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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

The Utah Central to be Extended to Los Angeles.

THE GARFIELD STATUE UNVEILED.

O'Brien Not Allowed to Speak in Toronto.

A HUNT FOR A DEAD MISER'S GOLD.

A SCHOONER ABANDONED AND DESTROYED—THE LOUISVILLE RACES, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

The Sheep Men's Show.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The convention of International Sheep Shearers and Wool Growers met at the Cotton Compress Company's warehouse to-day to view the exhibition, and to assist in the shearing of sheep, from which they were to judge, and prizes were to be awarded to-morrow. There are about 175 entries from all parts of the country.

Bankrupt Campbell.

LONDON, May 12.—The Duke of Marlboro has filed a petition in the bankruptcy court against Lord Colin Campbell, to cover the costs incurred by the duke in defending himself as co-respondent in the suit for divorce brought by Campbell against his wife, decided in the lady's favor.

THE RAILROADS.

The Utah Central to be Extended to Los Angeles.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The grand division of the Order of Railway Conductors is holding its nineteenth annual session in this city. Twenty-one new divisions have been formed since the last annual meeting, and 2,386 new members added to the order. Total membership, 10 320. A bill was presented providing for licensing railroad engineers and conductors, and a resolution appointing a committee to secure Congressional action on the bill passed.

NEW YORK, May 12.—C. P. Huntington and representatives of the second and general mortgage bondholders of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad have reached an agreement by which the foreclosure proceedings will be discontinued and the road taken out of the receiver's hands.

PACIFIC MAIL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Pacific Mail directors met to-day and ordered the transfer books to be closed May 18th, for the election on May 25th. The directors expressed their willingness to make all the changes in policy desired by Henry Hart, but no action was taken in regard to preparing a ticket to be voted for at the election.

President Houston, of the company, declines to make any statement in reply to the Henry Hart circular. He asserts that personally he never solicited any proxies to secure his re-election, and that all proxies have been received in answer to resolutions passed by the directors, then turned over to the secretary of the company.

THE INVESTIGATION

before the Pacific Railway commission opened to-day with G. P. Morosini on the stand. He was of the firm of W. E. Conner & Co., bankers and brokers. In 1878 to 1885 Jay Gould and his son George were also members of the firm. Witness knew nothing of the books of the firm. "I never asked Gould where they were," said witness, "but Mr. Gould insisted on the stand that he knew nothing about them. Gould is a man of few words and I did not bother him about it."

Commissioner Anderson asked Morosini: "Are you afraid of Mr. Gould?"

"I am not afraid of anything. I had every way in my power to find the books, but never could. I know that Mr. Gould was a

LARGE HOLDER

of Union Pacific stock, which he kept in his vault. I don't know that he made large purchases of Kansas Pacific stock, just prior to the consolidation. I don't remember that I signed a ratification for a consolidation as holder of over $2,000,000 of Kansas Pacific stock. I owned no such stock. They sometimes put stock in other people's hands for convenience, and that might have been the case in this matter."

"When you say 'they' whom do you mean?"

"I suppose Mr. Gould."

"Then when you say 'them' you mean Mr. Gould every time?"

"Mr. Gould and his friends, who desired it for their convenience. I signed the ratification because I was told it was for the mutual interest of the roads."

RUSSELL SAGE,

who has been a banker and broker for over twenty years, was examined as to his books kept from 1878 to 1880, and his clerical employes at that time. He said:

"I made my first purchase of the stock of the Union Pacific in 1869 or 1870, paying therefor 26c. and 27c; about 1,000 shares. I was requested to serve as a director of the road because I was a large stockholder."

Sage produced the record of his dealings in Kansas Pacific stock and bonds from July, 1878, to February, 1880, and promised a similar record with reference to St. Joseph & Western. Knew of the St. Louis pool in 1878, and was interested in it to the extent of $2,000,000. "I did this," he said, "to

INCREASE THE VALUE

of Missouri Pacific securities. I think that I had no personal interest in the securities, which were exchanged for the $3,400,000 consolidated bonds. I don't remember who owned these securities, but think that Jay Gould was interested in them."

