EVENING NEWS.

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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, - - April 17, 1882

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

It appears to be the determination of the government to force all the Colorado Utes to leave their former reservations and hunting grounds, and congregate them at the Uintah agency, within the eastern boundary of Utah. To this end the Colorado Congressmen, and notably Judge Belford, have worked incessantly and with a great deal of shrewdness. It matters not to them that the removal of those Indian tribes in the manner determined is barefaced robbery and in violation of treaty stipulations.

Greed is at the bottom of the movement, and when this is the motive power in the mind, justice, equity and regard for vested rights, particularly of an inferior race, have very little influence. Two classes expect to gain materially by the expulsion of the Utes—mining speculators and land sharks. Mineral regions will be opened to the ever restless prospector and the sharp and grasping agent and expert, and agricultural lands will come into market out of which fortunes may be made by land grabbers and lawyers.

The injustice of the course of the United States Government to the red men is now generally recognized by the leading writers for the press. The strictures passed by the DESERET NEWS many years ago, and which were then denounced by other papers, are now being repeated by the foremost journals of the land. It is conceded that the policy pursued has been one of spoliation, robbery, cruelty and utter disregard of national engagements. That the actual cause of nearly all the Indian wars which have cost so much blood and money has been the infamy of white men and the violation of governmental obligations. But the same shameful policy is continued, nevertheless, and it seems to be the desire of many political leaders to pursue the unfortunate Indians to utter extermination.

However, according to recently compiled statistics, this murderous course has not been greatly successful. Some tribes have been utterly destroyed it is true, and others have been reduced to a mere handful of wretched outcasts, but the whole number of Indians in the United States does not decrease. General J. S. Brisbin, in a communication to the New York *Herald*, from Fort Keogh, Montana, gives the following figures as the Indian census for 1881:

The whole number in the United States exclusive of Alaska is placed at 261,851, and they are divided among the various agencies as follows:

Arizona, 18,000; California, 4,701; Colorado, 2,000; Dakota, 20,000; Idaho, 3,883; Indian Territory, 18,995; Indian Territory—civilized Indians, 59,377; Kansas, 732; Iowa, 355; Michigan, 9,795; Minnesota, 6,126; Montana, 20,519; Nebraska, 4,222; Nevada, 7,311; New Mexico, 20,885; New York, 5,235; Oregon, 4,119; Utah, 464; Washington Territory, 13,457; Wisconsin, 7,250; Wyoming, 2,063. Total, 236,479.

This leaves 15,434 to be accounted for. They are in small bands scattered over Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Utah in the west, and settled Indians in California, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, North Carolina, Oregon and Wisconsin. They belong to no agencies and are nomadic or settled down as farmers.

The number reported for 1880 was 255,958, showing an increase of 5,903. But in this number is included Sitting Bull's Indians, who have come across the border and surrendered, which reduces the increase. The births have been greater than the deaths, however, and the natural net increase, according to Gen. Brisbin, is about 400 souls.

We are of the opinion that the total Indian population is much greater than that shown in the foregoing figures. Utah is certainly not given its full quota, and there are many tribes whose numbers are very difficult to determine, because they are confined to no agency, and cannot be accurately counted.

Gen. Brisbin gives some very interesting data respecting the "experiment" tried by Gen. Miles, the well known Indian fighter, at civilizing and tutoring instead of slaughtering the savages. He says:

Four years ago, during one of his campaigns, Gen. Miles received the surrender of 400 Cheyennes belonging to Crazy Horse's band. These Indians were the wildest of wild Indians, regular savage fellows, stark in skins of animals and perfectly untutored. They had lived in the mountains and hunted the mountain or wild sheep among the crags of the Big Horn. A wilder or more savage set could not well be imagined or found anywhere on this continent. Gen. Miles took them in hand, settled them on the banks of the Yellowstone, near Fort Keogh, gave them some plows, harrows, a wagon or two, some seed to sow, and sent a farmer to show them how to use their implements and to plant their hands.

