What England Would Do.

The constant petty warring of the Bonjanese tribes on Egypt and the constant internal dissensions in the Nile kingdom endangered the commercial interests of Great Britain there, which were very large. This was a dozen years ago. What did England do? She sent her sturdy Anglo-Saxon soldiers to Egypt, made war on the shiftyperson Arabi Bey, defeated him and put an end to the rebellion against a government that was too weak to take care of itself. Then England put upon its legs a government that suited herself and held it there with good British bayonets. That was 11 years ago. Mr. Gladstone was at the head of the government then. In 1882 he declared in the most solemn manner in his speeches throughout Great Britain that the occupation of Egypt by English troops would end with the getting down of the result. But it did not end. It has not ended yet.

The present action of Lord Rosebery, minister of foreign affairs, recently in compelling the extradition of a native which Khedive Abbas had had the hardihood to choose for himself without consulting the British government shows there is now no pretention even on the part of Gladstone himself that the British occupation of Egypt will terminate for many years—if at all. The reason is very simple and final. British commercial interests in Egypt are too powerful to jeopardize by leaving them to the ignorance and bigotry of the native Egyptian government. England must take care of the money of her Egyptian bondholders.

Now, then, the interests of Americans in Hawaii are exactly what the interests of British citizens are in Egypt. This country controls 90 per cent of all the trade with Hawaii. The value of the sugar plantations there amounts to $15,000,000. Shall the United States see these American interests sacrificed? Under British rule in Egypt the government of the country has been reconstructed and industrial reforms instituted that have benefited the common people as much as such a result could have been benefited. Just such results would come are the states of Hawaii. Let England ask herself what she would do with Hawaii herself under the circumstances and keep her hands off.

When a man wants gilt-edged money collateral with, he is an individual to be sure of.

One of the sad features of the Panama scandal is that it will give the monarchists of Europe opportunity to say, "This is what might be expected from a republican government."

The Medical society of New York city asks congress to pass a bill placing the whole business of quarantine impartially and administratively in the hands of the national government.

Will Hayti beg us to take her in next? The United States has earned the reputation of doing what both every nation and every individual ought to be—at once peaceful and powerful.

The Pennsylvania legislature has before it a bill requiring secret beneficial orders to make full annual reports to the state insurance commissioner. It is a good move. The events of so called benefit orders that have broken up all over the country have been so tempting a lark to the poor and ignorant as a lottery and as disastrous. The leaders of the order give it a romantic name, have a community of grip and password, so that the public will not look too closely into it, and then proceed to throw the lodge money out of their earnings without any ceremonies at all. The lodge leaders always a rate of interest and dividends for their investments that is ten or three times as high as can be got in legitimate business operations. It is exactly the same old game that has been played as humanity since the time of Adam and Eve, and it fools them exactly the same. Schemes that promise immense financial returns for an infinitesimal outlay are generally frauds, especially if they have the word "benevolent" tacked to them.

Enough to Make Any Girl Fight.

We wonder if it is true—that story about a fight between young ladies upon a street car going from Pittston to Wilkesbarre? It sounds like a fake, and yet it might be true. The prosecution given to the Wilkesbarre girls by the Pittston girls was enough to turn a worm into a hydra and a lamb into a tiger.

The sad tale runs thus: A number of young ladies from Pittston were in an electric car along with some young ladies from Wilkesbarre. One of the Pittston girls remarked in a loud voice with a tantalizing ring in its ladylike tones that all the best looking young men in Wilkesbarre left that town of a Sunday evening and called on the girls of Pittston. The insult was deadlier for that that offered to Cleopatra in the French chamber of deputies. The rage caused by the Panama scandal was nothing to the wrath that boiled over at that moment in the gentle Wilkesbarre breast.

Such insinuations could scarcely be wiped out only in blood. Wilkesbarre flew at Pittston, and there was a scramble such as an assembly of well behaved young women never witnessed before. All the public will be good to know, though, that the Wilkesbarre girls came off best. One Pittston girl had an injured nose, two others got black eyes, while the only injury sustained by the Wilkesbarre army was one sprained ankle.

Large Writing Contemptible.

It is not the latest style to write as big as possible, but it is the latest fad to make the biggest letter than any other woman's if you possibly can.

Also, it is podantic (see this any longer) to put no address on your letter, no date, and no to account to punctuate it. It is high style to be misunderstood by all except the woman to whom you write.—Boston Globe.

Tried & True

may well be said of the Superior Medicine, the standard blood-purifier,

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Its long record assures you that what has cured others

will cure you

A WORD TO LADIES.

J. C. D. 1, 1890 DEPT., AGENT

NOTICE.

East Jordan Irrigation Company.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE stockholders of the above company will be held at the office of the company, No. 41 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, April 11th, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of hearing reports and attending to any business that may be brought before the meeting.

All those owning in water any stock or in the use of water where in the year 1892 must report at or before said meeting.

HENRY W. BROWN, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 1, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Salt Lake City Gas Company for the laying of a gas main on Second South street from the west side of State street to the east side of West Temple street, and for furnishing the pipe and fittings for said main. Specifications can be seen at the office of the company.

OTTO STAUFFER, Manager.

TOGGERY SUITS $20 TO ORDER

GABEL THE TAILOR

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

No. 65 WEST SECOND SOUTH ST.

Are our small envelopes. Correspondence solicited.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Salt Lake City Water Works, in Salt Lake City, Utah, until 12 o'clock noon, April 8th, 1893, for furnishing the Water Works with a quantity of lumber, as per specifications to be seen at the office of the Water Works.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

OTTO STAUFFER, Secretary.

An Indian Outbreak

is a dreadful thing—undoubtedly caused by the irritating effects of dirt.

Outbreaks, and crime generally, are never possible among people who are addicted to the use of

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

The great soother of angry passions—the promoter of health and good-feeling. Cleans everything—injures nothing—don't be afraid to use KIRK'S Soap on the most delicate fabrics.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap A Report Complete

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS THE SALT LAKE FUEL & Iron Co., a corporation, and Alfred F. Joseph, by his deed of trust dated the 1st day of April, A. D. 1891, executed and delivered to Joseph Scott, as trustee, to secure the payment of certain bonds therein described, which said deed of trust was duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, in Book 39 of Mortgages, page 40 et seq., and in Book 3 of Trust Deeds, page 1 et seq., and in Book 2 of Mortgages, page 40 et seq., and in Book 2