocks. Each bid was accompanied by a certified check for $10,000. The bids were as follows:

[illegible]

The contract price of the State street work is as follows:

[illegible]

The work to be done is estimated at about 25,000 cubic yards grading, 11,000 lineal feet of curbing, 15,000 square yards stone block pavement and 25,000 square yards asphalt pavement.

World's Fair Notes.

William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia, will bring his big steer, the largest in the world, to the Columbian Exposition. The steer was sired by a pure bred Holstein, and its dam is a pure Durham cow.

The animal is six years old and weighs 3,800 pounds. Its height is five feet ten inches, its girth over ten feet eight inches, its girth over loin ten feet ten inches, and its length from root of ear to rump nine feet ten inches. Mr. Singerly will exhibit his steer in the live stock department.

English music and composers will not be unrepresented at the World's Columbian Exposition next year. Among those who have accepted an invitation to attend is Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, who will conduct a performance of his "Rose of Sharon," or some other work.

The Chicago Schuetzen-Verein has issued an invitation to the sharpshooters of the world to participate in a great international sharpshooter's contest in Chicago in connection with the Exposition next year. Should a sufficient number of acceptances be received to warrant it the festival will be continued during the first five months during which the Exposition will be open. The festival is to be conducted by the Chicago society under the title of the Columbia Schuetzenfest. Communications should be sent to C. Scholtz, 20 N. Canal St., Chicago.

A huge octopus or devilfish has been captured outside the Golden Gate, Cal., by some fishermen. It measured fourteen feet from the end of the body to the end of the longest tentacle, and has eight arms, and as is usual with the fish, there are over 800 suckers on the arms. The body is nothing but a huge sack, and is soft and flabby; it is about two feet long. There are two eyes about an inch in diameter, and a faint resemblance to a beak and mouth. This specimen is one of the best in the country, and will be preserved and sent to Chicago for exhibition at the Exposition.

A novel and interesting question came before Collector Clark at the Chicago Custom House. It was in regard to a consignment of tools, iron beams and building materials sent over by a Belgian firm on the World's Fair grounds. The law permits the free entry of all goods intended for exhibition purposes, but it was a question with the collector whether these materials, which will be hidden in the building and cannot, therefore, be exhibits, are entitled to free entry. The collector finally came to the conclusion that the goods were duty free provided the Director-General accepts them for use within the Exposition grounds. If sold after the Exposition closes duty will have to be paid.

An interesting exhibit is to come from the Black Hills, S. D., which will display in novel form the minerals found in the Hills. The exhibit when arranged will be in the form of a two story and a half cottage. The framework of the structure is already built, and is in the style of the Renaissance, with towers and numerous gables. It is impossible to decide on all details, of course, until all the material has been collected, but the following plan will be carried into effect as near as possible. The foundation will be made of pure white limestone blocks with a layer of Buffalo Gap "cattle" stone. The first story will be veneered with pink quartz. Above that the handsomest rocks obtainable will be used—copper, mica, gold, [illegible] spar, garnet, etc. The lower part of the tower will be made of rubies and the upper part with some sparkling substance. The windows and shingles are to be of mica and the steps of marble. The cottage will no doubt prove an attractive feature of the State exhibit.

Chas. H. Hatcher, one of Captain McGrath's secretaries in one of the city delivery departments of the Chicago postoffice, is preparing a unique exhibit for the postoffice at the World's Fair grounds. Part of Mr. Hatcher's duties is to decipher badly addressed letters after all the postoffice experts in that line have failed. In this Mr. Hatcher has no equal. The bulk of badly addressed letters come from foreign lands. In sorting over these letters, Mr. Hatcher kept an account of the number of different ways the word Chicago is spelled. The record now shows 197 different ways. Some ripe scholar in Finland last week sent a letter to his brother here and spelled the name of the Exposition city Zizazo. Still another foreigner, possibly with a sinister motive, spelled the word Jackago. Hijah, Jajijo, Schenchacko, Hsago and Chacheco are also prime favorites and are all down on Mr. Hatcher's little list. He proposes to add to it until the World's Fair is opened, when the list will be put on exhibition. Mr. Hatcher has been at his work of collection but a few months, and he expects his list will be increased by the addition of several hundred by the time the fair is opened.