Their first great interest was aroused to making money by freighting. They loved to break ponies to harness, and to "see the wagon wheels go round," and they were delighted with the money they earned and the things it would buy. But they were told they could do better at farming, and good examples being set them, they went to work under white instruction.

Large gardens were laid out above Keogh and planted in vegetables. When they came up and began to grow, the delight of the Indians was unbounded, and they would watch the green fields for hours every day. They worked well, kept the weeds down, and hoed the corn, potatoes and vines. As the crops began to ripen, the wagons came into use on their own account. The first was only two miles and Miles City three miles away, and every morning the Indians would load their wagons and come to market. Vegetables were scarce and commanded good prices. The Indians knew how much to ask for them and drove sharp bargains, getting every penny they could for their tomatoes, corn, squashes and melons.

* * *

Last year the Indians began to take large farms and settle down on them. They selected a beautiful valley on the Rosebud, a tributary of the Yellowstone, and built log houses along the bank of the stream every mile or so. The spring they have bought plows and wagons and harness, and have gone to farming in earnest. All last winter they hunted buffalo vigorously, and this spring had enough robes to pay for their wagons. They seem to have plenty of money and are thrifty and energetic. The trade of these Indians is already considerable, and the agent admits active for it. Their credit is as good as gold and anybody will trust them, for they never fail to pay. They do their principal trading at the post, and it pays the trader to keep an interpreter clerk. They have regular book accounts, and the trader says he would rather trust them than many white men. They never fail to keep their obligations and always pay just when they say they will.

This has all been done away from the agencies and without aid from the Government. Indeed the only likelihood of any difficulty is the attachment of these self-supporting Indians to some agency, in consequence of meddlemaking by some sectarian "philanthropist" or other. Gen. Brisbin says further:

The Indians are industrious and fond of their families. If left alone they will soon be rich and good citizens. They have never had a dollar from the government except a few ploughs and harness which General Miles loaned them to begin with. They are now entirely self-supporting and need nothing but a school. They live in constant dread lest they shall be attached to some agency or be sent an agent.

This "experiment" made by Gen. Miles is only a repetition of the treatment of the red men by "Mormon" colonizers. Wherever our people have been permitted to exercise a continuous influence over them, they have succeeded in rescuing them from their nomadic lives and brutal habits, and making them self-supporting and useful, as well as awakening in their dusky bosoms a living faith in the Almighty and the Redeemer, leading to worship and obedience in accordance with the Gospel. But whenever such success has been achieved, a villainous attack has been made upon those missionaries by sectarian hirelings and anti-"Mormon" vagabonds, and the country has been startled by sensational accounts of the "Mormons tampering with the Indians," and in some instances the wickedness has proceeded so far that industrious red men have been driven at the point of the bayonet from their unreaped fields just ready to harvest, and forced into the mountains and back to their savage ways, simply because they were under "Mormon" tutelage. Such doings are simply damnable.

But if the Colorado schemes are successful a large number of Indians will be located within the borders of Utah. What should be the policy of the people of this Territory? If we pattern after the State whence they have been driven we shall strive to destroy them; drive them to desperation by repeated indignities, and when they retaliate in their savage fashion, raise a howl of hate which will be echoed throughout the Union, and by the aid of the soldiery butcher them without regard to age, sex or degree of capability. But if we pursue the opposite course, treat them like human beings—degraded and ignorant but still part of the family of man—and use an influence for their improvement, then the cry will be repeated, "The Mormons are tampering with the Indians," and the people who would rob the redskins of their lands and shoot them down like wolves, will be terribly shocked at the tidings and will call for the extermination of the "Mormons" as well as the Indians.

