SECRETARY BLAINE'S

Reply to Rudini Causes Some Disappointment in Political Circles At Rome.

RUDINI EXPLAINS THE MATTER TO THE PARLIAMENT.

United States Minister Porter in Italy Defends the Course of Our Government.

By Telegraph to the News.

BLAINE'S REPLY.

The Opinion Absent it in Rome.—London Comments.

ROME, April 15.—In political circles there is some disappointment expressed with Blaine's reply to Marquis di Rudini. It is characterized as vague and "inconclusive" and as insisting merely on delay.

AN ABLE PAPER.

LONDON, April 16.—The Globe and St. James Gazette publish commentaries upon Blaine's reply. Both papers agree in the opinion that the Secretary's note is an able state paper.

RUDINI'S VIEW.

He Cannot Admit the Irresponsibility of Our Government.

ROME, April 15.—Marquis di Rudini in the chamber of deputies today was questioned in regard to Blaine's answer to the last communication received from the Italian minister on the subject of the New Orleans lynching. The Marquis, in the course of his reply, said that Italy could not admit the irresponsibility of the United States in regard to the acts of the single States of the Union. This was a question, he added, which interested every civilized government as well as Italy. In conclusion the Marquis said, he did not fear any political difficulties between Italy and the United States, but it was a matter of regret that so highly civilized a country as the United States should not fulfil the duties of justice and morality. This concluding remark of the Marquis di Rudini was greeted with applause.

Loss by Fire.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 16.—Early this morning the stock of the wholesale house of Leich & Co. was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $93,000; insurance $50,000.

DENVER, Mackey & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, were damaged by water to the extent of $15,000.

Indians Concert on Wounded Knee.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 16.—A special to the *Daily Republican* from Pine Ridge states that Jose Farmer scout arrived at the agency from Medicine Root yesterday, bringing the intelligence that a band of Cheyenne River Indians are now camped on Wounded Knee, near Big Foot battle ground. Amos Bim, missionary, and Mr. Keith, school teacher, both half breeds, were stopped by the Indians, but finally allowed to proceed. The authorities regard the occurrence as an act of some crazy young buck. No special importance is attached to it, and the general opinion at the agency is that there will be no renewal of the trouble this spring.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Italian Papers on Minister Porter's Diplomacy.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Italian papers which reached New York yesterday contain, among many interesting comments of the press upon the departure of Baron Fava from Washington, the official version of an interview which took place at the Italian foreign office, between United States Minister Porter and Count d'Ecaro, who, during the absence of di Rudini, had charge of the foreign office. The interview lasted for two hours, runs the official Italian version, and was most interesting.

Minister Porter defended at length the conduct of the United States Federal Government and sought to secure a delay. Finally Count d'Ecaro returned and put to the American minister the following question in pressing terms: "Suppose," said he, "a dozen Americans accused of treason and assassinated in some Italian city; suppose our government should claim that it was unable to prevent and punish the guilty parties, not having power to interfere with local judicial authorities in the discharge of the duties which are incumbent upon them, what would you do? What would the federal government of the United States do?"

At this demand Minister Porter let it be clearly seen that in such a case he would be prepared "to overthrow half the world."

"What would the civilized world—what would the United States of America, think of this action, or rather of such inaction?"

"Minister Porter, evidently, was greatly embarrassed and sought to explain how the Constitution of the United States differed essentially from the Italian confederation, and how it was simply impossible for the Federal government to interfere in the local affairs of Louisiana. The Italians who did not are replied quickly, 'We have nothing to do with your Constitution, its shortcomings or merits. We do not know that a constitution is worth more if it allowed people, which does not secure a full and just penal code which is the first mark of civilized society.'

"Minister Porter demanded that Italy should delay any further steps in the matter until a definite reply to her representations and its demands could be made by the Federal government."

THE WEST AND THE SOUTH.

Their Union Marks a New Era in the National Legislation.

DENVER, April 16.—The Trans-Missouri Passenger Association has fixed on one and one-fifth rate for persons desiring to attend the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which meets here May 19th.

While delegates are restricted to territory lying west of the Mississippi River, tickets are being sensed from prominent men living in the East Atlantic States. The movement for closer relations between the West and South has suddenly developed wonderful popularity. This proposed union of the wealth producing sections of the United States promises to mark a revolution in our National legislation.

Prince Napoleon's Remains.