Personal.

Henry Adams, Nephi, is at the White.

Tom C. Gray, Butte, is at the Knutsford.

J. H. McGill, Chicago, is at the Knutsford.

A. B. Gibson, Provo, Utah, is at the White.

J. R. Bush, Bingham, is at the Continental.

Frank Brooks, Leadville, is at the Knutsford.

W. J. Wilson, Park City, is a guest of the White.

S. B. Mellison, Eugene, Or., is at the Walker.

J. Y. Shirer and wife, Ogden, are at the Continental.

James Murray, Los Angeles, Cal., is at the Continental.

E. K. Hall, Denver, arrived in this city late last evening.

W. H. Wyman, Cokeville, Wyo., is stopping at the Cullen.

B. Karpen and James Durban, Chicago, are at the Templeton.

Charles Wilson, Nephi, is in the city stopping at the White House.

John Sparks, the Nevada cattle king, is at the Continental with his son.

Mrs. J. B. Brown and Miss Eva Brewer are registered at the Continental.

H. C. White and Andrew Buckler, of Springville, are registered at the White.

C. E. Squires of the Barber Asphalt company, Omaha, is registered at the Templeton.

Misses Jennie Harrison and Cora A. Morrison, Iowa City, are guests of the Templeton.

W. H. Wyman, a cattle king of Cokeville, Wyo., came in last night. He is stopping at the Cullen.

Miss Minerva Wilkins, of Provo, came up yesterday on a month's visit. She will extend her visit to Ogden.

Mrs. A. C. Woodson and sister, Caldwell, Kan., arrived in the city yesterday, and are quartered at the Continental.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

If Women Were Left Handed They Could Alight Better from Street Cars.

She half rose from her seat, glanced toward the rear of the open car, and raising her parasol signaled to the conductor on the rear platform that she desired to have the car stopped at the next corner. As it slowed she stood up and stepped to the side, shifting her parasol from the right hand to the left and grasping the arm of the seat with the disengaged right.

"Wait till the car stops, please," the conductor shouted.

She glanced up with a slight expression of fright, and the conductor ran along the footboard at the side to assist her, but she did not wait for him. She stepped down while the car was in motion, and when the car stopped with a slight jerk she had her left foot on the pavement. She had kept hold of the arm and was about to release it and put down the other foot, while facing to the rear, when the jerk threw her off her balance. The conductor grasped her arm and prevented her from falling. She smiled her thanks and stepped away. The conductor blew his whistle and started to return to the platform.

"There's another," he remarked to a serene and observant individual at the end of the next seat. "A woman never gets off a car while facing the right way; at least I've never seen one. If she'll wait till the car stops it's all right; if not it's all wrong."

"Isn't her fault," the individual remarked.

"Huh!"

"No, it's the fault of the car, or the company, I mean."

"Huh!"

"Of course. I'm not saying a word about grasping corporations or anything of the like, but I say it's the fault of the company."

"I'd like to know how," the conductor said suggestively. "We do everything we can to help 'em."

"That may be so, but the company ought to change the direction of its lines or start a movement for the development of ambidexterity," the philosopher remarked.

"What!"

"Ambidexterity—ability to use both hands," the philosopher explained. "The trouble is that most people can use the right hand only in accomplishing things with confidence in the effort—women particularly. In this country the cars pass to the right, and as it is safer to alight from the side nearest the sidewalk it is very natural for a woman to grasp the arm of the seat, or the side of the rear platform of a closed car, before stepping down. Now if the cars ran the other way, to the left, women would get off from the other side and would use their right hands. If a woman gets off now at the side near the track she sees her right hand and is not pitched backward. You watch the next time. If women were left handed the present system would be all right, but they are not."

