EVENING NEWS.

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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - April 25, 1888.

THE GROWTH OF PRIDE.

At the late General Conference some of the speakers, notably Elder Abram H. Cannon, deplored the evidences that denoted the fact that social distinctions upon the basis of wealth were developing in the community of Latter-day Saints. That such is the case must be patent to every intelligent observer. It is a regrettable manifestation of human weakness and a species of snobbery that should never appear in a fraternity whose brotherhood has true religion for its basis. It is an infallible indication of mammon worship. Its devotees are more imbued with the genius of the world than the spirit of Christ, which are antagonistic.

Those who estimate the wealth of the pocket above the riches of the soul are in the lower depths of mental and spiritual poverty. Measured by the former standard the great Master had no respectable standing among men, but on the latter basis he was above all things. While the material affairs of life may not be properly neglected, to place them above things that are infinitely greater is not a consistent part for a Latter-day Saint to play. The proper part for riches to perform in the hands of symmetrical religionists is to ameliorate the condition of the poor and aid in the establishment of truth in the earth. The former may be done effectually by providing to the fullest possible extent employment for those who are unable to find it, and the latter by assisting to send to the four quarters of the earth the glad tidings of the Gospel. The promotion of the right kind of education that cultivates the heart as well as the intellect is another exalted channel for the use of wealth.

The manifestations indicating the development of class distinctions are so numerous and unmistakable as to obviate the necessity of defining them. They indicate the growth of pride, which is an element of great danger to the community, dividing it into sections which impede and even destroy the growth of that brotherly sentiment that should be the chief characteristic of the religious fraternity. God cannot smile upon such a condition. It must incur his displeasure. The voice of revelation has warned the Saints against the very state of affairs now being considered, in language that is unmistakable. "Beware of pride, lest ye become like unto my people, the Nephites of old."

Those who are familiar, by reading the Book of Mormon, with the various social phases that brought the Nephites on this continent under divine displeasure know what this means. If a comparison of their condition in that respect is made with a growing situation in our own midst, it will be seen whether they to any extent agree. If they do there is solid necessity for the introduction of some powerful repentance in certain quarters and directions.

As a sample of the condition in this regard, of the Nephites whose doings have been cited by the Lord as a sample of warning to the Church in these days, it may be well to quote from the Book of Jacob, beginning on page 131. The prophet was greatly exercised in relation to the course pursued by his brethren, and this is a portion of his address:

11. Wherefore, I must tell you the truth according to the plainness of the word of God. For behold, as I enquired of the Lord, thus came the word unto me, saying, Jacob, get thou up into the temple on the morrow, and declare the word which I shall give thee unto this people.

12 And now behold, my brethren, this is the word which I declare unto you, that many of you have begun to search for gold, and for silver, and all manner of precious ores, in the which this land, which is a land of promise unto you, and unto your seed, doth abound most plentifully.

13. And the hand of Providence has smiled upon you most pleasingly, that you have obtained many riches; and because some of you have obtained more abundantly than that of your brethren, ye are lifted up in the pride of your hearts, and wear stiff necks and high heads, because of the costliness of your apparel and persecute your brethren, because ye suppose that ye are better than they.

14. And now, my brethren, do you suppose that God justifieth you in this thing? Behold, I say unto you, Nay. But he condemneth you, that if ye persist in these things, his judgments must speedily come upon you.

15. O that he would show you that he can pierce you, and with one glance of his eye, he can smite you to the dust.

16. O that he would rid you from this iniquity and abomination. And, O that ye would listen unto the word of his commands, and let not this pride of your hearts destroy your souls.

17. Think of your brethren, like unto yourselves, and be familiar with all, and free with your substance, that they may be rich like unto you.

18. But before ye seek for riches, seek ye for the kingdom of God.

19. And after ye have obtained a hope in Christ, ye shall obtain riches, if ye seek them; and ye will seek them for the intent to do good; to clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry, and to liberate the captive, and administer relief to the sick, and the afflicted.

20. And now, my brethren, I have spoken unto you concerning pride; and those of you which have afflicted your neighbor, and persecuted him because ye were proud in your hearts, of the things which God hath given you, what say ye of it?

