DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE - EDITOR

Wednesday, - April 2, 1890.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Sixtieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, April 6th, 1890, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are invited to attend all the meetings.

A General Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 5th, and one of the officers and Teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union, at the same hour and place, on Sunday evening, April 6th.

On Friday evening, April 4th, at the same hour, the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations will meet, and on Monday the Relief Societies will hold conference. Meetings at 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Assembly Hall.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

NOTHING TO BE SCARED AT.

AFTER reading carefully the statement of County Assessor Fox, which we published on Monday evening, and bearing the complaints and surmisings of the public, we are of the opinion that there has been considerable useless fore-boding over possible excessive taxation.

The old revenue law provided that property should be assessed at a fair cash valuation. The new law says it shall not be assessed at "less than the cash value." Wherein lies the great difference? The trouble in the minds of alarmists seems to arise from the notion that boom figures are to govern in determining "the cash value." This we regard as worse than borrowing trouble; it looks more like creating it.

Assessor Fox was perfectly right in asking for instructions from the County Court, and endeavoring to get that body to assume a portion of the responsibility arising from some of the provisions of the new law. But in estimating the change in real estate values he says: "Under this law, Salt Lake County will reach this year in valuation not less than sixty million dollars in its inflated condition." And he goes on to calculate what the volume of the taxes will be on this basis, and makes it reach "considerable more than twice the revenue of last year under the old law of 12 mills on the dollar." In this we think he is greatly mistaken. The mistake occurs in the phrase, "in its inflated condition." Now the law does not say that property shall be assessed at its cash value "in its inflated condition." The question will be asked, what, then, is the rule as to estimating "the cash value?" It is given very plainly in the law itself. Section 13 says:

"The terms value and fair cash value mean the amount at which the property would be taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor."

This does not look much like requiring property to be assessed at "boom" figures, or the temporary value "in its inflated condition." Nobody believes that the balloon prices of real estate are anything more than a temporary "inflated condition." Nobody in his sober senses expects assessors, in places where this altitude has been reached, to put his assessment figures upon all real estate at a similar altitude. The conscientious assessor will seek to carry out the provisions of the law as they affect his official duties, and will be governed by the definition of the law as to the terms "value" and "fair cash value" instead of by any speculative or sport prices.

All the figures in the Assessor's estimate seem to be formed on this "inflated" basis. As to the penalties imposed by the law for non-performance of duty, they are all predicated on "willful failure or neglect," and willful wrong doing as to matters "known to the Assessor." The objects evidently are to make taxation uniform, which it ought to be, and to protect all classes of taxpayers from discrimination and inequality, and to subject property to taxation which has heretofore escaped paying its just tribute to the public revenue.

There may be some things in the law which seem severe, and one or two points of doubtful validity. But in the main it aims at justice and equality before the law, and is not designed to be oppressive. It reduces the rate of maximum general taxation to eight mills, and in requiring property to be rated at its cash value, does no more than provide for the enforcement of former provisions and make a living law of what was a dead letter. Instead of pretending that fifty per cent, or even twenty-five per cent of the selling price under the hammer is a fair cash valuation "of a piece of property," it makes the term cash value mean what it says and provides for a strict enforcement of its provisions.

If assessors are reasonable and equitable, as we have every reason to believe they will be, and seek to carry out the law according to its spirit and meaning and definitions, instead of being influenced by boom notions and wild speculations, we do not believe the difference in taxation will be anything alarming, that the assessors or their sureties will be in any danger, or that the troubles anticipated will prove of anything like the magnitude which in many people's eyes they have suddenly assumed.

THE UBIQUITOUS REPORTER.