It is time that a different policy was inaugurated by the Government towards "the wards of the nation," and that the false and foolish rumors about "Mormon" alliance with them were received at their true value—as the invention of knaves and the bugbear of fools. The policy of the country has been wrong; the policy of the "Mormons" has been right. The Government has broken faith the Indians, and when making war upon them for atrocities thus provoked, have dallied and fooled with them to the loss of many gallant men and the waste of much public treasure. The "Mormons" have kept faith with them, treated them as inferiors not equals, but yet like men and women, and when necessary to chastise them have done it effectually, and thus have established claims to their respect. They have also demonstrated that the Indians can be raised from their low estate, improved, educated and developed, religiously, morally and industrially, and if entrusted with the task and left to accomplish it, the "Mormons" would soon solve for the nation the perplexing and long muddled Indian problem.

STRIKES.

PETER COOPER, the founder of the Institute in New York that goes by his name, recently spoke at a public meeting in that building the following sensible sentences on strikes:

"I am opposed to strikes on the part of laboring men, for, in my long experience, during which my lot has been among the toilers—and my life's aim has been for their benefit—I have generally found that coercive measures were more frequently detrimental to the men than helpful to them; that they subsisted during these periods of cessation from labor off their own scant savings, and that in the end they were poorer than when they began. I do not deny them the right to strike; nay, on the contrary, it is the right of every man to resist oppression, but their welfare must always be first considered. In all such movements there is one great trouble to be apprehended, and it is one that should be guarded against. That is, that laboring men should not be led by men for their own political or selfish purposes. This, if accomplished, will certainly in time lead to anarchy."

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AMERICAN.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Gould Coming West.

NEW YORK, 15.—Jay Gould, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left town on Friday night for a trip to California and through the southwest. Gould said to his friends that he did not know how long he should be absent, but he expects to visit San Francisco, Loredo and possibly the City of Mexico. It was reported on the street to-day that Gould's family physician accompanied him. The report was denied, and his friends say that he is in excellent health, though he has suffered for a week from cold.

A New Deal for Ireland.

The *World's* London cable says: The policy of the conservatives with regard to Ireland has thrown the radicals into a sort of panic. They exclaim that it is "revolutionary." The main idea is to have the State buy out all the landlords who are willing to sell their estates on the basis of 21 years of the judicial rent (which ranges about 25 per cent. below the rates hitherto charged), land debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest being issued to the settlers, the State of course guaranteeing payment of the debentures at maturity, and the surplus of Irish church funds being made a part of the guarantee. It is probable that the amount of the actual cash required from the treasury would be comparatively small, as the debentures would be as good as consols, and would be gladly accepted by the landlords. The speculator, which is manifestly alarming, declares that £300,000,000 would be needed, but I have it on good authority that the real amount would not exceed £20,000,000, and probably would fall below this sum. It is proposed to deal with the arrear of rent on the same principle. The State advancing money to pay off part, and the landlord remitting the remainder. The proposal to carry it out will be laid formally before the house on the first Monday in May, by W. H. Smith, M. P. for Westminster. The radicals dare not oppose it, for they stand openly committed to the central principle of the measure, and the Irish people are reported to be enthusiastic in its favor. No compulsion would be put upon the landlords to part with their property, but those who wish to sell would be able to obtain their prices and have done with it. This new departure leaves the government high and dry, and must cause a deep and wide sensation so soon as it is thoroughly understood throughout the country. As for the other problems presented in Ireland for solution the conservatives would probably be in favor of liberating the suspects, while, at the same time they would take energetic measures to preserve order by strictly legal means.

The Lost "Jeannette."

SAN FRANCISCO, 16. — To-morrow's *Call* will publish a letter from Dr. H. C. Ledyard, an American, now in Siberia, to a friend in this city. At Irkoutsk Ledyard met Lieut. Dannenhower who gave him interesting details af the loss of the *Jeannette*, from which the following extracts are made:

