

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALT  
LAKE CITY.

As a token of respect to the memory of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, the late HON. HEBER C. KIMBALL, whose demise took place at his residence, in this city, at 10.40 this a.m., it is hereby requested, that all unite throughout the city in closing their respective houses of business on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., being the day appointed for the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.  
MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, June 22, 1888.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT HEBER  
C. KIMBALL.

ORDER OF THE PROCEEDINGS TO-MORROW.

As a desire has been expressed to know how the proceedings of to-morrow will be conducted at the obsequies of President Heber C. Kimball, the following brief programme has been made out for the mournful occasion:

At 1:30 p.m. Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, the Twelve Apostles, the First Presidents of the Seventies, the Presidents of the High Priests Quorum, the Presiding Bishop and his Counselors, the Presidents of this Stake of Zion, the High Council and Captain Croxall's Band will repair to the late residence of President Kimball.

At 1:45 p.m. they will form in procession and, with the family, they will proceed with the corpse to the New Tabernacle.

The procession will move down North Temple Street, and turning south on West Temple Street, will enter the west gate of the Temple Block, and thence through the northwest entrance of the Tabernacle to the front of the Stand.

The congregation will enter the building by the south doors and proceed to their seats.

When the services are ended the congregation will disperse at the Tabernacle.

The procession will re-form, and return with the remains to the late residence of the deceased.

THE POSTAL LAW.

THE act of Congress of March 25th, 1864, enacting that letter postage should be paid on all printed matter going westward from the western boundary of Kansas, and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, has worked very prejudicially to the interests of the people of the Territories within those limits. It was felt that Congress, in making such an invidious distinction, did great injustice to the people of those Territories, and the dissatisfaction it caused has been very intense. We have already taken occasion more than once in our columns to show the injustice and inconsistency of the act alluded to, and have raised our protest against its continuance. Our contemporaries in the surrounding Territories have done the same, and it is gratifying to know that this injustice will exist but a short time longer.

On the 10th instant a lively debate took place in the United States Senate in relation to this matter, when the bill, which had passed the House for the repeal of the obnoxious clause in the postal law of 1864, was called up for consideration. Action upon this bill at that time was considered necessary from the fact that the Postmaster General was about making new contracts for the conveyance of the mail overland, and if passed at all by the Senate, it should be done before those contracts were made.

Several of the Senators expressed themselves against the repeal of the law of 1864, although the Post Office Department had expressed its concurrence in the propriety of so doing. It was thought that if the law were repealed, and printed matter were brought by mail to the Western Territories at the same rates as in those parts of the Union not within the limits prescribed by this law, it would entail several hundred thousand dollars of additional expense on the Department, in which, since the close of the war there had been a large deficiency which was yearly increasing, and on this account alone, the measure ought to be postponed at least until the completion of the railroad lines now in course of construction across the Continent.

Those who were in favor of the bill argued otherwise, and one Senator asserted that from the information he had been able to gather on the subject it would not cost the Government an additional cent. And when the Pacific railroad was built, which would be very soon, the cost for the transportation of the mails would be above twenty-five per cent. of what it had been. He had also been told that a newspaper which could be bought in the States for five cents, would cost fifty to the people of the Territories prescribed by this law. He could not see why these people who built up the country at a great sacrifice, should have this sacrifice imposed upon them through a discrimination against them in the laws.

After further discussion the President pro tempore said "the question is on the passage of the bill, and upon that question the yeas and nays have been ordered." The bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 22.

The new law will take effect on the 30th of September, 1888.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

With all the great strides in art and science for which the present age is remarkable, future ages will yet prove that science in our day is but in its infancy. The days of the stage coach for mail and passenger transportation, are looked upon with contempt in this fast-going age of railroad and telegraph. But great as was the improvement effected by the successful adaptation of steam to locomotion, it is possible, and highly probable, that with the advance of science, air and electricity will be brought so completely under man's control that the railroad, as at present constructed will be looked upon with as much contempt as the old fashioned "four-wheeler" is now.