THE New York *Globe* comments thus regarding the discovery of a newspaper reporter in the room assigned to the jury in the Flack case:

"Whatever the paper with which the man was connected may say, no man who knows anything about the inside management of newspaper offices will for a moment believe that any man will subject himself to such risks without orders. It is always a very convenient thing for a newspaper, when one of its reporters is caught in a dirty job like this, to disavow him and his acts; and yet this is done with complete knowledge on the part of experienced men that such a disavowal was only thought of when the offending representative had been found out. It is much to be regretted, not only for the honor of the law, but for that of the newspaper profession, that the judge could not find some warrant to send the reporter in question to jail at once for contempt of court. While this would not have reached the real wrong doer, yet it would have been a most useful example, not only to men thinking of such schemes for the future, but to the men who assign them, and to the others who are helped by means so disreputable. This is another of those instances in which the whole profession suffers for the offense of one of its representatives. It is, of course, unjust; but there are so many cases similar to it that the public is likely in the end to reach the conclusion that there are no papers whose editors and city editors will not, upon occasion, resort to such methods."

A SHOW OF OPENNESS.

LAST evening the City Council found itself in an awkward situation. A motion was put and carried that the Council go into executive session, and the mayor made the announcement. The room was cleared of spectators and reporters, when it occurred to certain members that a good opportunity was presented to make a show of openness in the transaction of City business by filling city offices in open instead of secret session.

A member raised the point that secret sessions were unlawful, and S. A. Merrill, Esq., the city attorney, who was present, being appealed to, laid before the Council the legal proposition that it had no right to hold executive sessions. He quoted Section 8 of Article III of the general municipal law, passed in 1888, as follows:

"Sec. 8. It [the Council] shall sit with open doors and shall keep a journal of its proceedings."

The Mayor found a short cut out of the dilemma by simply declaring out of order the motion to go into executive session. This flat suddenly transformed the existing condition of secrecy to one of publicity, the doors were thrown open and the yeomanry surged in as before. The city attorney is known to be a very jovial gentleman, and has a countenance which indicates ability to enjoy a good joke. He is also reputed to be a good lawyer and thoroughly familiar with the statutes and duties relating to his position. We dislike to accuse him of a blunder, or to charge him with having played a practical joke on the Council. But his guilt is fixed as to one or the other. The section of the statute which he quoted as prohibiting executive sessions does not apply to cities incorporated before that statute was passed. Even if it did, it would be interpreted in the light of well settled parliamentary law and usage, and would be construed to mean that the ordinary business of the Council must be transacted with open doors, but that discussions which the interests of the municipality require to be kept private, may take place in executive session. To take the position that all that is said and done by the Council must be said and done in public, is absurd. All parliamentary bodies have a necessary and natural right to go into executive session if they choose.

It will be well for the city if all its business shall be transacted in a manner to correspond with this outward openness. But if everything has been open and above board, why did one Councilman get "riled"—to quote a term used in the same connection by the chief "Liberal" organ—because more than one nomination was made for a certain city office last evening? And if all city business has been done in open session, who are the citizens and taxpayers that were present when the compensation of city officers was publicly discussed, before being irrevocably fixed? Were not the nominations and salaries agreed upon in caucus? And when all the members of the Council are of the same political party, what is the difference between a caucus and an executive session?

These matters require explanation in order to harmonize much that has been done in the line of public business with this show of openness; otherwise the latter will be suspected of having two objects, a reflection upon the former Council and a desire to secure to the present one undeserved credit.

MORMONS IN CANADA.

THE Guelph, Conn., *Herald*, contains the following:

"It is learned from the Regina *Leader* that Lieutenant Governor Royal recently visited the Mormon settlement at Lee's Creek, Alberta. He found a village of about forty houses and three hundred inhabitants. An address of welcome was presented to his Honor. In the course of his reply he said that although Canada opened her doors to the people of all nations and welcomed all classes and conditions of men, of course she laid down one condition—that the new settlers must come to a determination to obey all laws. This, they assured him they fully intended to do. They have each, said his Honor, but one family, they are a self-supporting community, neither seeking nor deriving government aid for their schools; they are well satisfied with the prospects of the part of the North-West in which they have settled, and our own people might with advantage borrow many of their ideas and customs. They are good irrigators, and this year are going to irrigate their town to assist in growing trees, a number of which were planted last year, but did not make much progress on account of the drought. To the representative of the *Leader* Mr. Royal remarked that while the Mormons were active propagandists, no effort was made to alienate them from their system. He advocated missionary work among them. Next year, Mr. Royal stated, the Mormons at Lee's Creek settlement intended to go into the dairy industry. 'They are a well-to-do people,' he said. 'They do not practice polygamy. They are sober and industrious. They own stock and their log houses are very comfortable. They do everything on the co-operative plan. Their store is run on this plan, and of course they can sell lower than the stores at Macleod, and this is the cause of much of the jealousy that exists regarding the Mormons. They take a great interest in our Canadian laws and in politics.'"