"Since the first fall, when they were caught by the ice in trying to reach Herald Island, they had never taken a course, but were held as in the jaws of death, squeezed till every timber quivered and turned this way and that, thrown floating and then caught again, and every hour in suspense, none knowing when the ice would close upon them a little more and the deck sink beneath them. Throughout this strain they were well, and trying to be cheerful, working very hard for the engine and men were barely able to keep the water out, they had to pump for a year and a half. June eleventh, 1881, the crisis came. The ship showed greater straining than before, the deck quivered, and inexplicable movements warned them. They prepared their boats and made their camp beside the vessel. She rode and turned in her cradle till the yards touched the ice, then the rigging gave way, the masts lay prostrate. At four o'clock in the morning the floe parted and all went down, a cry of alarm called all to escape from the crevice in the ice, which opened just through the captain's tent. Then began the retreat. For twenty-nine days they struggled southward over three hundred miles of broken ice were thus passed over. Four miles a day was thought good fortune, after one series of fourteen days they were twenty-seven miles further north than at first. While working over the ice dragging three boats, they discovered Bennett Island, to explore which they spent three weeks of their precious summer days and expended much of the limited supply of food. To this detour those who survived tribute much of their suffering and the death of the commander with 19 men. After three months of this perilous and exhausting work they came to Blue Water, and then with fair winds took a course for the mouth of the Lena River. Melville's boat was stove against a block of ice. The Captain's boat lost her mast and sail. The Captain landed with all well, but abandoned the boat, as the water was shallow and would not make the channel of the river.

A "SWEET" DEATH.

Editor Deseret News:

In response to the frequent requests of a number of earnest Mormon friends I send for your columns a copy of the following correspondence which recently appeared in the Beaver *Utonian:*

"My mind has just been so peculiarly impressed with what appears to me as the first really impressive evidence—which I hope may be the nucleus of a series of convincing, positive and unimpeachable testimony—of the truth of the Mormon doctrine that I cannot refrain from communicating to your readers the result of my casual discovery and consequent reflections.

"As I was reading in the Doctrine and Covenants, section 42, paragraph 46, page 160, of the new edition, with a mind considerably biased by skepticism (although sincerely and humbly desirous to discern "the light of the spirit," if there is really such a light,) I was most strikingly impressed with the literal fulfilment of this prophetic statement:

"And it shall come to pass that those that die in me, [or those that die in Christ] shall not taste of death, for it shall be sweet unto them."

This prophecy I have now seen literally fulfilled in three instances, of persons who either openly professed faith in "Mormonism" or were subject to its peculiar influences.

The first of these deaths was that of my infant daughter, Mary Matilda, born at Thermos, Beaver County, Utah, on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1881, at 7 o'clock p.m., and died here on Monday, Feb. 28, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The second was my daughter, Effie Lumenia, born at Bergalpha, Donn County, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, 1873, and died here March 17, 1881, aged eight years, 2 months and 3 days.

The third was that of my lamented and idolized conjugal companion, Diana Jane, born in Ballard County, Kentucky, Sept. 10, 1844, and ceased to breathe here at 1 o'clock a.m., on Dec. 7, 1881, whose age was 37 years, two months and 27 days.

In fact ceasing to breathe was really the most peculiar characteristic of each of these three deaths.

For six months previous to the latter's demise, she remarked repeatedly that she "suffered no pain," but felt herself "growing so weak;" and this growing weakness she felt admonished her of her impending dissolution.

She finally became so convinced that the disunion of her spirit and body would soon take place, that on Sunday, Nov. 20, at one o'clock a.m., she made known her solemn, dying wish to have her unbelieving husband, after her death, form a second matrimonial alliance—enter into a contract of celestial polygamy—a holy, heavenly plural marriage covenant for the status of immortality, by having wife No. 2 as well as herself, as wife No. 1, "sealed" to him; so that in the "morning of the resurrection" she might awake as his re-united conjubial companion.

On Sunday, Nov. 27, nine days before she died, she said to her husband, with a most calm, peaceful smile on her countenance, in response to his expressions of fearful anxiety:

"I don't know what you and little Roy" (Royal, our three-year-old son) "will do if I should die, you'll about go wild—you especially."

