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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Several messages from the President were laid before the Senate transmitting information heretofore called for regarding the landing of foreign cables in the United States, the awards of the Venezuelan mixed commission and the status of the Oklahoma lands, which lands, the President maintains, cannot, under existing treaties, be opened for settlement.

Hoar, from the judiciary committee, reported back adversely House bill to amend the Pacific railroad sinking fund act, and at the same time reported, with recommendation for passage, a new bill "to provide for the settlement of claims growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Pacific railroads, and to secure to the United States payment of all their indebtedness.

The substance of the bill is as follows: To fix a day on which the indebtedness of the companies respectively to the Government shall be ascertained upon the same principle as if the whole debt and interest were to be paid on that day, with proper rebate of interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and deducting from such amounts all payments made by the companies in money or transportation and otherwise, and extending the time with interest at 3 per cent. The period for extension of the payment of the last installment of the indebtedness is 46 years beyond the date of the maturity of the subsidy bonds, or an average extension of the whole debt of 23 years. In consideration of the extension of time thus granted, the companies are required to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bonds of redemption for the amount of the debt, as ascertained in specific sums, one bond to mature every six months, and all earnings of the road by government transportation upon any roads owned, leased or operated by the company shall be applied to the payment of current maturing bonds of redemption, and no money shall be paid by the government for transportation or service of any kind over aided or unaided roads until the bond next maturing shall be fully paid. It extends the statutory lien and security now subsisting over all roads owned or operated, or hereafter acquired, and wherever situated, by the companies, including telegraph lines, franchises, rolling stock and property of every kind and description, to remain as security for the bonds of redemption until all are paid, embracing over 5,000 miles now held as security by the government. It also requires that the company accepting the provisions of this bill shall also accept the provisions of the Thurman act, yielding all questions of the constitutionality of said act. The plan further provides that either of said companies may prepay and discharge its debt in full at any time, and as an inducement for such prepayment an abatement of 3 per cent per annum in interest is allowed, and the companies are authorized to mortgage their franchises and property for the purpose of raising funds to redeem the bonds of redemption, if they see fit to do so. The sinking fund heretofore established in the treasury is discontinued, but not till the bonds and mortgages provided for in the bill are executed and delivered. The railroad and telegraph lines are required at all times to be at the service of the government at rates as low as the lowest accorded any individual for like service. The failure for six months to pay any redemption bonds at maturity under the provisions of this bill renders all of said bonds thereupon due and payable. In order that the coming panics shall partake of the benefits of the proposed plan, they must accept the same under their corporate seals within three months of the passage of the act. In case the companies fail to accept the provisions of the act within the time specified, 35 per cent. of the annual gross earnings, instead of 25 per cent., shall be collected after the first of July, 1885. And the Secretary of the Treasury may invest the sinking fund of the companies in their first mortgage bonds or securities of the United States, in his discretion; or he may, with the assent of the companies, apply the same to the extinguishment of the interest subsidy bonds, the Government to refund the same on demand, if at any time it becomes necessary in order to meet any debts or obligations of said corporations prior in lien to said interest.

The report accompanying the bill says: The purpose of the bill proposed is to bring the semi-annual payments sufficiently within the ability of the companies to render such payments entirely certain, and it cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be of any vital consequence to the government whether the debt be paid in fifty or sixty years, so long as its ultimate payment can be certainly secured.

The necessity for this extension further appears from the fact that first mortgage bonds of equal amount with the subsidy bonds mature at the same time, and these bonds having, under the act of 1864, priority of lien over the government, which stands in the relation only of a second lien creditor, must be paid before the government can obtain anything, and such payment would so strain the resources of the companies that if no extension be given, the probabilities are that foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds would extinguish the debt of the government, unless it is prepared to pay for the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, and for the Central Pacific, sixty odd millions to cover the debt, with interest of mortgage, which has priority over the Government. If the Government became the purchaser, and thereby the owner of these roads, it would thus find itself engaged in the railroad business generally, which would be an altogether new and very questionable policy in its history. And, then, it is by no means certain that, after paying this large prior debt, the Government would reimburse itself with the entire management and control of the roads in its hands, at least for many years beyond the time contemplated in the extension provided for by the bill; and there is scarcely any reasonable probability that the Government could reimburse itself for this outlay by any sale of the roads. Believing the adjustment provided for in the bill herewith presented, as amended, is fair and just, and will secure the Government in the payment of the debts due her by the roads, the committee submit it to the Senate.