THERE are messages at the Western Union office for Mallie Ramsey, Miss Maggie Morris, J. F. Morgan, C. H. Wilber.

THAT FOUNDLING.

THE foundling business has not been carried on at wholesale in this part of the world. Cases of leaving waifs on doorsteps have been few and far apart. As a consequence the advent of the little stranger upon the threshold of Mr. and Mrs. Adkins' dwelling created a breeze of interest yesterday.

The principals and aiders and abettors in a matter of that kind are unnatural and criminal in their conduct. As a matter of course the chief object of the interested parties is to preserve the strictest secrecy as to the identification of the parents and other family connections of the foundling. In order to further this object, a note was placed with the poor neglected little one, giving a description of the mother, of the man who produced her fall, and stating the alleged fact of his departure for other parts. The writing even went so far as to delineate the social standing of the grandparents of the deserted little chap.

All of this array of falsehood was not only wicked, but absolutely ridiculous. Who is so thin brained as to take as genuine a description given under such conditions of persons whose chief object is to prevent a disclosure of their identity. This part of the note was only equalled by the following:

"The parties interested are entirely ignorant of its whereabouts, so you can rest assured that your claim will never be interfered with."

Of course there was no idea that the finding of a foundling on a doorstep in a city where such incidents rarely occur would become a subject of popular knowledge and comment, and that the Paul Prys of the press would get hold of the details; consequently how could there be any possible opportunity for the parties interested to get to know where the waif was placed?

The fact is criminals of this class are not over-burdened with brains, and in carrying out a game of deception they generally cover it with figurative mosquito muslin.

It is not improbable that incidents of the kind under consideration, so common elsewhere, will increase as the volume of population swells by reason of fresh influxes from other quarters. The poor little fellow left in the tender care of Mrs. Adkins may be looked upon as a probable product of the boom.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

THE opponents of woman suffrage failed to make the point they sought to make when the bill to admit Wyoming was under consideration. Of that occasion the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The admission of Wyoming was a foregone conclusion, but the House surprised a good many yesterday by refusing to allow the enabling act to be used as a weapon against woman suffrage. Actual experience is often a more telling argument than logic. The success of the experiment of extending the elective franchise to the women of Wyoming is generally acknowledged. The constitutional convention continued that privilege to the sex in its rule of the suffrage, and the House of Representatives very wisely refused yesterday to make an issue upon it. The sentiment in the Senate has long been favorable to this cause, and it is thus a foregone conclusion that the bill will become a law substantially in its present form. A special to a New York paper says that the galleries of the House were filled during the debate by 'an odd assemblage of women suffragists, masculine-looking women and long-haired men'—which sounds like ancient history. That order of wit had its day a decade or so ago. The republican party is destined to have the distinction of being the first to pass an act of Congress that places the women of a State upon a complete political equality with men."

GERMANY AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

THE attention of observing people of all civilized nations is more or less centered upon Germany, in consequence of the movements in progress in that country. They are seeking whether or not the situation foreboles the early breaking out of a gigantic war in Europe. The ambition of Emperor William in the direction of military prestige and glory for Germany is well known, and it is generally understood that Bismarck was removed because he stood in the way of the young man carrying out a war programme.

