

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, April 8, 1908.

THE DAILY PAPER.

THE time is not far distant, it seems to us, when, among our people, the daily paper will be more popular and more widely known than any other periodical. We imagine we can already see the causes in operation which will bring this about. We live in a fast age; electricity and steam have wrought wonders in annihilating distance and in bringing nations and communities, widely separated, into close communication. Isolated as we have been in this Territory, still we sensibly experience the effect of these improvements. We have only to contrast our condition to-day with that of twenty years ago to be aware of this. The contrast is almost startling even to those who have been eye-witnesses of the gradual development of affairs here.

Only a few years have elapsed since the people of this Territory had to wait, occasionally for months, to hear intelligence of the greatest importance from the East. Communication was slow, and at certain seasons, almost impracticable. But the world has continued to move and we have progressed. Through the improvements which have been introduced we are placed in electric communication with the rest of the world. Events which now take place in London and the other capitals of Europe are known here within a few hours after they occur, and in a few moments can be transmitted from thence to the most remote parts of the Territory. We are far removed from the conveniences which abound in older-settled countries, yet we have not been backward about availing ourselves of the improvements of the age. Already, our settlements from Logan in the North to St. George in the South, are connected by electric hands. Should anything important transpire here, or at any other point in the Territory, it is immediately known throughout the settlements north and south. There is no necessity to resort to our old plan of sending express, wearing out men and animals, and in times of danger, risking the lives of both. The present system is safer and more expeditious, and not so expensive. The advantages which attend this improvement are every day becoming more apparent to the people.

Many did not appreciate them in the beginning, for they had never been accustomed to them; they had lived all their lives without having recourse to a telegraph wire, and it was but natural that they should be slow to perceive its benefits. But should they be deprived of the wires now, they would miss them and feel that they had suffered a great loss. Telegraphic communication is fast becoming an indispensable necessity with them. We may reasonably expect that there will be developed among all our people a greater anxiety for the news of the day. There is no people in the world who take greater interest in the affairs of the nations and the progress of events than the people of this Territory. In consequence of their circumstances this disposition has been repressed. But now that there are opportunities afforded for its gratification, it will make itself felt.

A great impulse has also been given of late to education. We must in the very nature of things become a reading people. No great length of time can elapse before we will have daily mails carried between all the settlements of the Territory. Of course such facilities for the speedy transmission of postal matter will bring the daily paper into demand, especially if the price of subscription be so low that the masses can pay for it and not feel it too heavily. The force of example has a wonderful influence in this respect. We have noticed that where the daily paper is taken by a family or families in the neighborhood, are not slow to perceive the advantages which arise from it, and as soon as they can they subscribe too. As education spreads this will become more common; for the young must have their taste for knowledge gratified. Nothing but a judiciously edited daily paper will satisfy them, and they will look for such a paper each day as naturally as they look for their meals.

The day is not far distant, we hope, when the importance of properly conducted journals will meet with a full recognition among our people. Money invested in that direction yields a rich return to every parent in the intelligence and consequent usefulness of their children. If any doubt this, let them converse with the children of a family where no paper is taken, and then mingle with another class whose parents have a good journal to which they can have access. In the one instance the children will grow up in ignorance, with uncultivated and barren minds, while in the other an amount of knowledge will be accumulated and a familiarity with the great movements in the world and the current topics will be gained, that will surprise those who have not had experience in the effects which are produced by the regular reading of such a periodical.

"Where are you going?" said a Scotch gentleman to a thief, whom he saw crawling through a hole in his garden. "Back again," replied Sawney, as he hastily retreated.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Tuesday, 2 p.m.
The immense building was crowded, a large number being compelled to stand.

Singing, "Ye ransomed of our God," Prayer by Elder Orson Hyde. Singing, "Great is the Lord and marvelous." Elder Orson Hyde expressed his gratitude to God for the privilege of meeting with and having the opportunity of speaking to so vast a congregation. He spoke on the Word of Wisdom, and of swine's flesh, as soon as it can be done by the introduction of more healthy substitutes. Greater varieties of food must be obtained. Among these rice might be named. Upland rice can be produced here cheaply and with good results. We should grow more fruit and greater varieties, so that we can have fresh fruit all the year. He referred to the coming season's immigration, and exhorted the people to have liberal feelings in preparing for sending to the railway terminus to bring the immigration here.