The Senate ordered the printing in pamphlet form of 1,000 copies of the House bill, the Senate committee's substitute and the accompanying report.

Without the transaction of other business, the Senate went into executive session.

At 7:30 p. m. the doors reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Clay, from the committee on presidential laws, reported a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses shall assemble in the hall of the House at noon, on the 11th of February, 1885, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person shall be appointed teller on the part of the Senate, and two as tellers on the part of the House, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the vote and the persons elected, to the two Houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President.

Reed made the point of order that the subject matter of the resolution had never been referred to a committee, and the point having been sustained by the Speaker, Clay asked leave to have it referred.

To this Reed objected, in order that he might have an opportunity to examine the resolution.

Slocum, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House a copy of the recent appeal of Fitzjohn Porter, together with accompanying papers.

Steele moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—59 to 116.

The resolution passed—yeas 179, nays 77.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Navy recommending action by the government in recognition of the services—official and personal—extended the Russian to the survivors of the *Jeannette*, and to search parties subsequently sent to Siberia. Referred.

On motion of Henley, the House proceeded—yeas 130, nays 100—to consider the land grant bills on the calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was to declare forfeited certain land in Michigan granted to aid the construction of railroads.

The question of consideration was then raised, and the house refused—yeas 83, nays 162—to consider the bill.

A similar question was raised against the next bill, to prefect the Marquette and Ontonagon land grant, and the House refused—yeas 80, nays 161—to consider the measure.

Willis, from the committee on rivers and harbors, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole.

McComas offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that Julius R. Santas, an American citizen long an instructor in the University of Virginia, but recently a merchant in Bahia, has been imprisoned in Ecuador since November, 1884, for alleged complicity in the rebellion, and his speedy execution is apprehended, and that it is alleged he is innocent; and directing the Secretary of State to inform the House what measures have been taken and what further action he intends to take to secure the release or speedy trial of Santas.

Van Eaton then submitted various filibustering motions, and several roll-calls were taken.

During one of the calls, Bland asked if it would be in order to read the platforms prepared at both the republican and democratic national conventions, especially the plank which declares in favor of the forfeiture of unearned land grants.

Finally, when wearied out with successive roll-calls, the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

THE SILVER COUNCIL.

TERRIBLE TREATMENT OF CHINAMEN IN PERU.

AN OVERDUE STEAMER.

FISHERMEN DROWNED OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

POISONED, ETC.

National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, 28. — The National Board of Trade assembled in this city to-day for its sixteenth annual session, Frank Fraley, of Philadelphia, presiding. There were represented the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, the boards of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Portland (Oregon), Cincinnati, the Boston Merchants' Association, New York Chamber of Commerce and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The annual report of the executive council was read. It refers especially to the depression of the industrial interests of the country, the shrinkage in value, the unprofitable character of production in many branches of manufacture and the general uncertainty of markets. It states, however, that there are signs that the present period of depression, uncertainty, and loss is about to give way to one of revived activity and enterprise.

The report deals also with the questions of fictitious bills of lading, bankruptcy legislation, inter-State commerce, relief for American shipping, reciprocal trade with Canada, amendments to the national banking law and the foreign commercial relations of the United States. Following the reading of the report, on motion of S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati, the constitution of the board was amended so as to provide for the annual election of one vice-president for every constituent body represented at the meetings of the board. The board then organized for the ensuing year by the re-election of Fred. K. Fraley, president, and the election, among others, of the following vice-presidents: Geo. M. Howe, of the Chicago Board of Trade; Hon. John F. Miller, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; and Hon. D. M. Sabin, of the St. Paul Board of Trade. Following the election of officers the question of the amendment of the present laws relating to bills of lading was taken up and discussed at great length.

Evening Session.