Nathan Niles, government director of the Union Pacific for the year 1879, swore that he considered the consolidation of benefit to the Union Pacific. He knew nothing of an arrangement by which Jay Gould was to take consolidated bonds in return for other securities. "On subjects where I was without information, I relied strongly on the advice of my associate, Geo. B. Smith of Des Moines. In the matter of my action regarding

THE CONSOLIDATION,

I remember having had no conversation with reference to the matter, save with the government directors. The government directors had a separate organization, of which I was chairman. Mr. Smith kept the minutes of the proceedings. I do not know where they are."

Russel Sage was recalled and questioned about the Denver Pacific stock held by himself and Gould as trustees. Sage said he thought the 29,980 shares were in his vault at the Safe Deposit Company's, but Commissioner Anderson reminded him they had been removed from the trust by a local action. In respect to this suit he could not recall the details. He

EVEN FORGOT

that Dillon and Holmes were counsel for the opposition instead of, as he stated, counsel for himself and Mr. Gould. In explanation of his forgetfulness he said he always closed up his business each night and began again the next morning, and hence could not be expected to remember much about transactions of nine years ago. In the dual capacity of stockholder of the Kansas Pacific he signed the ratification of the consolidation. He represented 9717 shares of the stock of the former road and 15,000 shares of the latter. Adjourned.

TO EXTEND THE UTAH CENTRAL.

LOS ANGELES, May 12.—The *Times* says it has received authoritative information that the southern Utah line will soon be extended from its present terminus to Las Angeles. The chief engineer and the locating engineer of the Union Pacific are here locating a line through the Sierra Madre Mountains. It is claimed this route will be 110 miles shorter between Chicago and this city than any other.

DENVER, Col., 12.—Officers of the Denver & Rio Grande road to-day made public

THE EARNINGS

and expenditures of the road for the year ending December 31, 1886, which are as follows: Total earnings, $9,738,077 77, an increase over 1885 of $619,023 75. Total expenses, $4,227,446 06, an increase over 1885 of $252,143 22. Net earnings, $2,510,660 75, an increase of $320,880 53. The road was reorganized and taken out of the hands of the receiver in July, 1885, and interest on the coupons has since been paid.

Bright Has His Say.

LONDON, May 12.—John Bright writes as follows about the Parnell-Dillon-*Times* affair:

"All the *Times'* charges consist of evidence contributed by a cabal of conspirators, and statements drawn from the *United Ireland* and the *Irish World* and other papers edited by and the property of the conspirators. The facts are their own facts. The *Times* did not invent them; it only arranged them so that the public could understand the case. Parliament should have nothing to do with the matter. These conspirators and papers charged Earl Spencer and Mr. Foster with murder in knowingly hanging innocent men. Parliament did not interfere then to protect Lord Spencer and Mr. Foster. Why should it interfere now to defend Irish writers and speakers and assume the dutks and labors of courts of justice?"

To Stop Work.

CHICAGO, May 12.—All the members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange now working men, have been notified by the executive committee that the organization will stop work immediately. Members of the organization, not only the builders but manufacturers of all kinds of building material, estimated at 40,000, may be affected by the order, and 15,000 may be idle by night.

Unveiling the Garfield Monument—The President's Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—At 12:30 Gen. Baird, chief marshal, gave the signal for marching, and the procession started. A platoon of mounted police led the way, followed by Gen. Baird and his aids, who preceded the carriage in which were seated Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Rosecrans, three of the four living commanders of the Army of the Cumberland, General Buell, the remaining commander, being unable to be present.

Then followed the first division, composed as follows: Band, battalion of third artillery acting as infantry, Garfield guard of honor, society of the Army of the Cumberland, the marine band, battalion of marines and a detachment of 900 sailors from the U. S. S. *Galena*.

SECOND DIVISION—

District militia—composed of Washington infantry corps, two Union veteran corps, national rifles, Washington band, Chatham city guard, Butler Zouaves, Washington cadet corps, the high school cadets and the Corcoran cadets, Grand Army of the Republic and the civic societies, the whole division being under the command of Major Goodlon, of the United States marine corps.