Elder Hyde took up the subject of home manufactures, and gave a practical illustration of his faith in it, by the suit of clothes in which he stood to preach, the yarn of which was spun and the cloth made by his own family, and he took pleasure, he said, in wearing it for their sakes. He encouraged the culture of silk, and spoke in hopeful terms of the future, though the prospects are fair for a more liberal supply of grasshoppers. He believed that the Lord would preserve His people, though they would be scourged a little to teach them to prize the counsels given them for their salvation, present and future. He urged upon the Saints the adoption of the principles of dietetics laid before them during the present Conference.

Elder Orson Pratt said the Latter-day Saints had covenanted to serve the Lord, not for a time, but for all time, and that meant to do the will of the Lord when it is known, whether commanded or not. The Word of Wisdom had not been given as a command when it was revealed, because of the weakness of the human family; for they would have risked the penalty of disobedience, sooner than obey it, had it been a command. Thirty-five years, on February last, have elapsed since the Word of Wisdom was given, and it is time we had learned to do the will of God in this matter, as well as obey His commandments, when made known to us.

The speaker reasoned at length on the relations of the lower animal creation to the human family, and the uses for which they have been made. He quoted various scriptures and revelations to show that they were made to be used by man with care and judgment, and not to be destroyed, when necessity does not require it. If we wantonly kill the wild animals around us that can be used for food, we might see the time when we would be glad that our sage plains were filled with them. The glorious time of peace that will be enjoyed in the millennium, will see the brute creation robbed of their ferocity and their savage nature changed; and we should now view them as the creatures of our Father and God, and not destroy them in wantonness.

Singing by the choir. Prayer by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Singing, "What wondrous things we now behold." Prayer by Elder Erastus Snow. Singing, glee, "Pull away cheerily."

Elder Erastus Snow reasoned on the foolishness of those who, having gathered to these valleys from the nations to serve God and help to build up His kingdom, allow themselves to be led away after the things that perish, striving to find gold and precious metals, associating with the wicked and ungodly in seeking wealth, and casting away the pearl of salvation that they may lay hold of things of little value, and which, if obtained, soon pass from the possession of those who have sacrificed so much to gain them. All things are for the Saints, and though the wealth of this world has been claimed for so many ages by the Adversary, the Saints are the rightful heirs to it, and it will yet be given into the possession of those who remain faithful. How foolish then, for them to seek to obtain wealth in ways forbidden by the Lord! The development of manufactures and producing articles of usefulness and value, are of infinitely more worth to us, than the discovery of any number of gold and silver mines.

He recommended all who have not declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States to do so, and prepare themselves for exercising the right to express themselves at the ballot box for their representatives and rulers, when circumstances and legislation shall place the citizens of this Territory in that position.

This season's immigration was referred to, and continued liberality towards it was encouraged. Instead of degrading the locusts, we should exercise faith in God, and control their movements. We have been tried in this way before, and if we should be again all right, let us learn wisdom from experience. The speaker advocated the exercise of the gospel feeling of charity towards the Lamanites. Though savage, blood-thirsty and cruel, they have a work yet to perform in the future, and are preserved by the Lord for its accomplishment. But all who are exposed to Indian attacks and depredations should exercise the utmost vigilance, and yet with constant watchfulness, they should possess generous feelings and be able to deal in justice with the savages.

He spoke in an interesting manner of the condition of the settlements on the Muddy, stating that those who had gone down south to St. Thomas last Fall are prosperous and doing well. A number of those who went to St. Joseph, were induced to go farther up the river to settle, and returned disappointed, which threw them back for six weeks or two months; but now they are bidding fair to do well. He advised those who were called to go there last Fall and have not yet done so, to honorably fill their mission, and preserve their usefulness and the spirit of the work of God.

President H. C. Kimball said if anybody wished to see a miracle they had only to look upon the congregation before him, and look back over the growth of the Church from the time when the entire members of it could be seated in a small room; and we are increasing rapidly.

pidly. He urged the exercising of increasing watchcare over our growing sons and daughters. They should all attend meetings regularly, learn the principles of truth and grow up to be more useful. He was in favor of ordaining the boys to the priesthood, and watching and training them with great care, that they might learn of the power and importance of the blessing thus bestowed upon them. The spirit and sealing power of Elias are with President Young, to seal together the fathers and the children, that they may be one and that the whole people may be united in working out salvation. We should all take a course to save our offspring; and the man who cannot save his children—his family, cannot save himself.