The visit to Germany of the Prince of Wales and the cordial reception given him by his nephew has been widely commented upon by the newspapers of that country. This sentiment of the press means something when taken together with the announced wish of the Emperor to foster the closest relations with England. A prominent journal of this country says:

"These indications show the nervous condition of the public mind brought by the retirement of Prince Bismarck. There was a time, not more than a year or two ago, when the question of whether or not England entertained friendly feelings for Germany was a matter of supreme indifference to the German people, if the utterances of their newspapers were to be trusted. At that time, however, they had at the head of their affairs a man who had shown himself to be equal to almost any emergency. At the present time the men in whose hands the destinies of the empire rest are untried, and, so far as foreigners are concerned, almost unknown. Under such conditions Germany may look with favor upon allies whom a short time ago her people held but in slight esteem."

France is massing troops on her frontier, for the purpose of preventing her being taken by surprise by a sudden movement on the part of Germany, while William is conciliating the socialistic elements of his Empire, probably that in the event of his going on a hunt for military glory abroad he may not be hampered by the breaking out of factional dissentions at home. Take it altogether the prospect is unsettled and cloudy.

THE Rev. John Bolton, rector of high-toned Trinity Church of West Chester, is at loggerheads with some influential members of his congregation, because he had a number of rows of pews at the far end of the church removed without the churchwardens' leave. The churchwardens had them replaced, and decided to defray the attendant expenses from the rector's salary. The rector naturally kicks; and presently it will be known whether there be any groundwork for the charge that the rector's reason for removal of the pews was because cards were played in these pews during the time service was going on.

INCREASE IN SALARIES.

IN another column, and included in the proceedings of the City Council last evening, is given a list of the salaries to be paid to city officers under the present administration. It affords some rather striking contrasts when compared with the compensation paid for the same service. We note some of the advances: Formerly the recorder and auditor were the same person, whose compensation was $2,400 per annum; now this is made the pay of Recorder Hyams, while Auditor Hoge draws $1,800. The treasurer is paid an increase of $500, the marshal $600, the city attorney $1,400, street supervisor $900, watermaster $900, etc.

Besides these advances, several new functionaries have been created at liberal salaries, among whom are a deputy recorder at $1,200, a recorder's clerk at $100, and a city engineer at $3000. In regard to the latter officer it is proper to state that he supersedes the city surveyor, and that the fees he will collect, which must all be covered into the city treasury, will, so it has been estimated, support his office.

From the above figures the reader may draw his own conclusions.

THE young King of Portugal is growing exceedingly corpulent and splenetic. He displays neither mental nor physical energy, unless to shoot in the preserves at his country seat. His wife, who is a clever and energetic woman, sees his throne slipping away from beneath him, and can do nothing to avert the catastrophe. Her relations with the queen mother are exceedingly strained. A short time ago the elder of the two ladies found her daughter-in-law trimming a bonnet, and bluntly exclaimed: "When I allowed my son Carlos to propose to you, I did not intend that he should marry a milliner. The heads of the house of Braganza, before him, have always married princesses, not tradeswomen. Your family lost the French throne by its cheese-paring economy. Buy your bonnets; and since you must be stingy, be so some other way."

THE curious question has been raised in New York whether a writer of a book has a right to use his or her own name if that name chances to be the same as that of an author of established reputation. Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, wife of a citizen of Ansonia, Ct., has written a society novel which Ogilvie of New York has offered to publish, but not until he is satisfied on the legal point involved as above. For, as everybody knows, there is a Mary J. Holmes who has been writing novels for the last 36 years, and has made a great deal of money and some fame of a mediocre quality thereby. Dillingham, publisher of "Tempest and Sunshine" and a score or more novels besides, by the original Mary J., declares that he will bring suit if "Ashes," the first novel of the new Mary J., is issued under her name. Lawyers give opinions both ways.

THE Czar of Russia has ordered that all clothes made for himself and family shall be of Russian material and made by Russian hands. His wife is much annoyed at this decree. Her Majesty's best dresses have always come direct from Paris. All her toilets have been made by a number of French dress makers who work only for her and reside in the palace at St. Petersburg. The Czarina is considered one of the most stylish women in the world.

THE JOURNEY CONTINUED.

Salt River Valley Has a Bright Future Before it.