PARIS, April 15.—The executors of the will of the late Prince Napoleon have formally asked the French government's permission to inter his remains at Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, where Napoleon was born.

Harrison's Reception at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 16.—The arrangements are completed for the reception of President Harrison on his arrival Saturday evening. He will be received by a committee of city officials, commercial, civic and military bodies, and he takes in view the relics, the second division will pass in review before him, and cast bouquets at his feet.

To Suspend Duty on Cereals.

PARIS, April 16.—The Siecle says The government will probably be compelled to ask the Parliament, before August, to suspend the duties on cereals, and that Germany is expected shortly to take a similar action.

Decrease in Bullion.

LONDON, April 16.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 49,000 pounds during the past week.

Collision Between Two Steamers.

LONDON, April 16.—The Dutch steamer F. Gaisiel from New York for Amsterdam, collided in a fog in the Channel last night, with the British steamer Grosmagna. The latter was badly damaged that the steamer filled and sank. The crew were all picked up. Gaisiel arrived in Dover with her bow badly stove. She was also damaged below the water line.

Religious Riot in India.

CALCUTTA, April 16.—A dispatch from Benares announces that serious religious disorders are taking place, owing to the fact that Mohammedans have commenced the demolition of the temple, which has been a place of pilgrimage visited by the Hindoos and Buddhists from all parts of India, to provide a site for waterworks.

No Danger of a Crisis.

BUENOS AYRES, April 16.—The committee of bankers, appointed by the government to examine into the financial situation, reports that there is no danger of a commercial or financial crisis.

Receiver Appointed.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Oscar W. Wolf was appointed receiver for the bonnet firm Thos. Matthews & Sons, and gave bond for $100,000. The action was taken on a bill of complaint filed by T. Morris Brown, administrator of Thos. N. Brown, deceased, a former member of the firm, against Joseph and Henry C. Matthews, to secure accounting. An injunction was also granted restraining the surviving partners from interfering with the business firm.

Splinta's Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The funeral of General Splinta took place this morning from the Church of Immaculate Conception. A congressional delegation from Washington, U. A. R. and hundreds of politicians were in attendance.

Killing Manipuris.

LONDON, April 16.—A dispatch from Rangoon states that Captain Pragrave and party defeated a force of three hundred Manipuris, killing fifty of them.

The President on His Journey.

ATLANTA, April 16.—The President party left here this morning for Birmingham, Ala., on the Georgia Pacific road. A great crowd were assembled at the station, and in response to the loud calls for a speech, the President briefly thanked the people for their cordial reception of him.

Secretary Wanamaker also spoke for a few minutes. As the train left the city the Atlanta artillery fired a salute.

Rate of Discount Advanced.

LONDON, April 16.—The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount from 3 to 3½.

Miller Reported Better.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Attorney-General Miller is reported somewhat better today, though he is still very weak.

The dispatches today make interesting reading. The correspondence between Blaine and Rudini is published. There is a full account of the second day's session of the Commercial Congress at Kansas City. There is also a full account of President Harrison's triumphal march in the South.

On this day, (April 18, 1851, the American frigate Preseid, commanded by Commodore Biggers, hailed the British sloop of war *Little Belt*, commanded by Captain Bingham, and a battle followed. Bingham had eleven killed and twenty-one wounded. The Americans at the time had only twelve vessels of war, while England had over 800, yet the United States held her own.

A New Plan for Irrigating Arid Lands.

The following suggestions appear in a recent number of the Denver News: "Professor James H. Manss submits a new method of irrigating arid lands. He states that his new scheme is the result of long study upon the scarcity of water for irrigating, and the vast amount of money that has been spent in this State alone, which has so far done but little good to the farmers. Many farmers who find that the water cannot be carried by ditches so far as it is needed, and which has caused bad feeling among them by one trying to get more of the water than his neighbor. By this new plan Prof. Manss says each farmer shall have his own water works and use the water which he pleases. 'The plan is so simple and not expensive,' he adds. 'A well is bored in the centre of each farm and a small water work placed there. The water is pumped up into an elevated tank by steam, and forced by hydraulic pressure through iron pipes that are laid under ground to the most convenient part of each quarter of the farm, and a water hydrant stationed. A hose pipe can be attached, and the water forced up in the air near the part of the land to be irrigated, and it falls as artificial rain on a part of said land, at least once each day in the morning, and after all parts have been watered, which will not take long, then the hose can attend to other duties, and do away with cutting ditches through the wheat lands, and tramping down and washing away the seed, which water is first turned into the said ditches all that earth is done away with, and the land gets the water just where it is needed on the surface, and some of the water is wasted. Fine crops can be raised by this system, and as steam and electricity and hydraulic pressure can be used in this new experimental farming there is a chance to introduce some novel improvements that may be of value; and if the capitalists of our city will study this matter over, they may see thousands of acres of our waste lands can be reclaimed and made into fine farms."

PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS.

THE FIRST EXPERIMENT MADE BY SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

The world of art has been startled lately by the news which has reached us from Paris that Prof. Lippmann, professor of physics at the Sorbonne, has announced to the Academy of Sciences at their last meeting that he has discovered a new process in photography by which colors throughout the whole range of the spectrum can be reproduced on a sensitive plate most accurately. Colors are but modifications of light waves as outlines or shadows are fixed by the present photographic negative and print. The professor's first attempts to take colored photographs have not gone beyond the experimental stages.

A long time will, I fear, elapse before this branch of the art is brought to the perfection of the others. After a few weak attempts the professor has succeeded in photographing a stained window in colors as brilliant as the original.

According to the meagre accounts given to the public, it seems that the plate was pressed against the opening of a branch of memory which formerly contained a prism, with the other end of the tube closed by the plate. The rays of light pass through the sensitive film, as in the old photos, but on reaching the other side of the plate, instead of being absorbed by the dark background they are sent back by an even surface of the memory. In this manner the light acted upon the film spent from it the same colors as the memory of the ordinary photography.

Daguerre frequently said that when he had been asked to make a photographic painting outlining the photographs so many a tint of that color, and he labored considerably for the attainment of colors. In the Museum of Science, Niepce, work to the universal, with his heliometic outlet heliotic, and the report spread all over Europe that he had actually made the great discovery.

Sir John Herschel, the eminent astronomer and philosopher, actually succeeded in producing upon paper impregnated with the colored juice of flowers a faint colored image of the solar spectrum.

He also stated that he had specimens of paper long kept which still gave better representation to the spectrum in its natural colors than he had before obtained. There is no doubt that Herschel was the first to discover the method of producing natural colors, about 1839 or 1840. It must not be forgotten that he also experimented on the fixing of the image by the application of hyperoxidized soda as a fixing agent, and he also first suggested glass plates for heliographic use.

Sir Robert Hunt experimented very much, and obtained in many instances colored pictures of the spectral rays, dark upon a bright ground. His paper in the Philosophical Magazine for April, 1843, was entitled "Experiments and Observations on Light Which Has Passed through Colored Media," and in it he described some curious results on some of his photographs prepared with hydrotic salts, exposed to the influence of differently colored fluids superimposed. The violet, blue, green and red rays produced not their natural, but complementary colors. Some pieces of paper which he prepared with bichromate of potash and a very weak solution of chloride of soda were made to colored glass for ten days in a window having a southern aspect, and gave a tinting of blue, green and red.

M. Edmond Becquerel experimented in 1848-50, and succeeded in producing on metallic plates the colors of the spectrum, and copied some colored prints. His process was as follows: Into a jar of muriatic acid diluted with from one to two parts water, he placed a silver plate, having previously connected it with a positive pole of a galvanic battery, the negative of it terminated by a strip of platinum. The silver and platinum were kept about one inch apart until the former became coated with the nascent chlorine to a violet hue. It was then rinsed and dried and exposed to the colored rays. After an exposure of from one to two days a colored image was formed. He rarely obtained more than one or two copies at once. They were not brilliant and always evanescent.

In 1851 a nephew of Daguerre's partner, M. Nicpce de St. Victor, published to the world that he was the discoverer of heliochromy, and that he made use of his process, copy colors from nature on silver plates. I am not aware of his formula, but he exhibited some photos at the Crystal Palace in 1851, and though they were in a dark place they had nearly faded out when I saw them. In 1856 I paid a visit to Dr. Diamond of Surrey, England, who was then experimenting perseveringly with various formulas tending to color photography. He showed me the only good picture I have ever seen made with a camera and lens in colors.