Higgins of the New York Chamber of Commerce asked the board to adopt the following resolution, submitted by that chamber:

Resolved, That the passage of House bill No. 7,163, reported by Long of the committee on commerce, to regulate the forms of bills of lading and the duties and liabilities of ship-owners and others, is demanded by the urgent necessities of commerce.

Milne of Chicago pointed out that the provisions of the bill applied only to the liability of ocean carriers. He asked if it could not be amended so as to include with its provisions bills of lading originating in the interior of the country and given to shippers of through freight. He said the largest portion of cargoes shipped from New York consisted of this class of freight.

Higgins expressed the fear that to attempt to amend the bill now would imperil its passage, and might lose to them the advantages gained by a year's work upon it.

Blair and Nelson of Chicago, Messrs. Covington of Cincinnati and Mullen of Portland, Oregon, took the same ground as taken by Milne. They expressed themselves in favor of the bill, but wanted it amended so far as to protect Western shipping interests.

After a long and animated discussion, the Western men consented to the adoption of the resolution, with the understanding that another resolution, looking to the protection of their interests, should come up for action. The second resolution was, after several attempts to frame a suitable one, finally drafted and agreed to unanimously. It is as follows:

Resolved, That this board favors further legislation which will extend to inland carriers the principles of House bill 7163 to regulate the form of bills of lading.

Resolutions in favor of the enactment of a national bankruptcy law from the Philadelphia, Providence, New York and Bridgeport Boards of Trade and the New York Chamber of Commerce, which were on the official programme for consideration, were referred to a committee consisting of Janney, Miller, Nelson, Wood and Dymond. It was arranged to have a banquet to-morrow night.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The special committee appointed by the board to consider the resolution on the enactment of a national bankrupt law held a meeting to-night and agreed to report favorably the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is in effect that the passage of the national bankrupt bill now before the House known as the Lowell bill is demanded by the business interests of the country.

The Silver Convention at Denver.

DENVER, 28.—The National Silver Convention, having for its object the organization of a systematic and determined opposition to the demonetization of silver, and to prevent by all possible means any legislation by Congress looking to the decrease of the present rate of silver coinage, assembled at the Tabor Grand Opera House, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was called to order by D. B. Harris, chairman of the executive committee of the Cedar Creek, Col., Silver Association, in whose name the first call for a National Convention was made. Judge John A. Coulter, of Clear Creek County, Col., was made temporary chairman, Judge W. J. Kerr, of Pueblo County, Colorado, temporary secretary.

The chair announced as the committee on credentials two delegates from each State and Territory represented in the convention, as follows:

Kansas, H. C. Snyder, W. E. Welch; Utah, L. E. Holden, F. W. Billings; New Mexico, Gustave Billings, Chas. Blanchard; Colorado, Dennis Sullivan, E. Cavanaugh; Idaho, W. H. Watt, Geo. Montgomery; Wyoming, Ora Haley, John Donnelly.

The chair also appointed as the committee on permanent organization one delegate from each county of Colorado and one from each of the other States and Territories represented. Pending the report of the committee on credentials, the convention adjourned till to-morrow. Fully 1,000 delegates are present, representing Colorado, Kansas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Cruel Treatment of Chinese in Peru.

LIMA, via Galveston, 28.—*El Commercio* publishes a letter from Chin Chi Young, diplomatic agent and Commissioner General for the Chinese Ministry in Peru, on the subject of the late inspection made by him through the north provinces, with the object of inquiring into the condition of his countrymen employed on the estates. He states that he has been present at the exhumation of the bodies of Chinese laborers. Their legs were mangled and the bodies bore marks of fearful flagellations. He also examined samples of the rice provided for their food, and in many cases found the so-called rice to be sand.

Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The anxiety over the non-arrival of the steamer *San Pablo* at Yokohama is increasing. She is now out 40 days. The vessel belongs to the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company, and is insured for $450,000. She had five cabin passengers 900 Chinese returning home for their New Year, and 250,000 in treasure. The crew, including officers, number 53. The excitement in Chinatown is unusually great, owing to the great number of Chinese and the amount of money aboard. Officers of the company still say there is no cause for anxiety, and ascribe the delay to an accident to the machinery. Other steamers have been out longer than the *San Pablo*.