21. Do ye not suppose that such things are abominable unto him who created all flesh? And the one being is as precious in his sight as the other. And all flesh is of the dust; and for the self-same end hath he created them, that they should keep his commandments, and glorify him for ever.

THE LITERARY AGE.

A certain portion of our era has been denominated the "stone age." The early part of the present century witnessed the rapid advance of the "iron age," but its closing portion may well be termed the "literary age." Let a person attain distinction, or even prominence, in any profession, or walk of life, and some enterprising publisher immediately makes proposals to him "for an article." This is especially true in this country, where the alertness of publishers to secure new and prominent names for their tables of contents, does not stop at soliciting productions from the pens of Caucasian writers. If a Hindoo of caste a Moslem of education or a heathen of prominence chances to set foot upon our shores, some newspaper or magazine manager is liable to drop down upon him with an eager purpose to secure from him, or under his name, some sort of a literary production. It may be upon the subject of his religion, or the social condition, customs, laws or history of his country; it matters little what may be the caption of the article, or its literary qualities; the name of the author, or alleged author, sells the production.

If the individual whose name is wanted in the table of contents, is unable to write in English, a ready expedient is at hand. In all of the large cities, in this country especially, are to be found a class called Bohemian writers, who are always ready to undertake, at a moment's notice, the writing of any conceivable sort of a literary production, from a Fourth of July oration, or an obituary poem, to a theological treatise, or a legal argument. A Bohemian is called in, receives a fee, is given a few "pointers," and goes to work. Perhaps he obtains some material for the article he is preparing from the person whose name it is to bear, and perhaps he relies entirely upon his own mother wit, aided by encyclopedias and works of reference. In many cases the contract with an alleged author amounts to little or nothing more than an agreement on his part not to repudiate, after its publication, the article which bears his name.

If a man has made money in any pursuit, honorable or otherwise, or has brought out some important invention; or has made some interesting discovery; or has, by any act of his own, or any freak of fortune, become prominent, he is urged to enter the field of literature. A man may attain honor in the pursuit of a profession, or fame as a statesman, or glory as a general; yet his career is deemed incomplete until crowned with literary laurels. The age is extravagant beyond all precedent in its adoration of literary fame.

There is scarcely a general who became prominent on either side, in the war of the rebellion, who has not since sought to supplement the glory of his military career with celebrity as an author, and a similar statement may be made of members of Congress, governors of States, and a large portion of the men in the United States who have attained political prominence. Recently the names of millionaires have begun to be announced as contributors to magazines, and if the rich man is too poor in brains to do his reputation credit, the Bohemian plan is resorted to.

It might be supposed that royalty would not be lured by the glamor of letters, but such a supposition would be incorrect. Among several recent and noteworthy instances in which members of royal households have sought literary distinction, is a contribution to the May number of a New York magazine by a daughter of Queen Victoria, who discusses the subject of "nursing as a profession for women."

The restless ambition to become more and more prominent, which nearly all men feel who have once tasted the intoxicating and delusive cup of fame, makes it comparatively easy for enterprising publishers to secure articles from, or permission to use the names of persons of prominence. That the noble field of letters should be entered in order to feed vanity and a love of notoriety, is grievous to literary workers, who, inspired by a lofty ambition to do good, and help to make wiser and better their fellow-men, have made writing a pursuit or profession. The tendency of the times in this regard is one of the unhealthful symptoms of the age.

The fact that a man has attained success in some other calling, ought not, of course, to be any bar against his entering literature, provided his motive is to do honest work for an honest purpose. It is a morbid love of notoriety, the impelling motive in so man instances, which is objectionable. As for the features of the Bohemian system, above alluded to, it may be said with truth that publishers who sustain them are guilty of dishonesty; while the cupidity which prompts the latter to endeavor to swell the circulation of their publications by catering to the vanity of those from whom they solicit contributions, is detrimental to the tone and quality of the literature of the times.

THE STORM.

A light rain fell in this valley last night, and this morning the mountains were covered with a light sprinkling of snow. Today the feathery flakes have descended upon the lowlands in fine shape, giving the soil a thorough soaking. This generous advent of moisture in the midst of an unprecedentedly dry spell will do an immense amount of good to small grain, as it will give it a good start. It will probably save a large amount of cereals to the Territory that was in danger of being destroyed by the recent dryness. If frost does not follow this storm the fruit will receive no injury, but will participate with other crops in the general benefit resulting from the humidity. It is presumable that the storm was pretty general throughout the Territory.