In some parts of Europe the air has been so far utilized that pneumatic railways for the transportation of messages and mail matter in general have been constructed. A project is on foot for the formation of a pneumatic railroad for similar purposes in New York City. The requisite bill to the scheme has passed the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor of the State. The New Jersey Legislature has granted a charter for the construction of a similar road between Jersey City and Newark for transmitting both light and heavy freight. If this is successful, it is said to be the intention of the company to build a passenger pneumatic railway through the State. The method of construction and propulsion is as follows: A hollow tube is laid in which a car, exactly fitting the bore, is placed. The air from the opposite end of the tube is then exhausted when the car is forced through the tube by atmospheric pressure.

It is claimed that a much higher rate of speed can be attained by this method than by steam locomotion, at a cheaper rate, and with perfect safety. If the air can be thus made to subserve man's purposes, and risk to life and limb be averted, the days of steam locomotion are numbered, and soon in all parts of the country capital will be invested to meet the wants of the age in the construction of railways on the pneumatic principle. Success to this and every move that will aid human progress.

The "wise man" has said that the love of gold is the root of all evil; and in all ages there have been so many demonstrations of the absolute truth of the saying that its refutation is impossible. There is little doubt however that this love is all but universal, at least among the civilized portions of the human family; and reprehensible and despicable as the passion is, it has been overruled by an All-wise Providence for the good of humanity. It has been made a powerful agent in the spread of civilization, in redeeming the waste places of the earth and diffusing the blessings of civilization, where in the natural course of events, they would otherwise have been unknown for centuries to come. In America and Australia the peopling of tracts of country, almost as vast as the Continent of Europe has been greatly accelerated through the discovery of gold mines and the consequent influx of miners and others attracted thither by the hope of gain. The opening up and settlement of the almost boundless wastes of the Rocky Mountains were inaugurated and have been greatly promoted by the latter-day Saints; but the work has been accelerated by the discovery of gold mines in almost every direction. The more rapid colonization of Australia too, is also attributable to the discovery of gold mines of almost inexhaustible wealth, and, though the insatiable love of gold is almost invariably a curse to either individuals or nations, it has in these days been overruled for the advancement and in the interests of humanity and civilization.

A recent traveler, a member of the geographical society at Gotha, Germany, reports the discovery of gold mines situated nine hundred miles north west of Natal in South Africa, in a district of country whose geological character is said to indicate extensive deposits of auriferous wealth. The country is described as very healthy, with abundance of water, and with but few aborigines in the neighborhood of the mines.

Africa, from its burning climate and sterility has long been styled the grave of the white man, and though large sums of money have been spent in missionary enterprises, and many lives have fallen a sacrifice in the effort to civilize and to redeem the people and their land from the curse under which they have so long labored, hitherto all efforts have been comparatively fruitless. But if the reported discovery of gold be true, bands of hardy adventurers will doubtless flock to Africa's shores, and in civilizing the aborigines of that continent and in fertilizing their land, they will most assuredly prove far mightier agents than all the missionary societies in the world, the love of gold being such a dominant passion in the human breast.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL  
SENATE.

NOMINATIONS.

The President, to-day, nominated to the Senate William M. Evaris, for Attorney-General, Edward C. Johnston, of Nevada Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the legation at London.

ARKANSAS BILL PASSED.

Washington, 22.—The Arkansas bill was taken up and passed over the President's veto, 30 to 7.

HOUSE.

PUBLIC DEBT TO BE REORGANIZED.

Longridge offered a resolution that in the opinion of the House the interests of the country require that the public debt should be reorganized and reduced to a simple and uniform system, which would be more easily understood by the people than the present complicated form; that the interests on the debt should be reduced, and for that purpose the committee of ways and means should be instructed to prepare a report as early as possible, of the bill to provide for funding the public debt and the reduction of the rates of interest thereon, in such a manner and to such an extent that taxation may be reduced and equalized as far as possible, consistently with good faith to the national creditors and justice to the people. The motion was referred to the committee of ways and means, and was rejected by two majorities. The resolution was then agreed to without division.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The report of the conference committee on the bill removing political disabilities from several hundred persons in the Southern States was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

ELECTION CASE.

The Kentucky election case was taken up, when McKee was declared to be entitled to a seat.

RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The Senate bill extending the time of the completion of the railroad from the Central Pacific road in California to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

GENERAL.

ITEMS FROM ARIZONA.