The right of the procession moved up H street to Eighteenth, each organization wheeling into line as the left of the preceding company passed. From Eighteenth Street the procession proceeded to Pennsylvania Avenue, down which it marched to Third Street, where the first division was detached and marched down Pennsylvania to Maryland Avenue and halted on the east avenue, near the monument. The second division continued on its course and took position on First Street at the north of

THE STATUE.

On the great stand near the statue, seats had been arranged for 1,500 persons. A number of these were occupied at least an hour before the procession arrived. A pair of comfortable arm chairs in the center of the stand were reserved for the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Places were also reserved for the sculptor and other favored guests.

A large circle surrounding the monument was kept clear by the police. Secretary Bayard, Attorney General Garland, the members of the Supreme Court, the district judiciary, the court of claims, the district commissioners, and representatives of the diplomatic corps, and the two sons of General Garfield, occupied conspicuous seats near the

PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

At one o'clock Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Rosecrans and Governor Curtis arrived just after the head of the procession made its appearance. They were soon followed by President Cleveland, escorted by General Anderson and Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Postmaster-General Vilas and Secretary Lamar. Mrs. Cleveland came, accompanied by Mrs. Folsom, Miss Bayard and Mrs. Welsh, just after one o'clock and took her seat beside the President's chair. Ex-Secretary Windom and ex-Attorney General McVeagh, of President Garfield's cabinet, were among the

GUESTS PRESENT.

At 1:10 o'clock Marshal Wilson, taking his place on the stand, said:

Attention, ladies and gentlemen: The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, with these distinguished guests, are assembled here to-day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of that great statesman and soldier, James A. Garfield. The exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gresy.

At the close of the prayer the marine band, surrounding the monument, struck up "Hail to the Chief," and, amid the clapping of hands, the American flag, enveloping the statue, was dropped and the great image stood exposed to the rays of the midday sun, while a battery of artillery fired a national salute.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

then introduced the orator of the day, General Warren Fisher, who, on the part of the monument committee, delivered an address, transferring the statue to General Sheridan. At its conclusion, General Sheridan, in behalf of the society, transferred the statue to the President in the following words:

Mr President: This statue, which has been unveiled in your presence to-day, was erected by the comrades of General Garfield belonging to the Army of the Cumberland. They recognized his merit as a soldier, and they wished to pay some testimony to that merit and his worth as a man. I have the honor, sir, on behalf of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, to ask you, as the representative of the American people, to accept the statue from their hands as it was given me.

THE PRESIDENT,

who arose as General Sheridan began speaking, then began his address accepting the statue as a gift to the nation. The following is the President's address:

"Fellow citizens:—In the performance of the duty assigned me on this occasion, I hereby accept, on behalf of the people of the United States, this complete and beautiful statue. Amid the interchange of fraternal greetings between the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland and their former foes upon the battlefield, and while the Union general and the people's President awaited the burial of their common grief, the magnanimous survivors and mourning citizens found expression in the determination to erect this tribute to

AMERICAN GREATNESS,

and thus to-day in its symmetry and beauty it presents a sign that animosities are forgotten, the emblem of brotherhood redeemed, and a token of a nation restored. Monuments and statues multiply throughout the land, fittingly illustrative of the love and affection of our grateful people, and commemorating brave and patriotic sacrifices in war, fame in peaceful pursuits, or honor in public station. But from this day forth there shall stand at our seat of government this statue of a distinguished citizen who in his life and services combined all these things, and more, which challenge admiration in American character. Loving tenderness in every domestic relation, bravery on the field of battle,

FAME AND DISTINCTION

in our halls of legislation, and the highest honor and dignity in the chief magistracy of the nation. This stately effigy shall not fail to teach every beholder that the source of American greatness is not dependent alone for its growth and development upon favorable surroundings. The genius of our national life beckons to us equalness and honor to those in every sphere, and offers the highest preferment to the manly hopes and sturdy, honest efforts, chastened and consecrated by patriotic hopes and aspirations. As long as this statue stands let it be proudly remembered that to every American citizen the way is open to fame and station until he,

Moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a nation's desire.