This shows that she had no fear of death, only a regret to depart on account of the loved ones whom she knew would feel the agonizing loss of her sacred, endeared companionship, her wifely fidelity and motherly love, care and devotion.

About ten hours before her death, when she observed the tears and grief and soul-agony which her husband could not suppess, she said:

"What are you crying about? I aint going to die, I'm going to get well now."

Indeed her spiritual identity was already getting well. She felt certain that spiritually she was not going to die, although physically she was already past consciousness. For nearly six hours before physical animation suspended, she never moved a muscle, her breathing was easy and regular, like a person enjoying the most refreshing sleep. Her demise was to her the attainment of spiritual health, life and happiness. In fact she died without "tasting death." Neither her face, limbs, nor body denoted the least of pain nor of regret. Death to her was a "sweet," peaceful, refreshing slumber. Oh, that every person's death may be like hers.

HENRY CROUSE.
Minersville, P. O., Utah.

Payment of Jurors and Witnesses.—All persons holding jurors' or witnesses' certificates, of either of the three judicial districts of Utah, for 1878-9 and 1880-1-2, will receive payment on presentation at the office of the Territorial auditor, in this city.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE LIST

List of Buying Prices of Produce in the Salt Lake Market, corrected Semi-Weekly for the DESERET EVENING NEWS, by Z. C. M. I. and others:—

Wheat	90 @ 95cts	₩ bushel.
Oats	$2.00	₩ 100 lbs.
Barley	1.65	" " "
Shelled Corn	1.65	" " "
Flour, XXXX	2.75	" " "
" XXX	2.50	" " "
" XX	2.20	" " "
Bran	1.00	" " "
Shorts	1.10	" " "
Butter	27	" pound.
Eggs	13	" dozen.
Beef on foot	4	" pound.
Mutton, dressed	3 1-2 @ 6	" "
Pork	9 @ 10cts	"
Wool	15 to 18cts.	"
Hides, Dry Flint	13 to 14cts.	"
" Salted	5 to 7cts.	"
" Green	4 to 6 cts.	"

DIED.

Of pneumonia, at Heber City, Utah, on the 3d day of April, 1882, RACHEL NICOL, aged 16 years and 23 days.

She was universally loved by all who knew her. She was a kind and affectionate daughter, a gentle and loving sister, and a general favorite with her friends and associates. She always had a smile and a kind word for every one she met. Her parents, and brothers and sisters naturally feel deeply their loss, but are comforted in their sad bereavement by the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends.—[COM.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red COW, five years old, crop in left ear, crop and swallowfork in right ear, branded W in left jaw.

One brindle and white COW, three years old, crop and swallowfork in left year, under half in right ear, branded H on right hip.

One red COW, with star in forehead, and Calf, four years old, crop in left ear, slit and underbit in right ear, no brands visible.

One brindle roan COW, about eight years old, crop and slit in right ear, underbit in left ear, branded — on left hip.

One red STEER, white under belly, two years old, swallowfork and underbit in right ear, branded —S (S reversed) on right ribs.

One white STEER, about two yeas old, crop and underbit in right ear, half crop in left, branded —S (S reversed) in right hip.

If not claimed before 1 o'clock p. m. on April 14th, 1882, will be sold at auction according to law, at the Estray Pound.

JAMES SCHOW,
District Poundkeeper.
Escalante, Garfield County, Utah,
April 4th, 1882.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay MARE, white in face and snip on nose, about eight years old branded S S on left side.

If said animal is not claimed and taken away, it will be sold in ten days at my corral, April 17th, at 2 o'clock.

N. D. FORSYTH,
District Poundkeeper.
Pinto, Washington Co., April 7th, 1882.

STANDARD GOODS
—OF—
R. MATTHEWS & Co.,
CHEMICAL MANUF'RS.
P.O. Box 1064. Salt Lake City.

RSS. JAMAICA GINGER,
TOILET SOAPS,
BATH SAND TABLETS,
SCOURING SOAP, (Sapolio),
SUPERIOR WRITING FLUID,
BOOT BLACKING, Etc.