The *Christian Register* gives place to the following sensible and practical remark: The church need no longer waste its energies in attempts to save men from remote perils. A better view of God has taught us that the heathen are in no more danger than the Christian of an eternity of divine wrath. There is a nearer and a greater danger. It is that men shall sink in selfishness, live a life of cold, hard materialism.

The Antagonism of Races.

Salt Lake City, April 24, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

A peculiar state of affairs is exemplified in Southern society when, in every day life, two races widely differing, and antagonistic in grade and general character, mingle together without the warrant of any legal discrimination.

A recent court decision has been rendered in Tennessee emphasizing the illegality of discrimination against the colored people, and enunciating that if a person cannot carry on a successful trade without showing race-distinctions, they have no right to conduct it. In the suit in question, damages to the amount of $100 were claimed by and awarded to a mulatto girl, for having been refused admittance to a public theatre.

The negroes in the south are equal in number to the whites; in Georgia, Alabama, Missouri and Louisiana, each, numbering a million. In several counties of Alabama, law and equity are administered by the dusky functionary. But generally throughout the South the more enterprising Caucasian wield the sceptre of political power justly or unjustly. And, indeed, whatever abstract justice might claim to the contrary in special cases, it is hard for the white man to harmonize with his feelings the bare idea of an inferior race domineering over the superior. As it is in general in the South, the white man's foot, socially speaking, yet rests upon the neck of the African; while the latter exhibits no illicit restlessness under the restraints and insults to which he is constantly subjected.

The writer once, when taking a drink at a public fountain in Memphis, had only taken the cup in his hand, when a stranger, a white man, most earnestly protested: 'Hold on, do you know that's the *negro's* cup!" It was then that I first observed that at the public resorts there are two cups, one for the higher-class citizen, the other for the interior race; as also, there are two grades of accommodation at the hotels, in the public conveyances, in the churches and even in the district school system—is scattered as are the country population.

The Negro placed upon a plane of equality by the law is uneasy in the place which he now occupies from the compulsion of the social forces. While on the other hand it is hard to imagine the feelings of hate from rivalry, and repugnance from the remembrance of slavery times—nay, even contempt and loathing, with which the high-born southerner looks down upon the poor black man. This feeling is increasing, being aggravated by the enforcement of the equal-rights enactment. What the future may develop regarding this antagonism of the races is too speculative for present consideration. Jay.

THE LITERARY AGE.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

The Advocacy of Protection by the Boston Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania Meet and Display Considerable Rhetoric.

Frederick's Condition Shows a Perceptible Tendency Toward a Slow Improvement.

By Telegraph to the News.

Boulangerisms.

Paris, April 25.—A majority of the deputies for the Seine department have signed a manifesto to electors, condemning the Boulangist movement. The threatened split among the Boulangists seems to have been averted.

La Concorde officially announces that Gen. Boulanger will not be nominated for other constituencies.

Gen. Boulanger has issued invitations to a political dinner at Cafe Riche on Friday.

In Honor of the Late Emperor William.

Rome, April 25.—The Press Association held a grand meeting yesterday in memory of the late Emperor William, Deputy Chimirri delivered the oration, and while he was speaking a telegram from Berlin was handed to Count Seems Sonnewald, German ambassador, informing him the Emperor Frederick had conferred upon him the title of prince.

Make the Military Service Attractive.

London, April 25.—The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in chief of the forces, was examined before a select committee of Parliament yesterday. He said that 11,000 additional men were required, to place the army on a sound footing. He thought it was impossible to reduce the military estimates, because with army volunteers it was necessary to make the service attractive. In Germany this was not necessary because military service was compulsory. He further expressed great dissatisfaction with the equipment and armament of forts.

The Lynch-Vandever Election Case.

Washington, April 25.—The report of the House committee on elections in the Lynch-Vandever contested election case (sixth district California, will be ratified first next week. It will, in substance, hold that not enough ballots actually cast were thrown out to have changed the result in Lynch's favor.

The Emperor.