Singing, seraphic anthem, "Our King is risen indeed, hallelujah!" Prayer by Elder Ezra T. Benson.

2 p.m.
Singing, "Come O Thou King of Kings." Prayer by Elder Lorenzo Snow. Singing, anthem, I will sing of the mercies of the Lord."

President B. Young presented the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles to the Conference; and Elder George Q. Cannon presented the rest of the Authorities of the Church in the following order. All were sustained and every vote was unanimous.

Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Heber C. Kimball, his first and Daniel H. Wells his second counselor.

Orson Hyde, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and Orson Pratt, sen., John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith members of said Quorum.

John Smith, Patriarch of the Church. Daniel Spencer, President of the Stake of Zion, and George B. Wallace and Joseph W. Young his counselors.

William Eddington, John T. Caine, John L. Blythe, Howard O. Spencer, Claudius V. Spencer, John Squires, William H. Folom, Emanuel M. Murphy, Thomas E. Jeremy, George W. Thatcher, Peter Nebeker and Charles N. Kimball, members of the High Council.

John Young, President of the High Priesthood Quorum, Edwin D. Wodley and Samuel W. Richards his counselors.

Joseph Young, President of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Harriman, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge, Jacob Gates, and John Van Cott, members of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies.

Edward Hunter, Presiding Bishop, Leonard W. Hardie and Jesse C. Little, his counselors.

Samuel L. Ladd, President of the Priests' Quorum; William Carmichael and Robert Price his counselors.

Adam Spiers, President of the Teachers' Quorum; Henry I. Doremus and Martin Lenz, his counselors.

James Leach, President of the Deacons' Quorum; Warren Hardie and Charles S. Cram his counselors.

Brigham Young, Trustee in Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Daniel H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Works.

Truman O. Angel, Architect for the church.

Brigham Young, President of the Perpetual Emigration Fund to gather the poor; Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells and Edward Hunter his assistants for said fund.

George A. Smith, Historian and general Church Recorder, and Wilford Woodruff, his assistant.

The names of the following brethren, who are called to go on missions to preach the Gospel were then read to the Conference, and a vote taken if the people would sustain them by their faith and prayers, which was unanimous.

Lewis Grant, Sessions Settlement.
St. F. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City.
Wm. C. Thomas, Brigham City.
Wm. Jackson Bell, Provo City.
George Teasdale, Salt Lake City.
Haden W. Church, St. George.
Owen Dix, St. George.
John Hawley, Pine Valley.
Newton Adair, Washington.
James E. Fisher, Provo Valley.
John Albertson, Cache Valley.
Elias Peterson, Hyrum, Cache County.
Lorenus Peck, Salt Lake City.
O. H. Riggs.
Lyman Shaffer, Provo City.
Peter Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
Theodore B. Lewis, Cottonwood, Salt Lake Co.
Edmund Eldredge, Coalville.
Josiah M. Ferren, Ogden Valley.

President Young then gave to all of the young brethren over twenty years of age missions to marry and make homes for themselves, and the young sisters to learn household and domestic duties. He recommended the sisters to organize societies for silk culture, and other useful purposes, and to get straw and make their own hats and bonnets. He instructed mothers how to take care of their children, that they may be clean and nice and beautiful and pleasant to look upon; and he advised the Bishops to keep these counsels before the people. He mentioned the congregation on various practical matters, showing the young people whom he advised to marry, how they can make for themselves comfortable and pleasant and happy homes. Fish culture, poultry raising, wool growing, flax culture, and other branches of industry, were dwelt upon in an interesting and most instructive manner.

During the course of his remarks, he strongly urged the brethren not to go hunting gold nor gold mining; but to stay at home and attend to the duties which are here for them to perform, and they will prosper.

Elder Lorenzo Snow touched upon the practical character of the counsels given and requirements made of us, showing a similarity, in this respect, between them and those given to ancient Israel. He desired in either case being to communicate knowledge by which those who lack it can learn to take care of themselves, and organize from the elements around that which will sustain life and contribute to make it comfortable, enjoyable and happy. He treated upon the elevating nature of the gospel; and dwelt at some length on the evil results of going gold hunting.