Montreal's Ice Palace.

MONTREAL, 28.—The storm was fierce to-day. It was intensely cold, the mercury falling to 10 and 12 degrees below zero. The streets were very quiet and lacked the animation which has marked the past two days. Several tobogganning hills, however, deep to the biliading snow, were much in use. The ice palace was inaugurated this evening in the presence of an immense crowd. There were over 2,000 snow-shoes on Dominion Square, and they took part in the attack. The scene was a grand one, the discharge of rockets and fireworks being kept up for about thirty-minutes. After the attack the snow-shoe clubs tramped across the mountain; the line was nearly a mile long. On the return of the clubs to the city a concert was given by the snow-shoes in Queen's Hall.

The Governor-General and suite left by the Canada and Atlantic Railway for Ottawa at 10 to-night.

Wrecked Fishermen.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 28.—Telegraphic advices to-day from Channell and Rose Blanche report a terrible blizzard on the west coast, beginning at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of fishing craft went to the fishing ground early in the morning and were overtaken by the storm. Twenty-three skiffs are missing and many of the survivors are badly frost-bitten. One skiff in sight went down with its crew. The crews of the missing vessels aggregate about 50 men. There are grave fears that the loss of life will be heavy.

Poisoned by Lead Pipe.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The entire family of Phillip Schraut, a German baker, living at 322 Lombard street, are poisoned. A four-year-old son died. The wife is dangerously ill. Schraut himself is recovering. A journeyman baker was also taken sick, as well as Mary Martin, a German servant. It has been found that all were poisoned by water impregnated in pipes with oxidized lead.

FOREIGN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE NEAR THE NILE.

Further Details of General Stewart's Victory.

LONDON, 28.—A Korti dispatch to Reuter's agency says: "Gen. Stewart gained a brilliant victory on the 19th over the rebels. The enemy numbered 7,000. A large number were cavalrymen armed with rifles. The British loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded. The total loss of the enemy was 1,300. Firing began in the morning and lasted all day. Col. Burleigh, special correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, and Lords Airlie and Somerset are among the wounded.

Another Account of the Battle.

The point where the battle of the 19th occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemneh. When Gen. Stewart reached that point, he found the enemy hovering about his little army on all sides, and skirting it, often within uncomfortably short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give him battle. When they began to surround him and press in upon him, he determined to abide the event. He ordered his men to dismount and form a zareeba (corral). This was made mainly with saddles and baggage, and during its construction the rebel riflemen drew nearer and maintained a hot fire from behind ambushes and such hidingplaces as they could find among the bushes and high grass. This fire was very well directed, and was most disastrous in its effects upon the British troops. Twelve men were soon shot dead, and forty others wounded.

Among the first killed were Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London *Standard*, and Mr. Herbert, special correspondent of the London *Post*. Gen. Stewart was one of the very first to be wounded. He was shot in the thigh. When he was shot, the work of making the zareeba was about completed, and the army had been put in motion to form its battle array. This was a hollow square. As soon as completed, the square spread under a steady ambush fire a distance of two miles. At this point the enemy began to move up in two large echelons. These were directed against the British right front, which stood unmoved during the rebel charge. The English troops delivered a cutting fire, aiming right at the enemy's middle, mowing down men in such heaps that they formed actual obstacles, and interfered so seriously with the evenness so necessary to the success of the onslaught that its center line was brought to a standstill about sixty yards from the British front line. The force of the general movement threw the unimpeded parts of the line, like ends of broken timber, around the corners of the square and the rebels so displayed, were simply cut to pieces.

From this on, the warfare was as disastrous to the rebels as it was irregular, on their side. When the enemy's line was broken the Arabs seemed to break up into bands, each of which waged war on its own account. A large detachment, mostly on horseback, went back to attack the zareeba. This was garrisoned by a body of English soldiers, made up of little detachments left behind by each corps which had gone forward in the square. Lord Charles Beresford was in command. He sustained the attack for two hours, when the enemy was compelled to retreat. During the general attack upon the square only six men were killed and thirty-three wounded on the English side. Captain Norton worked the guns during the fight, and his firing did awful execution. Stewart's force on leaving Gakdul Wells, consisted of 2,000 picked fighting men.