Berlin, April 25. — This morning's bulletin says: Emperor passed good night. His fever lower and condition satisfactory.

Republican Convention.

Boston, April 25. — The republican state convention to elect delegates to the national convention assembled at Tremont Temple at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The convention was called to order by Dr. Burden, chairman of the state committee, who said that the prospects of the republican party in his state and in the nation never looked more encouraging than today. He urged the formation of the republican clubs as aids to the regular organization and said the importance of such clubs could not be over-estimated. He favored the policy of making

A CLEAN CAMPAIGN

entirely from a republican standpoint, "but," said he, "we will welcome honest independents, who believing that the course pursued by the republican party four years ago tended to retard the reform of the civil service, went out and fell down at the feet of that great high priest of reform, Grover Cleveland, because they would admit their mistake. But as to that so called independent who seized upon the question of civil service reform as the pretext while the real reason was that he was a free trader we have no concession to offer.

THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

is identified with the principle of protection to American labor. President Cleveland's message has indelibly imprinted free trade upon the democratic policy. President Cleveland for the democratic party threw down the gage for battle; James G. Blaine picked it up and answered the challenge with a trumpet blast for protection that will not cease to be heard until a republican shall sit in the Presidential chair of the nation."

Dr. Burden's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. His mentioning of the name of James G. Blaine elicited wild enthusiasm and a call by a delegate for three cheers for Blaine was heartily responded to with an enthusiastic "tiger."

PROTECTIVE SENTIMENTS

in the address also received hearty applause. When Dr. Burden had concluded, the usual committees were appointed, and General William Cogswell was elected president of the convention. General Cogswell congratulated the delegates on the perfect harmony existing in the party. He reviewed the record of Cleveland's administration, which he declared was characterized by "ignorance and incapacity," its distinguishing features being a "total lack of Americanism." He strongly denounced the President's message and the whole course of the democratic party upon the tariff. The course of the national administration upon the fisheries question was also severely criticized.

Capital Notes.

Washington, April 25.—Today bond offerings aggregate $3,022,000.

Soon after assembling the House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Another Republican Convention.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 25.—The republican state convention to nominate four delegates at large to the National Convention, one candidate for supreme judge and two electors at large, met in the Opera House at 11 o'clock this morning. Samuel H. Miller was elected temporary chairman. He congratulated the convention for the harmony which prevails among the republicans of the state and said: "Throughout the country the outlook is cheering and hopeful. By virtue of the wise financial and industrial legislation of the republican party our manufacturing and other industries are fairly prosperous notwithstanding discouraging, although unsuccessful, attacks made upon them by every democratic Congress. The vital question of today is, shall the American doctrine of the protection of the American markets for the American manufacturers, be retained or shall the democratic party be permitted to hinder, cripple and overturn all this? Shall our people march forward or shall they beat a retreat at the whim of the democratic ways and means committee moved by the power and the patronage of the democratic executive.

Shall the next President of the United States favor politics of a Cleveland or Blaine? As Pennsylvanians we are directly interested in the success of the republican party in the nation. A national industrial policy that would cripple or hinder the development of our manufacturing interests would be felt more severely by the people of our State than by our fellow-countrymen in some other sections.

The Panama Canal.

Paris, April 25.—The report of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which considered the Panama lottery loan proposal, recommends that permission be immediately given to the company to issue a loan and expresses confidence in the early completion of the canal.

The Turf.

London, April 25.—The race for the Sunbury stakes for two-year-olds was run at Derby Spring meeting today, and won by Dulcie; Wenonah second, and George third. Six starters. Race for Welbeck cup (handicap). 1000 sovereigns was won by Rose Window; Jack O'Lantern second, Ica third. Fifteen starters.

The National Game.