Singing, "Lo, the Gentile chain is broken, with choruses."

The Conference was adjourned till the 6th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to meet in the New Tabernacle. Benediction by Elder George A. Smith.

EDWARD L. SLOAN,
Clerk of Conference.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Chicago, 7.—Harlan called up the bill to amend the charter of the city of Washington. Sumner offered an amendment taking away the appointing power of the Mayor and giving it to the common council, his reason being that the Mayor was hostile to the colored men. Several other amendments were offered and variously disposed of, and after considerable discussion Sumner's amendment was adopted and the bill finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was next taken up, and the debate on the proposed reduction of the navy was resumed. After a long discussion, the amendment reducing the force, was rejected. The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON.—At the usual cabinet meeting, to-day, Adj. Gen. Thomas was present. The President sent several nominations to the Senate to-day, mostly military.

A CANARD ON CHASE.

Gen. Grant has positively refused to act in the matter of the removal of Gov. Pierpont, and has telegraphed General Schofield to carry the order appointing Gov. Wells into effect. There is no truth in the statement that Chief Justice Chase wrote the editorial in the National Intelligencer against the constitutionality of the present law in regard to the Presidential succession.

San Francisco, 7.—The wreck of the ship *Autocrat*, as it lies on Arch Rock, together with cargo of coal, etc., was sold to-day for \$10,500 in gold coin.

Alaska arrives to March 28, say the health of the garrison at Jamestown is good. Several Indian chiefs had visited headquarters and been properly entertained by Gen. Davis. Movements are on foot to establish a seal fishery and depot on St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. It is reported that a steamer, lately acquired by the successors of the Russian fur company are to be used in opposition to the line of the present company between California; Victoria and Alaska. The weather is unpleasant, it having rained and hailed for ten consecutive days in March.

Chicago, 8.—Complete returns from Connecticut show English's majority 1571. The election in Wisconsin yesterday for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Associate Justice, resulted in the election of the Republican candidates; they estimate four thousand majority. No decisive results obtained from the municipal election of the last two days, some places show Republican, and some Democratic gains; but there is no index to the popular sentiment, local causes in most cases affecting the election.

THEATRE BURNED.
New York, 8.—Butler's American Theatre was burned last night. Cost of building \$11,000, the actors lose all their wardrobes.

ANOTHER FIRE.
Sandusky.—A fire last night burned the lumberyard and ten or twelve small dwelling houses; loss seventy-five thousand dollars.

JEFF DAVIS TRIAL.
Judge Underwood has ordered Jeff. Davis to appear at the May term of the District Court at Richmond, when it is asserted his trial will positively take place. Chief Justice Chase will preside.

FOREIGN.

FENIANISM IN OTTAWA.

New York.—An Ottawa special says the excitement is increasing. A private meeting of the ministers has been held. It is intimated that facts have been developed showing the existence of a secret band of desperadoes who are sworn to murder all the anti-Fenian members of Parliament. Information has also been received that a grand Fenian outbreak is imminent throughout the Dominion. It has been ascertained that McGee was murdered by a New York Fenian, who had been detached by the secret society for that purpose, the duty being decided by drawing lots. It is rumored that the French revolutionary society in the lower province is acting in concert with the Fenians. Threats of retaliation upon all known Fenians are openly made by members of the British Parliament.

Additional news from Ottawa represent the city in the greatest gloom, no clue has yet been discovered of the assassin, who has been wanted. Parliament adjourned after delivering speeches eulogistic and consolatory. All day long the Parliament house has been thronged. The deepest sorrow is manifested for the bereaved widow who is almost insane with grief. Many believe another Fenian raid is about to occur. The murder has created intense feeling against the Fenians and several attempts have been made to place the Orangemen threaten vengeance. Before his murder, McGee made a brilliant speech in Parliament on the position of Nova Scotia.

Havana.—Advices from Guadalupe to March 10th, say the sea suddenly overflowed at Puerto Maule; three French and one English vessels were driven ashore, breaking them to pieces; several other vessels were greatly damaged.

Chicago, 8.—The *Times*' special says the contractors for the mail service to China and Japan will notify the department that their steamers, *Japan*, will leave New York on the 10th, for San Francisco, thence sail for China, August 1st; thus monthly service will be secured.

London.—Three days later news from Montevideo have been received. The assassination of General Flores is confirmed. His successor took his seat without opposition. All remained quiet.