MARICOPA COUNTY, Arizona, March 26, 1890. [Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—We boarded the 9 p. m. train about a week ago for Arizona, and after being "punched" by the conductor, turned into bed and slept soundly till next morning. During the night we had been transported from New Mexico to Arizona, and we noted the change at once. The cactus and mesquite relieved the monotonous appearance of the arid desert, and, together with the warm, balmy air, indicated that we were nearing a tropical clime. At Maricopa station we alighted for breakfast and waited for the Phoenix train going north. After traveling a few miles a delightful change occurred. The desert with its cactus disappeared and gave place to green fields and meadows, studded here and there with dwellings. Hundreds of stock were grazing on alfalfa or lucerne in the extensive fields, and beautiful orchards appeared in the distance.

Phoenix, the county seat of this county, being reached, we were agreeably surprised at the growth of that city. Business activity and enterprize are manifest on every hand. The commodious public buildings would do honor to any city, and the wide streets, fine shade trees and gardens reminded us forcibly of our beloved city in the valley of Salt Lake. We were greeted on the streets by old residents of Utah, some of whom take a very active share in the county government.

Just now the disfranchisement of the Latter-day Saints is being agitated by Governor Wolfley and a small body of politicians. The "Mormons" in this country have proved themselves an energetic, industrious and law-abiding people, and by their upright and consistent conduct have made many friends. In conversation with several prominent republicans and democrats I learned that members of both parties are strongly opposed to the Governor's measure.

Seven miles east of Phoenix lies Tempe, a very promising town situated near to Salt River. There we visited the Territorial Normal School and received a cordial welcome from the principal, Professor R. G. Long. The Normal School is prettily located on grounds covering twenty acres, and is held in a very neat and commodious building. About eight miles from Tempe is Mesa City, where many Utah people are to be found. About fifty families are living there, and it was quite a pleasurable drive through the long avenues of trees which line many of the thoroughfares. We noticed extensive vineyards covering from five to fifty acres and many fine orchards with fruit trees in bloom. The Salt River valley will in the near future teem with a prosperous people. After traveling thousands of miles through various territories, I must confess that no finer inducements can be offered to industrious, energetic men than those presented in Salt River valley, the population of which is nearly 20,000. There are 311 miles of canals, capable of irrigating 200,000 acres. During the last few years over 10,000 acres have been planted with fruit trees, the soil being well adapted to raising all kinds of fruit. If any of your readers are seeking homes I would suggest that they write to President C. J. Robson or President C. R. Hakes, of Mesa City, who will be pleased to send information.

PHENIX.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

A German Count Commits Suicide at Denver Through Poverty and Whisky.

EMIN IPASHA ENTERS THE GERMAN SERVICE.

A $20,000,000 Fire in Texas.—Employes Strike On the Union Pacific.

By Telegraph to the News.

A Denver Suicide.

DENVER, Col., April 2.—Yesterday evening a man calling himself George Harman walked into a saloon in Larimer street and blew out his brains in the presence of half a dozen men. The body was taken to the morgue and was today identified as Count Scheummerman Von Hartman, of Hamburg. Poverty and whisky were the cause. His wife arrived from San Francisco today to take the body home.

The Easter Holidays.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Next Friday, Saturday and Monday will be a holiday in the grain and provision markets.

Naval Review.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Tracy approves of the proposed plan for the review of the navies of the world in New York harbor in 1892.

Another Strike.

PORTLAND, Ogn., April 2.—The switchmen and brakemen on the Union Pacific, between La Grande and this city, went on strike last evening on account of the company's refusal to accede to their demand for ten per cent increase of wages.

Emin Pasha.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—Emin Pasha has finally accepted the proposal made to him by Major Wissmann and entered the German service. He will leave Bagamoyo about the middle of April for Victoria Nyanza, accompanied by a large caravan.

A $10,000,000 Fire.

EL PASO, Texas, April 2.—J. M. Follansbee arrived from Mexico last night and reports that on Sunday last the Conjuviachle Reduction Works, located about fifteen miles southwest of Chihuahua, and owned by a New York company, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss ten millions.