It was a view of an old-fashioned, two-story frame clapboarded house, with moss and lichens in many places over the doors and windows. The picture was partly colored, the lichens showing in green, the green of the shutters and the house of a dark brown color. It was very pretty, but the doctor said it was taken while he was experimenting, and some of the plates round for it. It was really a sun picture in colors, and the only genuine one I ever saw, at least such is my opinion.

About the same time Mr. L. L. Hill, a traveling daguerreotypist, announced that he had at last discovered the grand secret of heliochromy, and could take landscapes and portraits in their natural colors. This news created great excitement all over the scientific world, especially among those who were pressed camera-cranks. In conversation with Prof. S. R. Morse on the subject, he stated to me that he had made a visit to West Hill, the residence of Mr. Hill, and had seen the pictures said to be taken by his newly discovered process.

According to his account they were wonderful productions of colored daguerreotypes of living subjects, as well as exact copies of colored paintings. Although the professor did not see the pictures made, he believed them to be genuine. Many distinguished men visited Mr. Hill, who was always ready to show his pictures, but I do not know of one political man who ever saw him make one.

In November the same year a committee of the New York State Daguerreotype Society paid Mr. Hill a visit, but he refused even to show them his pictures or give them any satisfaction in regard to his secret, which was discussed as a right. On the return of the committee to New York a report was published, signed by the members, stating that Mr. Hill said "not only delighted himself, but the whole history of his discovery was an unmitigated delusion." The committee, however, rather contradictorily charged Mr. Hill with making profit of his alleged pretension—a charge which it is plain would rather militate against the admission of his delusion.

They averred, in fact, that from the sale of his books and tuition of pupils attracted by the fame of his discovery he realized a handsome income, and this was the real object of Mr. Hill's announcement.

Later, in company with two other gentlemen, I made a visit to West Hill to Mr. Hill. We saw and admired his pictures, but he would give us no satisfaction as to how they were made, although we offered to pay him handsomely for his trouble. We were obliged to depart without information of any kind; in fact, he positively refused to do anything more than show the pictures. We departed much disgusted, after traveling for miles for nothing. We had strong surmises that there was really nothing in the process, and time proved we were correct.

In 1860 he published a book giving partly his life history and a few letters who and many hard words about Hill and his great discovery. His book also was very curious and complicated, but those who have read them were convinced in finding a sure delusion with the greatest care and accuracy. Whoever a fallacy account he always gave the cause that "the plates he used were impure of poor manufacture was not careful enough." Several friends and myself tried his formula, keeping to the very letter but producing nothing.

Enough will be seen that photographs in colors have been the great desiderata, and have occupied the attention of every observer worker more or less. Yet it has ever escaped perfect realization, and it may yet be left for Sir John Herschel, the first to photograph spectral colors, and his successor, Sir Robert Hunt. That it can be done is evident from Mr. Hill's work which, at color picture, but as yet the full secret has eluded the grasp of the most patient investigator. If he not could we are on the eve of some revelation regarding it, especially as much more study has been lately given to the properties of light, a subject so vast, yet still wherein there are startling discoveries every year.

Prof. Lippmann has made a step in advance in the right direction, and so far as he has made known his formula it is more simple than any of those of his predecessors. It remains to be seen whether any progress may be made so as to apply it to the arts and sciences, should he succeed in perfecting this branch it would be one of the greatest discoveries of the age. He was asked to "outline to us it," for it would revolutionize photography.—Scientific American.

Solomon Oblitey and Frances Bell Oblitey, both Polish Jews, were married at Atchison, Kansas, Sunday night after the ceremony peculiar to their race. The officiating person was Morris Bell, the woman's brother, who tied a bundle of sticks together, which the pair, standing opposite each other, took in their hands and broke with their united strength. They then drank wine from the same cup, and well pronounced them husband and wife. The marriage is illegal, as no license was obtained and Bell was neither priest, rabbi nor magistrate. The parties will be compelled to have the ceremony performed legally or they will be arrested. Oblitey and the woman have been twice married before, and as often divorced, the events taking place in Poland. Oblitey, who has been living in Kansas City for some years, sent for the woman to come and marry him again, and she arrived Saturday.

As to the manner in which Uncle Sam became the political name for the United States, there are many versions of the story relating to it. One version runs as follows: During the war of 1812 Elbert Anderson of New York was a contractor engaged in supplying provisions to the troops. He bought beef, pork, etc., at Troy, where the local inspectors were Ebenezer and Sam Wilson, the latter known familiarly as "Uncle Sam." The inspectors marked the barrels "E. A. U. S." "E. A." standing for Elbert Anderson and "U. S." for United States. The town gossips, however, interpreted "U. S." to mean "Uncle Sam," the remaining became proverbial and "Uncle Sam" took by degrees his present shape and meaning. A much later date is sometimes given for the evolution of the "Uncle Sam" idea.