Naples.—Admiral Farragut has gone to Massila.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Berlin.—The tide of emigration to the United States has commenced with increased volume; it is estimated that 7,000 Germans have left for the United States within a week.

Dr. Bellows, who is now traveling in Europe, is delighted at Venice. He declares it to be "the most picturesque and romantic city in Europe." What swans are among fowls Venice is among cities—white, graceful, web-footed, melancholy, lonely, and princely. The sunsets there are pictures, the pictures sunsets!

For the Deseret Evening News.

FRUITS OF UTAH AND THEIR CULTURE.

ARTICLE II.

After having selected our land and properly enclosed it, we must now proceed to put it in proper condition for the reception of trees. If it is not sufficiently level to irrigate nicely, it should be made so before any other work is undertaken upon it. This once well done suffices for a life-time, and should be done before any trees are set out; if put off till afterwards some trees will be left out and exposed, and others will be covered too deep, either of which is fatal to the prosperity and future usefulness of trees.

Now we must look at the quality and fertility of the soil. As we said before, if it is not rich enough it can easily be made so. As a rule, all land strong enough to bring a fair crop of corn is rich enough for an orchard. Our soil is not exhausted as is much of that of older sections, and the poverty of land need be no drawback to any one wishing an orchard, as manure can be put on and worked in at any time after the other work is done.

Having all in readiness, now select the trees. These should be young; two and three year old are the best, moderately thrifty and perfectly healthy, either grafted or budded, it is but little consequence which. The difference is pretty much the same as between "Tweedle dee" and "Tweedle dum," although much paper and time are often wasted upon the great superiority of one system over the other, which is simply bosh. Trees should have at least one year's growth from the bud or graft, before they are taken from the nursery. Much loss has been experienced by unsuspecting buyers, in having ungrafted buds imposed upon them either by ignorant or dishonest growers, it matters not which they are, as the results are the same. Buyers should be careful on these points, and deal only with men well known and of tried integrity. Trees produced either by layers or suckers should be avoided, as they are not of any value. No well informed nurseryman deals in such.

There is another species of imposition practiced by some with the pear, which needs careful watching; this is the working of them on thorns and apples. This at one time was a necessity, but it is no longer the case, and should not be submitted to. The pear stock, or a proper quince, are the only things suitable to work the pear on. Let buyers look to this; it will save them much loss and disappointment.

I have been thus particular in entering a protest against these impositions, from the fact that there are men that care nothing about the subsequent results, if they can palm off an inferior article and get the pay in their pockets. At one time the impression was quite general, that trees would not attain to any great size here, and, as a consequence, many of our fruit orchards were ruined by close setting. Trees were set ten or twelve feet apart. But this theory has long since exploded among observing men, for as much wood is made here and made as rapidly as in any of the Eastern or Middle States. I would say for peaches sixteen or eighteen feet apart; apricots and plums eighteen or twenty feet; Duke and Marengo cherries the same; apples and the Large Heart and Bigarue cherries should not be less than twenty-five feet apart. For a permanent apple orchard, we should not have less than thirty feet between the trees.

A great difference of opinion exists among planters, or rather, more truthfully speaking, among those not in the habit of planting, as to the proper season. Some favor Spring planting; others are equally certain that Fall planting is the best. As for myself I plant whenever I have time and opportunity. It does not matter so much about the time as the manner of planting; but as a rule I would advise planting in the Spring, as there is less danger of the inexperienced meeting with loss at this season. Trees can be planted with perfect safety in the Fall, if they are so packed as to keep them from their air and drying winds. Those that buy trees in the Fall should heel them in at once,—that is, cover them at least half their length in the ground. Cared for in this way there is no danger of losing them, and you have them on hand at a moment's notice to set out.

The style or form of setting, whether plain or quinceux, I shall not discuss. Please yourselves in this. I will not give my mode of setting out. Order is the first law of the Kingdom of Heaven, and one that we delight in, hence I would have trees and all other things nicely arranged; but should want of practice cause a few inches deviation, I do not know that it would prevent the trees from growing. Dig holes large enough to take in the roots without bending or cramping, and deep enough to place the tree as deep as it was before removed. Cut off smoothly all injured roots, up to where they are sound. Place the tree in the hole; pour in a pall of water; fill up with well pulverized soil; do not stamp it down, as the water settles it will cause the earth to embrace every root and fibre, and the tree will be as firm in the ground, as though it had not been removed. Cut off at least one third of the top of the trees. This is absolutely necessary, as more or less of the root gets destroyed in removing, consequently sap enough is not produced to supply the whole amount of wood, and the tree is feeble and puny.