Down on the Bucket Shops.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The board of trade opened this morning with all the tickers and telegraph instruments off the floor. This is the result of the resolution of the board to go out of the business of furnishing official quotations, in order to run out the bucket shops. The general impression among the members is that it is a doubtful experiment. A rumor is on the card to the effect that an arrangement has been entered into with the New York stock exchange by which that body was to cut off its stock reports from the bucket shops.

A Peace Concluded.

ZANZIBAR, April 2.—Bwana-Heri, chief of the insurgents, has concluded a peace with the Germans. At the request of the latter he will return to Saadani, from which place two German expeditions recently attempted to expel him. Wisman has forbidden the caravans to enter the German sphere, to influence Nerin Fangs, unless they have received special permission. The German consul, accompanied by two gunboats, is paying an official visit to the Sultan of Witu.

A Terrible Slaughter.

ADEN, April 2.—The British expedition recently sent out against Somalis having failed to accomplish its mission, another expedition has been started. The Esa tribe have made another attack upon the Bethia people and defeated them with terrible slaughter.

She's Moving.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The steamer *City of Paris* passed Holyhead at 2.30 this afternoon.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported back the anti-trust bill in the form of a substitute and said that as soon as the Montana election case was disposed of, the bill would be taken up.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Butterworth, of New York, called up the bill authorizing the construction of the bridge, and approaches at New York City to give access to the Hudson river, to regulate commerce in and over such bridge between the States of New York and New Jersey, and to establish such bridge as a military and post road. The bill passed. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Idaho admission bill.

Obituary.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—General Anderson, a prominent republican politician, formerly deputy collector of this port and a member of the famous Louisiana returning board of 1876, died this morning.

The Students' Conspiracy.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—In consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy among the students of the University here the institution of technology has been closed by the authorities.

Six Boys Killed.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Six boys of R. H. Barkerville and K. P. Wommack, 11 to 19 years of age, were playing in a sand cave yesterday, near Vernon, Texas. The bank caved. All were killed.

Her Maiden Voyage.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The new White Star line steamer, *Majestic*, sailed for New York on her maiden voyage today.

A Virginia Outrage.

DUBLIN, Va., April 2.—J. H. Coddle, county treasurer and president of the Pulaski National Bank, was murdered and robbed yesterday afternoon on the road between his country seat and his home. No clue to the murderers, who will surely be lynched if caught.

News From Mombasa.

COLOGNE, April 2.—The *Gazette* publishes the news from Mombasa that Lieutenant Ehlers, who left Pangani for Mount Kilimanjaro with a detachment of Major Wissman's troops, has sent a dispatch to Dr. Peters and Lieut. Friedemann, with forty porters belonging to Dr. Peters' party.

Re-nominated.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President today re-nominated Geo. F. Turretin surveyor-general of Nevada. Register of land offices, Henry C. Olney, Gunnison, Colorado. Receivers of public monies, George C. Thaster, Carson City, Nevada; John J. Lambert, Pueblo, Colorado.

Proctor's Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—At a temperance meeting in All Souls' church tonight a letter from Secretary Proctor was read, from which the following is an abstract: "I heartily sympathize with the efforts of the society in behalf of temperance in the army and navy, and shall do everything in my power in the good work. I am not prepared to admit that the soldiers of our army are more intemperate than other classes of men. If a soldier is drunk his very uniform makes it noticeable, and we may do them, as a class, injustice. Certainly, the more I see of the soldiers of our army, the greater respect I have for them."

Fatal Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, April 2.—By the explosion of gas in No. 4 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke today, three men were killed, four seriously and two slightly injured.

Wholesale Arrests.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—Count Dellanoff, minister of public instruction, has refused to receive the petition recently prepared by the students of the university asking for a reduction of entrance fees, unrestricted admission to the Jews and the equality of male and female students.

Three hundred excited students assembled today intending to march to the minister of public instruction, but the police intervened and arrested 175 of them.

Three hundred students of the technological institute and many pupils of the school of forestry and the academy of medicine have been arrested for taking part in seditious meetings.