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Throat and Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, Etc., use
BARFOOT'S
Balsam of Indian Root,
Prepared only by us.
For Sale at Z. C. M. I. and Utah Commission Sto

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH ANN WHITNEY DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the said estate of Elizabeth Ann Whitney, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, corner Third East and Second South street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

JOSEPH C. KINGSBURY,
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Ann Whitney deceased.
Salt Lake City, April 3d, 1882.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF JAMES HEDGER DECEASED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of James Hedger, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Harrison Spiers, at his residence, Tenth Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

HARRISON SPIERS,
Administrator of the estate of James Hedger, deceased.
Dated at Salt Lake City, March 11, 1882.
S. W. DARKE & Co., Attorneys.

JUST OUT
....AND....
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE A
NEW CHEAP EDITION
....OF THE....
Doctrine AND Covenants.
JUST THE THING FOR
Missionaries, Sunday Schools and Travelers, or to Send to Friends.
PRICE, Cloth Embossed.....$1.00
" Leather " 1.25
ADDRESS ORDERS TO
DESERET NEWS COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!
MONDAY, APRIL 17th.
An Electric Success!
J. H. HAVERLEY'S
Comedy Company,
WITH THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,
MR. JOE POLK,
AND A
GREAT COMPANY OF COMEDIANS
In Sayer's Comedy, in 4 Acts, THE
"STRATEGISTS"
OR A
DOUBLE GAME.
THE FUNNIEST PLAY EVER WRITTEN.
Admission as usual. Reserved Seats at Box Office, Saturday, April 15th, at 10 a.m.
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.

SITUATION WANTED.
BY AN EXPERIENCED BREAD AND Cake Baker. Good reference given, if required.
Address this Office, H. E. C. d122 1w

WANTED.
A GOOD MILK COW.
T. P. TAYLOR, this office.

WANTED.
GOOD LOG CHOPPERS. APPLY IMMEdiately to
S. J. DESPAIN,
Granite, Salt Lake County.
daw

ESTRAY NOTICE.
I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One 3 year old dark grey FILLEY.
One 2 year old irongray STUD.
One 2 year old black FILLEY, four white feet, white strip in face.
One 2 year old brown FILLEY.
One 3 year old brown MARE, right hind foot white.
One 2 year old sorrel FILLEY, front right and hind foot white.
One 4 year old sorrel MARE, both hind feet white, white strip in face, she has a pinto yearling horse colt.
One 3 year old brown FILLEY.
One 2 year old bay horse COLT, white stripe on nose and star in forehead, right front foot white.
One 2 year old brown FILLEY, star in forehead and white strip on nose, left hind foot white.
One 2 year old grey FILLEY, left hind foot white, star in forehead.
One 3 year old bay HORSE.
One 2 year old brown FILLEY.
One 3 year old bay HORSE.
One 7 year old roan MARE, four white feet, white strip in forehead, branded HE, combined on left shoulder.
One 8 or 10 years old blue MARE, Spanish brand on the left thigh, she has a colt.
One 5 year old bay MARE, star in the forehead, brauded Q on the left shoulder and thigh.
One 5 year old brown MARE, star in forehead, branded E L on the left shoulder.
One 15 year old brown MARE, branded d on the left shoulder and thigh, has a yearling colt.
One 12 years old brown MARE, both hind feet white, branded J in circle on the left shoulder, and blotch brand on the left thigh.
One four year old bay MARE, small star in the forehead, and branded JD combined on the left shoulder.
One 12 year old sorrel HORSE, saddle marks and has some scars on the rump, and some illegible brands on the left hip and thigh.

If the above animals are not claimed within 10 days, they will be sold by auction in the estray pound in this city, at 10 o'clock a.m., the 18th, inst.