Pittsburg, April 24.—The champions won today's game in the seventh innings by heavy batting. For the first six inning the great sluggers were completely at the mercy of Galvan, but in the seventh innings they solved his delivery. The Pittsburgs played strongly in the field, but after the fourth innings were unable to hit Conway. Score: Pittsburg 2, Detroit 6.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The Boston team again defeated the Philadelphia today by fortunate bunching hits, assisted materially by errors of the home club. Score:

Philadelphia.....	1 | Boston..... 7

Indianapolis, April 24.—The Chicago could not hit Boyle today, but, with its usual luck, won the game by an opportunity which the Indianapolis offered Anson in the second inning. Anson was at second when Williamson hit a liner to Royle that struck the latter on the breast and doubled him up. He recovered for a moment and threw the ball to Esterbrook in time to put the batter out, but then he immediately fell to the ground again and Esterbrook thinking time had been called threw the ball to the outfielder. Anson grasped the situation and scored what proved to be the winning run. Score:

Chicago.....	3 | Indianapolis 2
AT ST. LOUIS.	
St. Louis	3 | Cincinnati 4
AT BALTIMORE.	
Baltimore	1 | Brooklyn..... 3
AT PHILADELPHIA.	
Athletics.....	8 | Cleveland..... 5

Washington, April 24.—The base ball game today was too poor to be worth an extended account. Score:

Washington.....	15 | New York 19
AT KANSAS CITY.	
Kansas City.....	8 | Louisville.....15

San Francisco, April 24.—The second day of the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association was windy and track fast.

First race, purse $400, mile heats, best two in three.

First heat—Dynamite won; Hermes second, Applause third. Time 1:44.

Second heat—Dynamite won, Hermes second, Fusilade's Last third. Time, 1:43½.

Seven-eighs mile, selling; Bas Bleu won, Avondale second, Laura Gardner third. Time, 1:30.

Vernal stakes for two-year-olds, five-eighths mile; Sonoma won, Shamon Rose second, Casandra third. Time, 1:43½.

Pacific Derby for three-year olds, mile and a half; Surinam won, Peel second, Canny Scott third. Time 2:38½.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 25. Noon.

Bar silver.....	93½	York Central....	7
Money.....	2@3	Navigation.....	93½
4's coupon.....	25½	Transcontinent'l	24¾
4½'s coupon.....		Pacific Mail.....	35
Pacific 6's.....	21½	Rock Island.....	11
Central Pacific...	31	St. L. & S. F.....	29¾
Burlington.....	20	St. Paul & Omaha	48
Rio Grande.....	18½	Texas Pacific....	25½
Northern Pacific.	24	Union Pacific....	57¾
Pf'd.....	48¾	Fargo Express ..	86
Northwestern....	104	Western Union..	76¾

Active, firm to strong, at about best prices of morning.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, 1 p. m., April 25.

Wheat—Firmer; cash, 81; May, 81¼; June, 82 5-16.

Corn—Firm; cash, 54; May, 4¼; June, 45-16.

Oats—Firm; May, 32½.

Barley—Nothing doing.

Pork—Easy; cash, May, 13.77½; June, 87½.

Lard—Steady; cash, 7.02½; May, 97½; June 8.

The Prodigal Father.—"Have yo strawberries?" he asked.

"Yes," said the dealer, with a shudder. He had invested his all in the mad speculation and two pint and two half-pint baskets.

"Ge me one, please; that red berry on top, if you will. It's my little girl's birthday, and I promised her something choice." And he laid down a shining piece of gold.—*New York Sun.*

The Anti-Malarial Sunflower.—It is stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac, malarial fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland, it is stated that similar results have been obtained. The sunflower emits large volumes of water in the form of vapor, and its aromatic odor, as well as the oxyen it exhales, may have to do with the sanitary influence in question.

DEATHS.

Loveland.—At Chesterfield, Bingham County, Idaho, April 9, 1888, Agnes, infant daughter of Anson C. and Rosetta Loveland born January 25, 1888.

Nielsen.—In the Thirteenth Ward of this city, at 2:30 a.m., April 25, 1888, of typhoid-pneumonia, Carl Nielsen; born in Sweden January 28, 1857. The deceased came to Utah in 1882.

The funeral service will be held in the Ninth Ward meeting house, on Friday next at 11:30 a. m. Friends are invited.

Ensign.—In the Thirteenth Ward, this city, at 2:45 p. m. April 23d, 1888, of old age, Mrs. Mary Brunson Ensign; born June 11, 1806, in Suffield, Conn.

The deceased came to Utah in 1847, where she has since resided. She has been an invalid for more than eight years, and death was welcome to her. Four sons and a numerous posterity of grand-children and great-grand children mourn her departure.

Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City on April 25, 1888, at 12 a. m. local time.