Dom Pedro Declines.

PARIS, April 2.—Dom Pedro, ex-emperor, has refused to accept the proceeds of the foreign sale of his Brazilian property, ordered by the provisional government.

A Suffering Czar.

BERLIN, April 2.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says the Czar is suffering from fainting fits.

Temperature.

CHICAGO, April 2.—New York 34, New Orleans 70, St. Louis 40, Cincinnati 36, Chicago 36, Winnipeg 30.

BORN.

WOOLLEY.—To the w. fo of Bishop Samuel A. Woolley, of the Ninth Ward, on April 1, a fine son. All well.

DEATHS.

PASSEY.—At Mesa, Arizona, March 24, 1890, of diphtheria, George, son of George and Adelie Passey; aged 10 years, 7 months and 12 days.

ELDRIDGE.—At Plate, Utah, March 29, 1890, at 5.30 a.m., of dropsy, Eliza Eldridge; aged 76 years and 7 months. Deceased was of a kindly disposition and most generous to the poor and distressed. She leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint.—[COM.

CHENEY.—At Lowesoft, Suffolk, Feb. 6, 1890, of paralysis, Charlotte Cheney, aged 66 years.

LOVERIDGE.—At Abercyckan, Monmouthshire, killed in the mine explosion in Llanerch colliery, Feb. 6, 1890, Neph Loveridge, son of Charles and Sarah Ann Loveridge; born July 16, 1862.

HOWELLS.—Killed in the above named explosion, David Howells, son of David and Louisa Howells, and stepson of Neph Loveridge; born Nov. 18, 1876.

HOWELLS.—Killed at the same time and place, Joseph Howells, brother of the above mentioned David Howells; born Jan. 3, 1878.—*Millennial Star.*

FOSTER.—At St. George, Utah, March 25, 1890, Celinda, the beloved daughter of Charles Franklin and Permelia Duncan Foster; aged 19 years, 1 month and 27 days. She lived and died a devoted Latter-day Saint.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 2, 1890. Observations taken at 8 a.m., 75th Meridian time, at all stations.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Temperature	Highest in 24 Hours.	Lowest in 24 Hours.	Precipitation.	Velocity.	Direction.	Force in lbs. Per Sq. Ft.	State of Weather.
		THERMOMETER.			WIND.			
S. L. City	32	40	26			Calm		Clear
Helena	20	36	24	0	8	Light		Clear
Ft. Custer	32	42	20			Calm		Clo'dy
Washakie								
Sanlac W.	18	36		NW		8		Clo'dy

Reports by Bell Telephone Co. at 11 a. m.

S. L. City	36	44			8	Light	Clear
Ogden	41	52			6	Light	Clear
Cheyenne	48	72				Calm	Clear
Kingman	47	58				Calm	Clear
Park City	41	52				Calm	Clear
Provo	45	61				Calm	Clear
Kite							

Salt Lake City, Barometer 30.04.
F. H. FITZPATRICK, Sergt. Signal Corps.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, April 2, Noon.

Bar Silver	95¾	York Central	7
Money	6@5	Navigation	87¾
4 coupons	22	Transcontinental	9¾
4½ coupons		Pacific Mail	37¾
Pacific 6's	10	Sack Island	21¾
Central Pacific	30¾	St. L. & S. F.	18¾
Burlington	74	St. Paul & Omaha	32¾
Rio Grande	18	Texas Pacific	6¾
Northern Pacific	21¾	Union Pacific	62¾
Preferred	74¾	Fargo Express	99
Kansas&Texas	11¾	Western Union	81¾

Stocks dull, steady, at a shade better than opening.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, April 2, 1:15 p. m.

Wheat—April, 78¾; May, 79¾ @ 79⅞.
Corn—April, 37¾; May, 38¼ @ 38⅜.
Oats—April, 32¼; May, 32⅝.
Barley—Nominal.
Pork—May, 16.80; July, 16.75 @ 16.85.
Lard—May, 6.12½; July, 6.22½.