CAN WE FORGET

that it also teaches our people a safe and distressing lesson, and the thoughtful citizen who views its fair proportions cannot fail to recall the tragedy of death which brought shame and mourning to every household in the land. But while American citizenship stands aghast and frightened that murder and assassination should lurk in the midst of a free people, and strike down the head of their government, a fearless search and the discovery of the origin and hiding place of these hateful and unnatural things should be followed by the sole resolve to purge forever from our political method and from the operation of our government the perversions and misconceptions which gave birth to the passionate and

BLOODY THOUGHTS.

If from this hour our admiration for the bravery and nobility of our faith in the possibilities and opportunities of American citizenship be renewed; if our appreciation of the blessings of a restored union and love for our government be strengthened, and if our watchfulness against the dangers of a mad chase after partisan spoils be quickened, the dedication of this statue to the people of the United States will not have been in vain."

In delivering his address the President was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. He

SPOKE FLUENTLY

in a clear voice, which was audible to most of the vast crowd that filled the circle before the stand. When he had concluded the band played "Hail Columbia," and Rev. F. D. Power, who was pastor of General Garfield's church in this city, pronounced the benediction. The troops were then dismissed and the ceremonies came to an end.

The statue is ten feet six inches in height, and represents Garfield facing the west, in the act of delivering an address, with his right hand resting on a column and a manuscript held in his left. Recumbent ideal figures at each corner of the triangular pedestal represent the student, warrior and statesman, typifying three epochs in

GARFIELD'S CAREER.

Bronze tablets above the figures bear a globe, trumpet, sword and laurel wreath, inclosing the scales of justice. The inscriptions upon the shaft are placed upon the three sides as follows: Southwest face, "James A. Garfield, 1831-1881." On the southeast face, "Major General U. S. A., Member of Congress, Senator and President of the United States of America." On the north face, "Erected by his comrades of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, May 12, 1887."

The erection of the statue was authorized at the meeting of the society at Chattanooga in 1881, and nine members were appointed to select a design and superintend its construction. The committee paid over to the sculptor, Mr. Ward, $50,748 in full settlement of his claim.

Baseball

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati..... 6	Metropolitans..... 1

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg..... 7	Indianapolis..... 6

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville..... 4	Athletics..... 7

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago..... 10	Detroit..... 8

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis..... 22	Baltimore..... 14

AT BOSTON.

Washington..... 7	Boston..... 19

AT PHILADELPHIA.

New York..... 3	Philadelphia..... 0

O'BRIEN.

He will Not Be Allowed to Speak in Toronto.

QUEBEC, May 12.—In his speech here to-night Mr. O'Brien said he had expressed his acknowledgment not merely to his friends but to his opponents, for the courtesy and fair play he had received up to the present time. He believed that a good many prejudices and misunderstandings which had arisen with reference to his visit were being already dispelled, and expressed the confidence that the more the subject was washed out the more severely every humane and liberty-loving man in Canada would condemn the conduct of Lord Lansdowne, and the more they would recognize that this visit was the only means left to avert the

TOTAL DESTRUCTION

of an entire community of oppressed and cruelly wronged tenants. The Irish people had not sought this quarrel with Lord Lansdowne. He had himself forced it by making himself the champion and standard-bearer of the worst and most inhuman class of rack-renters in Ireland. [Hisses.]

"If, as the Montreal *Herald* of to-day states," he continued, "that the Canadian people would not take on the statement of others, the assertion that Lord Lansdowne was as black as he was painted, till the other side was heard from, I invite and challenge Lord Lansdowne to answer or dispute a single fact which the *Herald* says should not be accepted until he has had an opportunity of denying. Lord Lonsdowne need not seriously

SHELTER HIMSELF

under the plea that his official position prevented him from defending himself in a free country like this. The press is open to him as to any one [Applause] and as a matter of fact Lord Lansdowne has already very significantly availed himself of the ordinary channels of newspaper defense. He has on more than one occasion, and through interviews and official communications, done his utmost to prejudice the Canadian people with reference to my visit [Hisses] and he cannot now pretend to so wrap himself up in majesty as to decline to defend himself against an indictment which, if unanswered, will bring upon him the reprobation of Canadian public opinion.]