Place of Observation.	Thermometer. Temp. at Air	Thermometer. Change in 24 Hours.	Thermometer. Minimum.	Thermometer. Maximum.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force in Miles Per Hour.	State of Weather.
S. L. City..	38	-31			N W	Brisk	Sl'ting
Ogden.....	40	-24			W	Light	Rain'g
Stockton..							
Bingham..	38	-30			S	Light	Sno'g
Park City..	42	-11			S	High	Sno'g
Provo.....	44	-33			S	High	Th't'g
Alta.....	34				S	Light	Sno'g
Lake Park.							

Signal Service reports taken at 5 a. m.

S. L. City..	46	-14	44	S	6	Cl'dy
Helena.....	36	-22		S W		Rain'g
Ft. Custer..	52	-14		N		Rain'g
Washakie.						
Boise City.	44	-12		W		Cl'dy
Win'em'cca	38	-6		S	Light	Cl'dy
McK'ray W.						

Salt Lake City, Barometer 29.50.
Rainfall during last 24 hours, .22 inches.
Posted in frame at 12 noon, April 25, 1888.

W. A. Korts, Serg't Signal Corps, U.S.A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LINDSAY'S GARDENS.
SEASON 1888!

Will open the above Pleasure Resort on May 1st. Everybody welcome.

F. L. Tripp,
d1w Lessee.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders, astringents, or any similar application; because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict, testify to the radical and permanent cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

PREMIUM.

For Best Plan for Territorial Fair Buildings.

The board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society will pay a premium of $100 for the best plan for an exhibition building for Territorial fair purposes to be erected on the Tenth Ward Square, Salt Lake City, plans to be delivered to Heber M. Wells, City Hall, Salt Lake City, on or before Monday, May 14th, at 10 a.m.

That the capabilities of competitors may be given the greatest possible latitude the only specifications to be defined are that the building, when completed, shall have a centre and two wings, the whole to cost not to exceed $40,000, and that the central portion, which is to be constructed first, will cost not to exceed $15,000.

By order of the board,
John R. Winder,
President.

Heber M. Wells, Secretary.

WANTED! WANTED!

To buy 100,000 dollars worth of First Mortgage on city property. Apply to M. H. Sloman, care of Salt Lake Land and Trust Co., corner Third South and Main Sts.

SURE DEATH

To bed bugs and all kinds of vermin. Best powder in the world. Sold by

68 & 70 W. First South St.

Babies That are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

The Clough & Warren Organs and Pianos, Packard Organs and Lindeman & Son's Pianos sold by Young Bros. Co., 38 Main St., Salt Lake City, are among the most popular in the market. d&stf

HARMOND TYPE WRITERS. 3 Months trial. C. ORLOB, Z. C. M. I., Salt Lake City.

A TWO-ROOMED HOUSE, THREE mile west of city. Apply to
B. HANSEN,
d2t No. 372 E. First South St.

FOR SALE.

A NEW MILCH COW AND CALF.
MRS. PENROSE,
d1w 306 E. Fifth South.

FOR RENT.

131 SHARES WATER IN BRIGHTON and North Point Irrigation Canal.
d W. H. SHEARMAN

WANTED.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH. APPLY AT 172-4 w. First South Street. d tf.

DRIVE WELL PIPE.

BEST QUALITY, 1¼ PIPE, 10c. Per Foot, at
HEECH & ELLERBECK'S,
49 E. First South Street.

TAILORS ATTENTION!

STRIKE STILL CONTINUED IN SALT Lake. Tailors stay away. d3t

WANTED.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR HORSE AND buggy by the month within a block or so of South Main; price must be moderate. Address B., P. O. Box 628, City. d2t

FOR SALE.

25 HIVES, IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION, of Italian Bees in Langstroth hives, at $6.00 per hive.
JOHN DUNN,
d&s 1m Tooele City, Utah.

EXCURSION TO EUROPE.