Advices from Arizona to the 6th inst. say that an election for Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature was held on the 3d. The result was not known owing to the wide separation of precincts.

Discoveries of new quartz lodes are announced to the northeast of Wickenburg.

Major Clendenin had returned to Ft. Whipple from an active expedition against the Apaches. A train of wagons was attacked by Indians on its way to Camp Grant; the savages were driven off by the drivers with the loss of two killed.

St. Louis, 22.—A Denver telegram says there had been a fight at Apache Springs between forty-seven soldiers and a band of Navajo-Indians recently. Six of the latter were killed and one soldier wounded. The Indians are reported quite troublesome above Fort Buford. Near Fort Benton the Sioux are committing depredations. They had driven off a considerable amount of stock at the mouth of the Musselshell river. Several wood choppers had been killed and a number of boats were fired into. A large number of Indians who participated in the Minnesota massacre were near Fort Berthold and were openly hostile and defiant. It is expected that these hostile Indians and half-breeds will have a desperate fight the present season. The hostile Indians near Fort Rice had sent word that they would make no treaties unless the Government stopped steamboat travel and took all the soldiers out of the country. There were however a large number of Indians in the vicinity of Fort Rice awaiting the arrival of the peace commissioners.

SURRATT'S CASE.

Washington, 22.—The case of John Surrott was called up in the criminal court before Judge Wylie, to-day. The district attorney was elected to try the prisoner upon the new indictment for conspiracy; the court thereupon ordered the discharge of the prisoner on the indictment for murder. The counsel for the defense not being ready, the case was continued until next Monday.

SURRATT BAILED.

Washington.—Surrott was released this afternoon on bail of twenty thousand dollars.

RESIGNATION NOT EFFECTED.

Efforts continue to be made by certain parties to produce the resignation of McCulloch, but the President has given no indication that it would be acceptable. The relations between them continue friendly.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUERRIERE.

New York.—The flag ship, *Guerriere*, of the South Atlantic squadron arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 18th ult. (The *Kearsgate*, bound for the Pacific, was off Montevideo on the 13th.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMBASSY.

Minister Burlingame and a portion of the Chinese embassy arrived to-day for the purpose of attending a public dinner to-morrow.

NEW ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

A special from Washington says that Stevens has prepared and will, to-morrow, introduce into the House new articles of impeachment.

FOREIGN.

MUTINY.

Antwerp, 22.—A mutiny broke out yesterday, on the American clipper ship *Neris*, lying at this port, during which the officers were severely handled by the crew who were nearly overpowered, the police who had been notified and had boarded the ship. The United States steamer *Vindicator*, which was lying near by, sent some of her crew to the assistance of the police, when, after a desperate fight, the mutiny was suppressed.

ATTEMPT AT GUILDFALL.

London, 22.—A meeting was called by the Liberals, to-night, at the Guildhall, to consider the Irish Church Question. The hall was crowded. The Lord Mayor presided, but it soon be-

came evident that the majority of those present were Tories, and as soon as the proceedings commenced a great disturbance was created, in which, many cheers and hisses rendered the voice of the speaker on the platform inaudible to all except the reporters. Mr. Lab-bod moved the first resolve, declaring that the Irish Church should cease to exist, opposing any amendment of the suspensory bill now pending in the House of Lords. A general uproar followed the reading of the resolve. Fighting took place in the various parts of the hall, and the disturbance threatened to become serious. At this juncture the Lord Mayor retired from the chair with a number of other gentlemen on the platform and left the hall. The Tories then rushed upon the platform and held it for a short time. They addressed the audience in an excited manner, declaring that the bulk of the English people were opposed to the suspensory bill. After comparative quiet had been restored, speeches were made in support of the bill by several members of parliament. They were repeatedly interrupted, and were unable to proceed with the reading of the resolutions, when the meeting ended in disorder without taking any vote on the resolutions.

QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR DEAD.

The reported death of the Queen of Madagascar is confirmed. Razona has succeeded her as King Kanavola.

ARRIVAL OF THE CROCODILE.