RICHARD PALMER,
District Poundkeeper.
Cedar City, Iron Co., April 9, 1882.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE
The antidotal theory, now admitted to be the only treatment which will eradicate Catarrhal Poison
REV. CHAS. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "*One package effected a radical cure.*"
REV. GEO. A. REIS, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N.Y.: *It restored me to my ministerial labors.*"
REV. W. H. SUMNER, Frederick, Md.: "*Five results in six cases in my family.*"
REV. GEO. E. PRATT, St. Stephen's Rectory, Phila.: "*Quite wonderful; let me distribute your 'Treatise.'*"
CHAS. H. STANHOPE, Newport, R. I.: "*I was too deaf to hear the church bells ring; hearing restored.*"
GEORGE W. LAMBRIGHT, 73 Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.: "*Suffered 9 years: perfectly cured.*"
MRS. M. E. SHENNY, 3022 Sarah St., St. Louis: "*The first natural breath in 6 years.*"
MRS. J. W. PURCELL, Golden City, Col.: "*Used only one package; entirely cured; suffered 24 years.*
DR. F. N. CLARK, Dentist, 8 Montgomery St., San Francisco.: "*Suffered 15 years; perfectly cured,*" Etc.
Dr. Wei De Meyer's Popular "TREATISE" on Catarrh mailed free. The great Cure is delivered by Druggists, or by D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton St., New York, for $1.00. d tu thr & w

NAPOLEON III. **NAPOLEON III.**
IS A
BEAUTIFUL, BLACK STALLION,
Six years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1520 pounds, Shows fine style, good action, and gentle.
He was sired by Louis Napoleon II, and he by Louis Napoleon. His dam was by old imported Flanders. He was imported in 1880 direct from Illinois by Messrs. Morrill and Keetley of this city.
This Fine Horse will stand this season, commencing April 10 and ending July 10, at my Farm,
West Temple Street, Two Miles South of the Temple Block.
Breeders and Farmers are invited to call and see this horse and judge for themselves. I am prepared to pasture mares on Reasonable Terms.
d124 ALMA PRATT.

JOHN CLARK, H. S. ELDREDGE, N. A. EMPEY
Clark, Eldredge & Co.,
HOOPER AND ELDREDGE BUILDING.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
Tinware, Woodenware,
BRUSHES, GLASS,
PAINTS, OILS, AND NAILS.
FORKS, HOES, SCYTHES, RAKES, ETC.
A portion of your Patronage is Respectfully Solicited.
CLARK, ELDREDGE & Co.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
April 18, and 19.
THE GREAT! THE ONLY
CALLENDER'S
Colored Minstrels!
THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL COMPANY.
WITH DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF Artists, making it now the Strongest and Most Brilliant combination ever witnessed.
The End Men Were Never Equalled,
The Song and Dance Artists Perfection,
The Champion Banjoist of the World.
The Levee Roustabouts and many new and novel features never introduced in Minstrelsy before.
Our New First Part, representing true to nature the life of the Southern Negroes, making a beautiful picture.
GRAND STREET PARADE
By our Band in Gorgeous Uniforms.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Thursday, April 20th.
Engagement of the foremost American Character Actor,
MILTON NOBLES
AND HIS
Superb Company of Comedians.
INCLUDING
Dollie Nobles, Estelle Mortimer, Alonzo Schwartz, Etc,
THURSDAY Evening, April 20th,
The unique American Melo-drama, written by Milton Nobles, and played by him Seven Consecutive Years, called
THE PHŒNIX!
An American play by an American Author, correctly interpreted by American Actors.
Carrol Graves, a New York Bohemian, MILTON NOBLES
Sadie, the Flower Girl, afterward's Effie Elmore, an Actress - DOLLIE NOBLES
Friday Evening, April 21st,
An entirely new and original American Comedy, in four interviews, by MILTON NOBLES, entitled
INTERVIEWS;
OR, BRIGHT BOHEMIA.
Quilford Driverton, - MILTON NOBLES
Florence Wolverton, - DOLLIE NOBLES
EARLY MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 12.30.
NO PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NIGHT.

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