IF I BE WRONG

in the invitation of public condemnation of the Luggacurran eviction, then the members of the Canadian Parliament were wrong in presenting the resolution denouncing the infamous landlord and coercive system in Ireland. I hold, on the contrary, that it is the highest right and the duty, constitutionally, of men enjoying the blessings of self-government, to know whether the rulers of their country was not himself forgetting the very injustice when the Canadian Parliament deprecated and abhorred. Either they ought to expunge their resolutions of sympathy for Ireland from the books of the Canadian Parliament, or they ought to acknowledge that their ruler should pay a little

MORE DEFERENCE

to the principles inculcated by the representatives of the Canadian people. [Applause.] The days are gone by when the Irish country will submit to eviction with dejected and hopeless hearts. Our race is beginning to assert its strength. We know that no Irish exterminator can now find, all the world around, a spot where he can hide his head from the judgment and condemnation of civilized mankind. [Applause.] It is that which has cheered the hearts of the Irish people and kept their arms from crime."

Mr. O'Brien continued his address with an eloquent peroration predicting an early deliverance from landlordism in Ireland and from the curse and abomination of

DUBLIN CASTLE RULE.

General E. J. Flint and James McShane, commissioner of agriculture and public works, expressed sympathy for Ireland and the especial object of O'Brien's visit.

Jeremiah Gallagher, president of the local branch of the National League, occupied the chair and spoke severely of the governor-general in his opening address.

When O'Brien's turn came to speak, a scene of enthusiasm even greater than at Montreal greeted him. The audience, men and women, cheered and waved their hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas frantically.

TORONTO CAN'T STAND IT.

TORONTO, May 12.—The city council met this afternoon, when the renting of St. Andrew's Hall for William O'Brien's lecture Tuesday was discussed. It was stated that the council had information that a breach of the peace would occur if O'Brien lectured in that hall, and property holders in the locality were afraid their property would be damaged. Under these circumstances it was decided to refuse to allow the hall to be used for the lecture.

Mr. Mulkey, president of the local branch of the National League, who was present, intimated that he would sue the city for damages.

He also stated he had been refused the Opera House, the Princess Street Rink, and the Pavilion Music Hall. It is doubtful if a hall in the city can be procured. Mayor Howland sent the

FOLLOWING REPLY

to O'Brien's telegram from Montreal last night:

"I cannot encourage you to come to Saturday's meeting. You are misinformed as to the facts, as you probably had been as to the sentiments of our people here. The meeting has not been called to demand an officicial prohibition of your meetings, but to express the opinion of our citizens as to the propriety of your coming here at all. We understand your object in coming is to attack the representative of her majesty, at present our guest, on personal grounds, as to the truth of which, as a matter of fact, we neither can nor should be called upon to judge. Our sense of fair play here will not justify the attack on a public platform of a gentleman who by reason of the high office which he holds, is not privileged to meet and answer his accusers in a like manner. If you persist in coming I shall afford you the protection which the law allows, but I would advise you to accept the decision of Saturday's meeting, which I believe will represent the true sentiments of all classes in this city.

Signed, W. H. HOWLAND,
Mayor of Toronto."

Hunting a Miser's Gold.

DENVER, Colo., May 12.—John Shirley, a miserly saloon keeper, who lived in a little town forty miles west of here called Buffalo Creek, died a few days ago, and it is reported he left a large amount of money secreted somewhere about his house or buried in the yard. Search was instituted for the money, and after a day's hunt a will was found, leaving everything to a Dr. Morey, who lived a mile from Shirley's cabin, but failed to state where the property could be found. An old safe standing in a small bedroom where the miser died, was opened and $687 found. Those who knew Shirley best say they have seen him have at one time $3,000 in $20 gold pieces, and he often discounted drafts for large amounts, and from the way the old man talked about his money, they firmly believe there is buried somewhere on the premises from $25,000 to $50,000 in gold. The town and surrounding country are greatly excited over the affair and those interested in finding the money have stationed armed guards around the grounds and are searching the house and digging ground after the supposed treasure.