Students' Society.

The regular session of the Students' Society of the Latter-day Saints' College will convene tomorrow evening in the Social Hall, at 7:30. An interesting programme has been arranged as follows:

1. Lesson "The Mission of the New Messiah" (illustrated with map of Africa and sheets of notes).
2. Solo—"Hail Mary" ..... Verdi
3. Duet—"Sweet Spring Time" ..... Schumann
4. Duet—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
5. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
6. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
7. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
8. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
9. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
10. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
11. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
12. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
13. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
14. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
15. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
16. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
17. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
18. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
19. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
20. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
21. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
22. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
23. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
24. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
25. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
26. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
27. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
28. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
29. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
30. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
31. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
32. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
33. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
34. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
35. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
36. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
37. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
38. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
39. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
40. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
41. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
42. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
43. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
44. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
45. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
46. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
47. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
48. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
49. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
50. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
51. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
52. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
53. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
54. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
55. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
56. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
57. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
58. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
59. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
60. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
61. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
62. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
63. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
64. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
65. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
66. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
67. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
68. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
69. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
70. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
71. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
72. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
73. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
74. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
75. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
76. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
77. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
78. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
79. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
80. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
81. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
82. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
83. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
84. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
85. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
86. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
87. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
88. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
89. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
90. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
91. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
92. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
93. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
94. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
95. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
96. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
97. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
98. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
99. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann
100. Solo—"Sweet Spring Time" (piano solo) ..... Schumann

All desirous of spending a pleasant evening are cordially solicited to attend.

J. J. WALROS, Chairman.

Out of Town.

Mr. Charles Ellis lectures in Taylorville, Monday evening, April 20th; in West Jordan, Wednesday evening, April 22; in Lagton, Friday evening, April 24; Sugar House, Monday, April 27th, and in Farmington, Tuesday evening, April 28. Subject—"Utah From '47 to '91." All invited.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

WOOD'S PAIN-KILLING PLASTER

IS QUICKER than any remedy in the world for all PAINS and ACHES. Positively WOOD'S PLASTER. Strengthens, Relieves, Cures. 25 Druggists.

Seed Bins.

We desire to say to our editions, that for years we have been selling D. Ring's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. Kings' New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never hesitated to recommend them to sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. C. Smith & Co., Druggists.

Experiences of a Lady Missionary

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for First Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Catarrh of the Bladder, Kidney trouble and Constipation. I would add that I always used the Favorite Remedy with the consent of my physician.

DINWOODEY

is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

FINE French Candies at Arlington's.

SCARFF, Family Druggist 39 E. 1st S.

Buy your drugs of "the boys." Johnson, Pratt & Co., 49 Main st.

For good meat and boating, go to Jens Transen, Spanish Fork Terms reasonable. 64

Baby Carriages, half price at B. H. Marks', 200 to choose from.

SCARFF, 39 East, 1st South, Sponges

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

SCARFF, 39 E. 1st South, Prescriptions

Go to N. Y. Confectionery, No. 24 S. Thirteenth East street, Salt Lake City, and order your first-class Hacks, Feedings, Bakes, etc. Flagging the best square feed. 66

SCARFF, 39 East, 1st S. Prescriptions

SCARFF, 39 East, 1st South, Drugs.

BED COMFORTS AT A SACRIFICE AT DINWOODEY'S

Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery for sale, cheap. E. LAKES.

Nurseryman, 342 East Third South Street. 66w

Go to Stevens, Hewlett & Co's 11 and 13 West South Temple street, for Tin Roofing Guttering, Spouting Stoves and Tinware, etc.

DINWOODEY'S WALL PAPER. SUPERB LINE. LATEST DESIGNS. LOWEST PRICES.

S. R. MARKS & CO., Carpets and Lace Curtains, new styles, lowest prices.

Have you tried Arlington's Cream Soda?

SCARFF, 39 East, 1st South, Perfumes Once a customer, always a customer.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

CHAS. S. BURTON, ... Manager.