The transport *Crocodile* arrived at Plymouth on Sunday night with the first detachment of the returning expedition. The Indian office has received a dispatch from Alexandria to-day, stating that the steamship *Urgent* has left for England with Gen. Napier and staff and Prince Alfred. The rear guard of the Abyssinian expedition had reached Alexandria.

SAW MILL BURNED.

Ottawa.—Perley and Bette's saw mill, on the Chaudiere, was burned last night; loss \$40,000.

WHEELMAN'S TRIAL.

The trial of Wheelan is fixed for the 2nd of September.

REVIEW.

Ostend, 22.—A review of the United States Squadron, under the command of Farragut took place this afternoon. Though the weather was overcast, and some showers fell during the day, the harbor was crowded with craft of every description, filled with sight-seers, and the shore, for miles around, was lined with spectators. The American vessels were decked with a profusion of bunting. All the shipping in the harbor was gallantly decorated with flags. The King and Queen of Belgium, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, consisting of the principal officers of the government, and the notables of the kingdom, passed the fleet in review. The scene was very fine. All the batteries of the fleet burst into a salute. The seamen who manned the yards, cheered with great enthusiasm. The sailors were relieved from the fortifications and from the Belgian men-of-war. The cheers were taken up and repeated by the crowds in the boats and on the shore. The King and Queen were highly gratified with the display. Admiral Farragut had every reason to be satisfied with the success of the review.

NEUTRALITY REPORT.

London, midnight.—In the Commons, this evening, Lord Stanley expressed his regret that, in writing his recommendations made in their report by the neutrality commission, but he said it would not be possible to enter on any legislation on this subject during the present session of Parliament.

The Irish political reform bill was agreed to to-night, by the House in committee. The boundary bill was read the third time.

Correspondence.

CAMP AT DEVIL'S GATE.

Weber Canyon, June 18, 1888.  
Editor Deseret News.—Thinking a few lines from this place would be acceptable to you, I venture to write along at this point of the railroad. There are at present about 120 men at work here, and Devil's Gate is having another gate cut through it. The cutting is 500 feet long, some 20 feet deep, and 125 feet wide at the top, and 20 feet at the bottom. The deepest part is 60 feet on one side and 45 on the other.

The men work with a will and seem to enjoy themselves, and to the best of my knowledge are contented and happy. A better set of boys I don't believe have reached us about rumors in the city concerning us out here, that amuse us when we hear them, about accidents, discontent, &c., &c. Let me say, if any one out here is dissatisfied, he keeps it to himself, for I have not heard about it though there is a certain class of men who magnify mole hills into mountains. They bring to my mind the story of the three black crows. In fact we have heard that we get nothing to eat out here but bad bread, muddy water and prayers. The only complaint among the boys is that we have not the spirit of the times and swine's flesh is at a discount. We do not wish to see it, much less to eat it. Perhaps the prayers are disagreeable to some few who have been with us, for we remember that we are Latter-day Saints in this canyon as well as at home in the city, and we remember our prayers in the season; and during the two weeks which I have spent here, I have not heard one angry or profane word, and the third commandment is strictly kept.

Bishop John Sharp is out here with us, and has the confidence of all hands, as I believe he deserves to have; and I do not think there will be found a more orderly camp on the railroad. The Lord has blessed us as far. We have had no accidents, and the health of the camp is good. We held meeting on Sunday the 14th, and enjoyed ourselves very well. On the 14th, it was very windy, but we expect to hold meetings every Sunday while we are here, and we would not be sorry to have a stranger in our midst now and then during the summer. Your Brother in the Gospel,  
J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY.

REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT OF "SHEEP RAISING."