A Toilet Luxury.

SOZODONT is a luxury as well as a necessity. Placed where it should always be upon the toilet, it adorns it, and gratifies the taste and senses. It sends out a delicious perfume, and gives pleasure and health to its users.

Taking Names for the Directory.

The agents of R. L. Polk & Co. have commenced taking information at the residences for their forthcoming city directory of Salt Lake. It is a matter of public importance, as well as of private interest, that this information should be accurate and reliable. Every person is interested in having a good directory, and the publishers appeal to all housekeepers and others, to give all names accurately, including any one roosting or boarding in the house, sons or daughters who may be employed in any other places, names of domestics, etc. An important fact in this connection is that the number of names in this directory will furnish a basis for an estimate of population. No directory publishers of this city have heretofore taken so much pains to secure full information, and it is urged that everybody heartily second their efforts. d11

Dr. N. A. Hughes.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Scott-Auerbach Block, Salt Lake City.

First Class Paperhangers wanted at DINWOODEY'S.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate Deseret National Bank certificate No. 2513, dated January 13th, 1890, in favor of D. C. McGregor for thirty dollars and endorsed in favor of C. H. Christenson, Gunnison, Utah, said certificate having been lost and payment stopped. D. C. MCGREGOR.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co's drug store. 1

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS.

Family, Grocers, and Butchers' Refrigerators, hard wood, all styles, big variety, low prices. Call and see them at Dinwoodey's.

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TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES PERMANENTLY
SCIATICA.
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From 1883 to 1886—almost four years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. F. C. DODD.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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W. J. BURGESS, MANAGER.
Five Nights & Wednesday Matinee
BEGINNING
MONDAY, March 31, 1890.
The Famous
BOSTONIANS
—IN—
English Opera.
TOM KARL, H. C. BARNABEE, W. H. MCDONALD, PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS.
REPERTOIRE:
MONDAY—"Suzette," (1st time here)
TUESDAY—"Fra Diavolo."
WEDNESDAY Matinee—"Fatinitza."
WEDNESDAY Ev'g—"Don Quixote," (First time here.)
THURSDAY—"Il Trovatore."
FRIDAY—"The Musketeers," (First time here.)
Complete Chorus and Orchestra!
New and Beautiful Costumes!
PRINCIPALS:
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CONTRALTOS—JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS, FLORA FINLAYSON, JOSEPHINE BARTLETT.
TENORS—TOM KARL, EDWIN W. HOFF.
BARITONES AND BASSES—H. C. BARNABEE, W. H. MCDONALD, EUGENE COWLES, GEORGE FROTHINGHAM, FRED DIXON.
Musical Director, - S. L. Studley
Stage Director, - - Fred Dixon

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FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
APRIL 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th.
The Club take pleasure in announcing that they have obtained through courtesy of Al Hayman, Esq., Manager of the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco, the rights to Gillette's great Military Play,
Held BY THE Enemy
The following Ladies and Gentlemen will Appear in the Cast:
Heber M. Wells, J. O. Spencer, H. S. Young, E. H. Price, J. E. Evans, Fred Clawson, J. M. Barlow, J. Higgs, H. Horsley, C. Ferryman, J. Kelly, J. Meeks, and Edith Clawson, Birdie Cummings and Lottie Claridge.
New Scenery by Halton! New Costumes Throughout! The Original Held by the Enemy Music! Special Sensational Effects!
Sale of Seats begins Thursday, April 3, 1890.

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A Play Replete with
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Usual Prices. Box Office will be open for sale of seats Two-day morning.

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ESTABLISHED 1862
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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

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Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
Immeasurably REDUCED PRICES!
Lower than were ever offered in Utah.
LOTS AND GRAVES Furnished in any Cemetery in the City.
All Orders filled day or night in the shortest possible time.
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Cleanses the Nasal Passages
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ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.
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Plain Ingrains, Matched Ceiling and Wall Decorations, Hand Painted Decorations, Embossed Gold, Color Gilt, Mica, Satin, White Blanks, and Brown Blanks.
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