EFFIE ELLSLER

Aided by her own company and

MR. FRANK WESTON,

Will appear

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15th,

THE GOVERNESS!

A Domestic Comedy Drama.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16,

MISS MANNING!

A New American Comedy.

Sale of seats begins Tuesday, Apr. 14th. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, $1.00.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, ... Manager.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 17 & 18.

Special Matinee Saturday.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!!!

THE LITTLE TYCOON

WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE WILLARD SPENCER COMIC OPERA CO.

52 | PEOPLE. | 52

"The music of THE LITTLE TYCOON is almost classic, yet simple. Here would be no place for a chorus of coarse, vulgar, or even merely fast men, or a group of ugly girls. And Willard has filled our Program."

"Comic Song—This is the Annie Rooney Company, its specialty is comedy, and Willard is the man THE LITTLE TYCOON."

Sale of seats commences Thursday, Prices 50, 75 & $1.00.

WONDERLAND

SECOND SOUTH.

ALL THIS WEEK

A Large Continuous Laughfest from 1:30 to 10:30 p.m.

A complete change full of Novelty.

The Arabs, The Max Flower Workers, the Pantomime and the Jugglers.

ADMISSION 10c.

We reserve the right to refuse admission to any one. Ladies, look out for the monster day of Friday, the 17th.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm Hagenbuch Evening Herald & Carson, composing a newspaper company in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hugh J. Carson has purchased the entire interest of Mr. Hagenbuch in the Herald and assumes all the liabilities of the late firm. Dated April 15th, 1891.

HAGENBUCH EVENING HERALD CO.

HUGH J. CARSON.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING BECOME SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to furnish Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of best quality and at reasonable prices.

Nursery, one mile south of city limits, on state road.

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

R. K. THOMAS.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St. | R. R.K.T. T. | 26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

DRESS GOODS.

EVERY DRY GOODS HOUSE KEEPS DRESS GOODS, BUT scarcely a house in America can show the collection of superb things we are prepared to offer this Spring. They are strung along from New York to Salt Lake, and SOMETHING NEW IS ARRIVING DAILY. The purchases of six past seasons would not equal the selections of this season's line, and Ladies cannot form the faintest idea of how elegantly and tastefully they can dress, except by calling and examining our choice stock of French Novelties and the other artistic effects in our Dress Goods Department.

We shall show a line of French Challies, the patterns and colorings of which are pronounced works of art.

Our Combination Plaid Robes are the most tasteful, at a moderate price, ever produced; and about two hundred patterns of European Novelties, of which no two dress patterns are alike, are something to be proud of.

The Wool Plaids embrace colors never before attempted, and, together with the patterns, are simply immense, and in styles suitable to all ages.

Our Black Goods stock is very complete, in which we are showing many novelties that are offered at the very low prices we place on Henriettas, Serges, Cords, Diagonals and Twills.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO OUR WASH DRESS GOODS are handsome, pretty, sweet. These three styles of beauty are all embraced in the choicest line ever offered in any one house. The cream of all importers and manufacturers are collected in this one grand display.

We lead with the great European Novelty, Korah Moire, in printed goods, a new weave made from Egyptian Cotton and Combed Yarns, combined with the Moire effect, producing a richness only to be found in the highest class silks. Every house advertises Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs, and show more ugly than pretty patterns, but with us it is different; we have an immense assortment, and every pattern is a beauty, the colors rare and rich, producing effects never before witnessed in this class of goods, and are perfectly fast.

We are also showing stylish patterns in American Ginghams.

The old stand-by, Printed Sateens, is largely represented in all qualities, and the new Canton Cloth, made by Simpson & Sons, deserve special mention for its richness of design.

The patterns in Prints this season are so very pretty we must speak of them.

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

WHITE BLACK GOODS IS THE ONE NEW THING UNDER the sun you want to see them; they are in Embroidered Flouncings, India Linons, Nainsook Checks, Lace Effects, Cords and Stripes. Ladies of more advanced years can have all the comfort there is in wearing a white muslin dress and yet be dressed in black. You should buy them early, the novelty being so great, there are doubts of there being enough to supply the demand.

We have a more extensive line than ever in White Embroidered Flouncings in forty-five-inch goods for Ladies, and twenty-seven inches for children. You will, of course, see Flouncings in other stores, but if you want style combined with cheapness, you will buy them of us.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St. | R. R.K.T. T. | 26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. K. THOMAS.