"I never thought of that," the conductor said. "It has always been a mystery to me."

"Do you think they'll change?" the philosopher asked.

"Who?"

"The company."

"No, nor the women either."—New York Sun.

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS.

Special Experiment Showing Their Desirability on Grass.

The comparative effectiveness of nitrogenous and mineral fertilizers has been the subject of a special experiment at the Storrs' School agricultural experiment station, concerning which the following statements occur in a recent bulletin:

Few if any of our ordinary farm crops make quicker and more profitable response to commercial fertilizers than grass. It is frequently the case in growing farm crops that the best results are obtained by the use of stable manures together with some commercial form of plant food that serves to meet the special requirements of the crop or soil. Grass responds readily to soluble nitrogen compounds. A medium heavy application of stable manure in the fall or winter, followed by a light application of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia about the first of May, is often found to give the most profitable results on grass.

The object of this experiment is to observe the effects of nitrogenous fertilizers upon grass as shown by the yield per acre, the financial results and the chemical composition of the hay. It is similar to the special nitrogen experiments upon corn that have been conducted by the station in previous years. The field had been in grass for several years, and the soil was considerably reduced in fertility. Mineral fertilizers—phosphoric acid in dissolved boneblack and potash in muriate—was applied to all the plots except two, which were left unmanured. To all the manured plots except two, nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia was applied at the rate of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five pounds per acre. The experiment has been carried through two years and is to be continued.

The addition of mineral fertilizer increased the yield of clover very markedly in 1890 and somewhat so in 1891, but did not seem to increase very decidedly the yield of grass. The yield of hay in 1890 increased with the quantity of nitrogen supplied, whether it was applied in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. In 1891 the largest yield was obtained on the plot on which nitrate of soda was applied at the rate of fifty pounds per acre. The mineral fertilizers in both years, when used alone, were applied at a financial loss. The best financial returns, a gain of five dollars per acre, were obtained in both seasons from the use per acre of 320 pounds of nitrate of soda (fifty pounds of nitrogen) in addition to the mixed minerals. The drought in the early part of June made the season of 1891 an unfavorable one for fertilizer experiments of grass.

The application of nitrogenous fertilizers increased the percentage of protein (albuminoid nitrogen multiplied by 6.25) in the grasses and somewhat in proportion to the amounts applied. This is in accord with observations made by the station upon the relation of the protein in corn and stover to the nitrogen applied in the fertilizers. Since protein, which makes blood, bone, muscle and milk, is a most important ingredient of food, and is apt to be deficient in our feeding stuffs, this increase of protein from the use of nitrogen is an important matter. While clover and other legumes may be called "nitrogen collectors," the grasses, such as timothy, redtop, etc., must be classed with the nitrogen consumers. Fertilizers containing potash or phosphoric acid without available nitrogen are usually much less effective for grass than if they have nitrogen in addition. It would seem desirable that fertilizers for grass lands should, therefore, contain considerable quantities of nitrogen in a readily available form. Their use has the twofold advantage of increasing the total yield and the feeding value of the crop.

A Pointer from John Stahl.

In Mr. Stahl's neighborhood, as elsewhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the large majority of farm laborers are hired by the month for five or six months, from March 1 to April 1. Now, if the contract reads for the same amount each month, some of them will draw their pay close up to the beginning of the harvest, and then refuse to work longer unless paid harvest wages. Their employer is helpless, as they are not financially responsible. Mr. Stahl tells in the Philadelphia Farm Journal that he avoids this by stating in the contract that the wages for each month are to be so much—according to the character of the work for that month. Thus, if the laborer is hired for six months for $100, the term beginning April 1, the contract specifies that for April he is to receive $15, for May $15, for June $20, for July $30, and for August $15. Then the hired man draws only $30 until June 1, and he is not disposed to quit at that time.