The latest dispatches received at the War Office show that Lord St. Vincent was not, as first reported, killed in the battle fought in the desert on the 19th inst. He died from wounds received on the 17th at Abu Klea. Only two British officers were killed in the zareeba fight; the other dead were non-commissioned officers and privates.

During the advance of the main body of the English from the zareeba, the garrison left behind at that point kept up a heavy fire from their guns and rifles. An effort was made to erect a small redoubt some fifty yards to the right of the zareeba, under protection of a steady fire from the zareeba. During the erection of the redoubt, one man was killed and three wounded. Lord Cochrane, with 40 men from the Life Guards and Scots Greys, held the redoubt and maintained a heavy fire throughout the battle. They did much to repel the constant rushes of the enemy. The losses to the rebels during the whole day are estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. Among the enemy are many slaves, several of whom have submitted to the British. They say the Mahdi sent them from Khartoum. The square reached the Nile at sunset on Monday evening and encamped for the night. Early Tuesday morning scouting parties made a reconnoisance and destroyed some empty villages. The inhabitants had watched the military operations from a distance and afterwards retreated to Metemneh.

On the 22nd the British encamped at Abu Kru, two miles south of Metemneh. The enemy were most sparing in their use of ammunition while defending Metemneh, and only kept up a desultory fire. The rebel forces throughout all the engagements have been well handled. It is stated that two Europeans are among them, which may explain the fact. A female prisoner states that British fire decimated the enemy who seemed determined to stay in Metemneh, Five of Gen. Gordon's steamers, conveying 5,000 soldiers and five guns, arrived at Gubat on the 22nd. All the troops and guns were landed. The guns were turned upon Metemneh without, however, producing any apparent effect upon the rebels. It is reported that Mahdi is sending more troops and guns to Metemneh. On the 22nd Gen. Wilson, with four of Gen. Gordon's steamers, a number of black troops, two companies of mounted infantry and six guns bombarded Shendy for two hours and almost completely destroyed the town, but few occupants of whom there were but few—appeared to be unwilling to surrender. The steamers afterwards returned to Gubat, where a number of forts are being erected. It is stated that the Mahdi has a force of 50,000 men around Khartoum. The population of Khartoum is now estimated at 16,000. A convoy has gone to Gakdul to fetch stores and ammunition. The inhabitants of Metemneh are apparently in hiding, as scouts are able to see only a few persons in town. The total British loss, including the loss at Abu Klea, was 104 killed and 116 wounded. The enemy's loss is 3,000 killed and wounded. In the fight of the 19th inst., which occurred within three miles of the Nile, many of the British troops were in an almost fainting condition from lack of water. Col. Sir Charles Wilson ordered a small detachment of cavalrymen to obtain a supply of water from the river by cutting their way through the enemy's force. This dangerous movement was accomplished with less loss of life than might have been expected, and enough water was obtained to revive the troops, and enable them to continue the attacks.

Gen. Stewart's wound delayed the counter-attack of the square until 2 in the afternoon. The rebel riflemen possessed the hights, while the horsemen closed the roads in our rear. As the square moved slowly from the zareeba, all felt that their fate depended upon its steadiness. When the square stopped, the men lay down and delivered volley after volley with superb steadiness.

At last the British moment came. The rebel spearmen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The British never wavered a moment. When they saw the foe coming, they cheered lustily and delivered a fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in their lines, recoiled and retired in broken array. Meanwhile, another dense mass of rebels from the south was stopped by shells from Norton's guns. At this juncture the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standand bearers and fanatical followers rushed against the square, but was again repulsed by a withering fire. Their retreat this time was final, for they renewed the attack no more.