FARES FROM SALT LAKE CITY, Ogden or Provo, First class on the Railway and Second cabin on the Steamer, $140. Tickets good for six months. These tickets must be purchased not later than May 3rd, and will be good going for 30 days. Parties expecting to take this trip should, without delay, deposit the amount of fare with Messrs. J. A. Benton or G. E. Hedges, Union Ticket Office, this city, or with the undersigned, so as to secure good accommodations on the Steamer. For further particulars apply to W. C. Spence or W. A. Rossiter, Box B., Salt Lake City. d

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

H. B. CLAWSON, — — MANAGER.

Two Nights Only,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
April 25th and 26th.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

HALLEN & HART'S
First Prize Ideals.

The Representative Vaudeville Company of America.

Larger, Greater and Grander THAN EVER.

25 GREAT ARTISTS 25

Direct from San Francisco, where they Played the Most Successful Engagement of the Season.

Sale of seats, Tuesday, at 10 a.m. Prices—$1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black yearling HORSE Colt, M sheared in hair on left side of body, no brands visible, few white hairs in forehead. Which if not claimed before will be sold May 5th, at 3 o'clock p.m., to the highest bidder at my corral.

F. J. CHRISTIANSON,
Poundkeeper.
Mayfield, Sanpete Co., April 20, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One red and white 2-year-old STEER, an indescribable brand on right hip, has a crop and hole in right ear, and two slits in left ear.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the estray pound in Salem, Utah County, Utah Territory, at 2 o'clock a.m., Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1888.

SAMUEL T. CURTIS,
Poundkeeper.
Salem, Utah Co., Utah Territory, April 23, 1888.

HENRY WAGNER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Second South Street, Three Door East from Main Street.

UTAH BONDS FOR SALE.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($150,000) Dollars, of Five (5) per cent. Utah Territory Bonds for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, IN PURSUANCE of the direction of the Loan Commissioners of the Territory of Utah, hereby advertises that bids will be received at his office in the city of Salt Lake, said Territory, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 31st day of May, 1888, for the purchase of, and at which time a sale of the bonds hereinafter described will be made, namely: One hundred and fifty bonds, each of the denomination of one thousand dollars, of the engraved negotiable compound bonds of said Territory, bearing five per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Deseret National Bank in said City, or at such bank in the City of New York, in the State of New York, as may be designated by said Loan Commissioners, at the option of the purchasers of said bonds.

The principal of said bonds shall be payable in the lawful money of the United States, within twenty years after the date of their issue, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Territory after ten years from date. It is provided in the law, that at the expiration of ten years after the issuing of said bonds, there is set apart and appropriated out of the general funds in the hands of the Territorial Treasurer of said Territory, annually, not less than fifteen thousand dollars, to be placed by the said Treasurer in a fund to be known as the "Redemption Fund," for the redemption of said bonds; And it is also further provided that when ever, after the expiration of ten years from the date of the issuance of said bonds, there is available in said redemption fund the sum of fifteen thousand dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to advertise the amount of money in the said redemption fund and the number of bonds; numbering them in the order of their issue, commencing at the highest number then outstanding which such fund is set apart to pay and discharge, and the date when they will be paid, and if such bonds so numbered in such advertisement shall not be presented for payment and cancellation at the expiration of the date mentioned in such advertisement, then such fund shall remain in the Treasury of the Territory to discharge such bond whenever presented for payment, but such bond shall draw no interest after the expiration of said advertisement.

In no case will said bonds be sold for less than their face or par value and the accrued interest at the time of payment therefor. The award of purchase of said bonds will be made to the highest bidder, but before making any award, security will be required of the successful bidder for compliance with the terms of his bid, and the Loan Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

The bonds offered are to be issued for the building of public educational institutions, for which appropriations have been made by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of said Territory, and by authority and in pursuance of an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, entitled "An act providing for negotiating a loan for certain public purposes," approved March 9th, 1888. The Territory has no other bonded debt and by an act of Congress approved June 30th, 1886, is restricted to creating any bonded indebtedness, except for charitable and educational institutions, and is limited in its power to create indebtedness for any purpose, exceeding one per cent. of its taxable valuation as shown by the last assessment of its taxable property for Territorial and County purposes. Any indebtedness attempted to be created in excess thereof is declared void. These bonds are exempt by law from taxation for any purpose within the Territory.

d111 1m Territorial Treasurer.

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Every Putnam Nail is drawn down to a point from the rod, thus:

receiving over sixty quick, successive sharp blows, at a welding heat. They are then scalded by the water process,

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