of great importance to us as a people; and in order to be successful in raising good sheep and having good wool we must keep our sheep clean and healthy. I am safe in saying that a scabby sheep is neither clean nor healthy, and the plan, generally adopted in some of our settlements, of having them run together in one large herd, and corralling them over night, thereby compelling them to lay in filth every night, is, to say the least of it, not the best one. It is natural to suppose that every one having sheep wishes them to do well, to increase as fast as good healthy sheep generally do, to have a heavy fleece of good clean wool at shearing time; and if he wants a mutation, that he can get one that is profitable to kill at any season of the year. It is rather discouraging to try to raise good clean sheep, where a majority of the owners of the herd are careless and indifferent about knowing whether their sheep are clean and healthy when turned into the herd, or nearly used up with the scab and other diseases. A few men get sheep from the herd in the fall, and shut them up in a little filthy, filthy pen, in the same condition as it was when they were turned out of it in the spring, or worse, and give them a little feed thrown down in the filthy pen, one half of which they would tread into the manure, with no shed or covering whatever for them, and when it snowed it was lucky for them, for then they could eat it off each other's back and thereby quench their thirst. When spring returned and shearing time came, if there was any wool or tags left on the sheep, they were pulled off, and in this condition they were hurried off to the herd, to feed and sleep by the side of the sheep that had had good winter quarters and had been well fed and cared for, and when their fleeces had been shorn had had their skins washed, if they needed it, and were clean and healthy. This may appear an extreme contrast, but it is too true; and while such proceedings are tolerated we may naturally expect our sheep to have the scab and other diseases, which if properly managed and care were given to them, especially in the winter, they need not have, but they would be clean and healthy, and sheep raising would be profitable and encouraging. I speak from experience.

The question is often asked, what is the best cure for the scab. I have heard a great many prescribed, some of which are good, but in my opinion a little preventive is better than all the cure that can be applied. A friend of mine, in talking about the scab in sheep, and his cure for it, and the importance of our giving more attention to our sheep, relates his experience with his sheep in the following manner, which I think is worthy of consideration by those owning sheep. Said he, "My sheep had run in the big herd, and like the rest of the herd were scabby. I was discouraged in trying to keep my sheep clean, and resolved to try another plan, which I did by purchasing a farm about two miles north of Richmond, fenced it by itself, and moved on it, taking my sheep with me. Before I commenced shearing I prepared a tub full of water and soft soap, and after shearing, applied it freely with a brush until their skins were clean. I then let them run by themselves, and do their own herding, and to encourage them to come home at night, I fed them all the salt that they wanted, and supplied them with quaking logs and poles and let them bark them, which they do in a workmanlike manner, and it is surprising to know the amount that they will eat of it. By adopting this plan they come home themselves to their salt and bark, and lie near by where it is fed to them. They are not corralled. I have a good, large corral, with a small stream of good water running through it, to be used when required. In haying time I pick out the hay with the most weeds in for them, which they relish the best, which, with other good hay and different kinds of roots, are put in places handy to be fed in winter. When it comes, and feeding is necessary, they are corralled and their feed is put into racks and troughs fixed for convenience and economy in feeding. They are liberally supplied with clean, dry bedding and clean water. Sheds and stabling are fixed for their comfort; and to protect them from the rain and snow storms, a stable is fixed, especially for the ewes, which is large enough to comfortably hold the ewes also in times of severe storms or very cold weather. When lambing time comes, my ewes have plenty of milk, and have no trouble in taking to their lambs. When shearing time comes I have good clean water, and a good supply of soap, and I clip clean wool on them, and as my family say, it is encouraging to work it up, and there is satisfaction in wearing it. This is what I practice, and the result is encouraging to preach. To me sheep raising is profitable and encouraging."

The practice of having sheep run in large herds without any restrictions as to whether they are turned into it in a healthy condition or not, and having them confined in a corral over night, is one of the poorest plans that can be adopted. Some argue that they can afford to pay but very little for herding, as their sheep do not increase enough in numbers nor in wool to justify them; and the more there is in the herd the smaller the herd will be. This is a part of the error until prompt measures are adopted and carried into effect, in regard to turning diseased sheep into the herd, we may naturally expect to have diseased sheep, and they will not increase much in numbers nor in wool; they will be no help nor benefit to us. It is gratifying to know that a different mode of herding is being practiced in many parts of our Territory—that of having the shepherd travel and camp with the sheep. Some even object to this, the best plan, because of going where there is more wolves than there is around a settlement; but I am safe in saying that there is more sheep killed by dogs when they are herded near a settlement, than there are by wolves when they are kept on the range with a good herdsman with them, besides being healthy and in every way doing better. Much might be said on this interesting subject, but as I may have already been too lengthy I will close, hoping that those who own sheep will make the necessary preparations in the summer time, by building good sheds and stables and securing plenty of good hay and roots to feed them in the winter. Then if they are well cared for, they will be profitable to us, and return an ample reward for all our labor and expense. This blessing or reward, like all others, will come on a natural principle. The Lord helps those who help themselves."