Cutting Corn.

If the fodder is to stand in the field until fed out, under ordinary conditions the best plan is to cut and put up in good sized shocks, as there is less loss by exposure to sun, rain and wind than when in small shocks. If, however, it is intended to shock out and haul under shelter as soon as possible after it has cured out, it will pay to put up in small shocks, as it will cure out more rapidly and be less work to handle.

Corn cut in good season and put up in small shocks, to stand only until well cured out, and is then stored under shelter, makes a feed almost equal to timothy hay. But if allowed to stand until needed for feeding after three or four months after cutting, if put up in small shocks its value will be greatly lessened. But if put up in good sized shocks there will be less waste or loss, so that to a great extent the future management should determine the size of the shocks.—Nebraska Farmer.

The Khyengs' First Woman.

The Khyengs of Burmah are probably the only race or tribe of people that have any tradition of the origin of the human race that do not have a man or male human being in some way connected with that important event. The Khyeng Genesis opens in this wise: "In the beginning of the world, after the sun, moon and stars had appeared, the earth, by its own inherent power of productiveness, brought forth a female creature, which was called Hlumeni. She laid 100 eggs and hatched them in cotton wool, and from them sprang 100 human beings, the progenitors of the different races." The least that can be said of this curious belief is that it is a fine illustration of the multiple theory as applied to the origin of the human race.—St. Louis Republic.

Fooling Him Off.

He proposed on the way home from church one Sunday evening. She was too young to marry and did not want him, but she said "Yes," with the stipulation that he should get her father's consent. The young man was happy until he discovered the next day that his sweetheart's father had been dead several years.—London Tit-Bits.

News and Notes.

Out of 25,000 farms of Oregon 3,150 are reported to be provided with facilities for irrigation.

The California Beekeepers' association is making preparations for a suitable exhibit at the World's fair.

The Farmers' Review says that the United States produces 300,000,000 pounds of wool per annum, and we use twice that amount.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Charles S. Burton, Manager

Grand Opening of the 31st Regular Season

A Great Event!!—TWO NIGHTS—A Great Event!!

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, Sept. 2 & 3

Grand Matinee Saturday.

The Brilliant Comedy Success,

GLORIANA!

As played 150 Nights in New York, 50 Nights in San Francisco.

[illegible]

THE MAJOR'S APPOINTMENT

Under the direction of Mr. Chas. Frohman.

A COMPANY WITHOUT A RIVAL.

[illegible]

NOTE.—[illegible]

NEXT ATTRACTION:

A. M. Palmer's [illegible] "ALABAMA."

Three Nights, commencing Monday, Sept. 5th. [illegible]

WONDERLAND

RE-OPENING THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

MISS IDA FULLER, the Serpentine Dancer

[illegible]

JAMES-SPENCER-BATEMAN CO.

(Successors to David James & Co.)

STOVES, RANGES, HOT-AIR FURNACES

We carry a Complete Line of

GEM AND PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES,

Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.

No. 67 MAIN STREET.

RELIABLE

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WE ARE OFFERING A LARGE STOCK OF Lounges and Rockers AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY

SORENSON & NELSON FURNITURE CO.

R. K. THOMAS.

"THE SILK HOUSE"

26, 28, 30 & 32 EAST, FIRST SOUTH.

2000 Dollars Worth

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LADIES'

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At Only A LITTLE OVER HALF PRICE

They are New Goods!

We are Giving You the Benefit of a Smart Buy!

DON'T - MISS - IT!

Tea Gowns TEA Tea Gowns

GOWNS

Like the WAISTS, these GOWNS were bought Very Cheap, owing to the advanced state of the season, and in order to close them out quick, we have marked them Exceedingly Low.

You'll Be Sorry if You Miss It!

THEY ARE GOING FAST!

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