After reverently burying the dead, the whole force marched to the Nile, where they were allowed to bivouac in peace and unity. The rebels were making no signs beyond the beating of drums during the whole night. It is stated that Mahdi sent 12,000 picked troops to annihilate the British either at Abuklea or here. It is said he is sending twenty thousand more men, but there is no more fear now. The British have the Nile on their back, another column is on the march, and the Gordon steamers are securing supplies and material. Metemneh is still held by a small force of rebel riflemen, with one brass gun. The town is said to be in great straits. One European was clearly distinguished in the rebel ranks. The British have captured three unarmed rebel boats, which will be very useful to them. All the officers and men are in excellent health and spirits. The British square numbered 1,800, and the force of the enemy is estimated at nearly 12,000. When the square returned to the zareeba, the day after the fight, many of the garrison wept for joy.

Herbert, special correspondent of the London *Post*, whose death is reported to-day, was shot dead during a fierce attack of the rebels while the British were erecting the zareeba. Herbert was secretary to Lord Dufferin when the latter was Governor General of Canada. He witnessed the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb and Tamai. He was severely wounded in the last named battle.

The Queen has sent a dispatch thanking Gen. Stewart and the troops for their bravery; condoling with them for their losses, and promoting Gen. Stewart to the rank of Major-General.

Gen. Earle telegraphs from Bahuk casta ract, about 22 miles below Bolti, as follows: "The rebels still occupy Bolti, and it is doubtful whether we will fight them there or retire to Berber. A few of the Mahdi's irregular soldiers at Bolti came from Berber. They say they intend to desert to us. Two uncles of Shiekh Suleiman, who murdered Col. Stewart, have sent us word they will come in and submit. The natives are now returning to their villages.

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NOTICE.
DRS. H. J. RICHARDS, J. S. RICHards and A. S. Bower have entered into partnership to practice medicine and surgery. Office in the Deseret Bank Building, entrance No. 9, First South St.

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dtf ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

COUNTY TAX SALE.

WHEREAS THE TERRITORIAL, School and County Taxes assessed against Morris Goldberg, for the year 1884, amounting to seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($798.00) remain unpaid.

Therefore, I, Nathaniel V. Jones, Collector for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of An Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An Act to provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 23, 1865, and the amendments thereto, have levied upon the following named property to wit:

On a dela ware bay mare, in Emma Sharkey, Hattie E. Roberts, Fred. E. Sharkey and Frank C. Sharkey to Morris Goldberg, aforesaid, for the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000), due on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1885, and payable at the Banking House of Orson Bros. Baker Brothers, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, which said debt is evidenced by a certain promissory note and secured by a Trust Deed, made and executed by the said Emma Sharkey, Hattie E. Roberts, Fred. E. Sharkey and Frank C. Sharkey to Robert Harkness as Trustee on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1885, which said Trust Deed was recorded on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1885, in Book I. of Mortgages, pages 435, 436, 437 and 438, records of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, which said Trust Deed was upon the following real estate situate in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point fifty-two (52) and 2/3 (52 10-12) feet north of the southeast corner of Lot Eight (8), in Block Sixty-nine (69), as platted in Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north seventeen (17) feet, thence west ten (10) rods, thence south seventeen (17) feet, thence east ten (10) rods to the place of beginning. Also the east half (½) of Lot Two (2), in Block Sixty-two (62) as platted in Plat "B," Salt Lake City Survey. Also the south half (½) of Lot Four (4) in Block Sixty-three (63) as platted in Plat "B," Salt Lake City survey; also part of Lot Three (3), in Block Sixty-three, as platted in Plat "B," Salt Lake City Survey, bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of said Lot Three (3), and running thence east two and one half (2½) rods, thence north nine (9) rods, thence west two and one half (2½) rods, thence south nine (9) rods to the place of beginning.

You are hereby notified not to pay the said debt or any part thereof, to any person except myself, until the said taxes and costs are fully paid and satisfied, or until a sale shall be made under this levy, and then only to the purchaser at said sale, and will self the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the Taxes and Costs, at Public Auction, at the front door of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 21st day of February, 1885, at 12 o'clock M.

NATHANIEL V. JONES,
Collector for Salt Lake County.
County Collector's Office, No. 5, County Court House, Salt Lake City, Jan. 22d, 1885. d5 s5

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