There are two very common errors in connection with transplanting, which we wish to caution new beginners against. One is deep setting; the other is putting manure on the roots of trees in setting out. Tens of thousands of trees are lost through these two errors. Set the tree no deeper than it was in the nursery; and if the ground is not rich enough according to the rule laid down heretofore, put a good coat of manure on the surface around the tree, and fork it in. A spadeful or two should never come in contact with trees.

C. H. O.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Colson.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION

ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!

TO-NIGHT!

An entirely new version of the Beautiful Drama, entitled,

LEAH!

The Forsaken.

Rudolph, Lorenzo's son.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Lorenzo, the Burgomaster.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Nathan, an apostate Jew.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Father Herman, the Pastor.....Mr. J. O. Graham
Peter, a Farm Servant.....Mr. P. Margrett
Abraham, an old blind Jew.....Mr. H. Malbon
Reuben, an emigrant Jew.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Peasant.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Leah, a Jewish Maiden.....Miss Nellie Colebrook
Hannah, the Pastor's niece.....Miss Alice
Sarah, a fanatical old woman.....Mrs. M. Bowring
Rose, a villager.....Miss Alexander
Jewess.....Miss Lizzie Platt
Little Leah, child of Rudolph and Hannah.....Little George Clawson
Male and Female Villagers, Emigrant Jews, &c.

To conclude with the Comic Pantomime, entitled, THE

FRISKY COBBLER!

Timothy Drawlight.....Mr. P. Margrett
Tom Cabbage.....Mr. H. Malbon
Jack Mainbrace.....Mr. E. D. Crowther
Sprightly.....Master Clawson
Seller Boy.....Miss Alice
Old Blunderbus.....Mr. H. E. Bowring
Susan.....Mrs. M. Bowring
Old Mrs. Beldarburton.....Mrs. Roberts

Incidental to the piece

"DOUBLE SAILOR'S HORNNPIPE"

By MISS ALEXANDER and MISS CLIVE.

BOX OFFICE now open for the sale of Tickets.

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

Bakery,

Bakery,

Bakery.

THE IDAHO BAKERY.

SECOND South Street, has changed hands. I will supply the public with Bread, Crackers, Pies, Confectionery, etc., of the best quality and at the lowest rates, at the Idaho Bakery.

J. M. SIMMONS.

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon

Will open a LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

In the West Wing of the

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE,

ON MONDAY, the 13th of APRIL.

For the instruction of young Ladies who desire to obtain a sound English education.

SHE WILL THOROUGHLY TEACH THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES, VIZ:—

Mental and Practical ARITHMETIC,

GRAMMAR,

COMPOSITION,

GEOGRAPHY

and

ELOCUTION.

Having been engaged in Teaching during the last four years, she will give instruction to a class of young Ladies who wish to acquire the art of government in School with a view of becoming Teachers.

TERMS:

Those entering Teachers' Class, \$7.00 a Quarter

All others, \$5.00

Should any wish to study

ALGEBRA,

ASTRONOMY,

PHILOSOPHY

and

HISTORY,

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for forming a class in those Branches.

d1021

ATTENTION

Road-Makers.

THE County Court having resolved to turnpike the STATE ROAD, South of Salt Lake City, between the Corporate line and Mill Creek—a distance of some 400 rods—the work will be let in sections of ten or more rods each to the lowest responsible bidders.

On Saturday next, 11th inst.,

Commencing at Mill Creek Bridge at 10 a.m.

By order of the County Court for Salt Lake County.

d11-1w E. W. EAST, County Clerk.

TAR! TAR!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale in quantities to suit Purchasers, Wholesale or Retail, by the undersigned, at his place at Gunnison, Sanpete County. Send on your orders.

C. A. MADSEN.

NOTICE.

IF you want A SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE, get PASCOE'S Celebrated HYDRAULIC BRICK or CONCRETE BLOCKS.

F. J. F. PASCOE, 17th Ward.

Office—South of Eldredge & Clawson's, Main Street.

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