SCOTT.

THEATRE.

Leases & Manager, H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calne.

Unparalleled Excitement!

ENGAGEMENT

Of the accomplished Lyric Artist, Tragedienne and Comedienne,

MADAME MARIE METHUA

SCHELLER!

THURSDAY Evening

JUNE 25, 1888.

SECOND WEEK

Of the latest New York Sensation, the Great Original and Picturesque Drama of

LIFE AND LOVE IN THESE TIMES

by Augustin Daly, Esq., the Author of "Leah, the Forsaken," "Griffin Gaunt," etc., entitled,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT

Produced with New and Elaborate Scenery, by Mr. J. GUIDO METHUA. Novel and Startling Mechanical Effects by Mr. PETER REID. Including the Intensely Exciting

RAILROAD SCENE!

Extensive Properties and Appointments by Messrs. MILLARD and BAKER.

Laura Courtland, the Belle of Society, MADAME SCHELLER.

Snorkey..... Mr. D. McKenzie  
Ray Trafford..... Mr. J. S. Lind-say  
Bryce..... Mr. P. Margetta  
Ed. Farnham..... Mr. A. Merril  
Windel..... Mr. J. E. Hyde  
Justice Bowling..... Mr. J. M. Hardie  
Counselor Splitter..... Mr. J. Hyde  
Bermudas..... Mr. J. C. Graham  
Pennuts..... Mr. J. Mattinson  
Balford..... Mr. H. Haines  
Seymour..... Mr. J. E. Evans  
Policeman 999..... Mr. A. Merril  
Martin..... Mr. J. B. Kelly  
Peter Rich..... Master Rudger Clawson  
The Signal-man..... Mr. J. M. Hardie  
Members of the Tuesday Society, Court Officers, Dock Boys, etc., etc.  
Pearl Courtland..... Miss Adams  
Mrs. Van Dam..... Miss Nellie Colebrook  
Peachblossom..... Miss Alexander  
Old Judas..... Mr. M. G. Clawson  
St. Earle..... Miss Lizzie Platt  
Lizzie Liston..... Miss Foreman

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

FRIDAY Afternoon, June 26, 1888.

GRAND MATINEE

OF

UNDER CASLIGHT

FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN!

Geo. P. Bradford, Jno. E. Covles.

GEORGE P. BRADFORD & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Men's and boys' Clothing, at 43 Warren St., between Church St. and West Broadway, New York.

The Greatest Novelty of the Season!

GEO. GODDARD'S BASEMENT!

The Coolest and most Refreshing place in the City, opened expressly for the Sale of

GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Being the most agreeable Refreshment in Salt Lake City during this hot and sultry season, many avail themselves of it, to obtain a cold draught of

GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER,

And other REFRESHMENTS to supply the inner man.

ICE CREAM

Also may be had in the BASEMENT, where

Goddard's Celebrated Cider

Is kept constantly on hand to supply the public. Plenty of room to accommodate City and Country Friends, and a bar where the thirsty whom he offers a hearty welcome, and promises to supply them with a

COLD AND REFRESHING DRINK OF

GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER.

And other good things, at a

VERY MODERATE COST!

60 SALOONS, RESTAURANTS, or parties requiring GODDARD'S CELEBRATED CIDER by the BARREL.

SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

J. O. SEYMOUR, KENNARD & HAY,

No. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Blank Books Made to Order.

And every Description and Style of Printing, Engraving and Lithography Promptly Executed.

REFERENCES:

H. B. Clawson, Esq., W. C. Staines, Esq., N. B.—The new issue of Salt Lake City Corporation is a specimen of our work.

SELECT SCHOOL!

For information, the Public that I will open a "SELECT" SCHOOL in the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 13th WARD, on MONDAY, June 23rd, 1888.

Having secured the services of Miss SERAPH C. YOUNG to take charge of the Primary Department, I expect to establish a GOOD SCHOOL, similar in every respect to the Grammar School of the Eastern States and California. Those interested in the Advancement of Education will do well to en