On Fire and Abandoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12 — The schooner *Laura Madson* which arrived at Umpqua, Oregon, May 11th, reports seeing the ship *Ocean King* May 8th, 35 miles west of Cape Arago, on fire and abandoned. The *Madson* lay by her until she sunk at six p. m. The *Ocean King* was loaded with coal bound from Nanaimo, B. C., to San Pedro, California. She was valued at $75,000 and is owned in Boston. Nothing is known regarding the crew.

The Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The second day of the Louisville spring meeting witnessed some good races. The time was excellent and the field large. Notwithstanding the shower just before two o'clock and the heavy, threatening weather overhead, there were between 5,000 and 6,000 people present. The judges were Major John S. Clark, of Lexington; Capt. Jas. Franklin, of Galatin and Colonel M. Lewis, of Clark. The timers were W. S. Barnes, B. G. Thomas and Van Kirkman, of Nashville. It did not rain long enough to hurt the track any. The clouds afforded a protection from the sun. Some trouble and a long delay occurred over the fourth race. Little Minch came in first, Modesty second, Cal Owens third and Redstone fourth, but Modesty claimed a foul. As they passed in the stretch, Little Minch had swerved in front of her, cutting her off. Little Minch would have won anyway, but the judges decided Modesty first, Cal Owens second, Redstone third and Little Minch last. The dark ones continued to make the big betters unhappy, Los Angeles and Volante being the only two favorites who came up to expectation.

Inflammatory rheumatism instantly cured by St. Jacobs Oil.—P. Brereton, Huey, Ill.

Repairing and French Polishing.

PIANOS, ORGANS & FINE FURNITURE
Made to look almost as good as new, by
CARLE E. NEILSON
Leave orders at Coalter & Snelgrove's.

STRAYED.

FROM 176 W., SIXTH SOUTH ST., Salt Lake City, April 23rd, 1887, a sorrel HORSE, brand resembling a ——— on left hip; 3 white feet, white spot in forehead; shod. The finder will be rewarded by returning to, or giving information that will lead to its recovery to

JOHN W. SNELL,
No. 176 W., Sixth South Street.
d5 s1

STRAYED.

FROM A PASTURE SOUTH OF THIS city a month ago, a red and white spotted three year old COW; a large heart-shaped white spot in face; near calving when lost. Any person returning the same or giving information that will lead to her recovery to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded. ELIAS MORRIS,
d6s w 18th Ward.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. E. J. BRICKELL, W. H. EVANS. Truckee, Cal.

SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N.
DEALERS IN
LUMBER,
LATH, Shingles, Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Sash Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc.
WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
STAIR BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
Yard: Block South of C. P. R. Depot. J. EVERS, Supt.

R. K. THOMAS,
Eagle Emporium.
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE ALL
Under Value:

Ingrain Carpets,	25	cents per yard.
Tapestry Brussels,	60	" "
Curtain Nets,	25	" "
37-Inch Batiste,	10	" "
Fine Zephyrs,	12½	" "
French Satines,	20	" "
American Satines,	16½	" "
Satine, (short lengths),	10	" "
Pacific Cretonnes,	10	" "
Crinkle Seersuckers,	8½	" "
Dress Ginghams,	10	" "
Lotus Lawns,	5	" "
Standard Furniture Prints,	6½	" "
Remnants Prints,	5	" "
Boys' Cheviot Waists,	25	cents each.
" Percale "	35	"
" Zephyr "	75	"
Men's Indigo Shirts,	$1.00	each.
Ladies' Full Regular Hose,	25	cents per pair.
Ladies' Black Silk Hose,	75	" "
Ladies' Black Lisle Hose,	50	" "

CHAMBRAY ROBE DRESSES,
$1.00, $2.50 and $3.25.
WHITE AND CREAM ROBES,
Special, $3.50 Each.
BLACK SATIN LACE TRIMMED
PARASOLS,
$2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.25, and $5.50.
R. K. THOMAS.

Utah Central Railway.
NEW TIME CARD, APRIL 1, 1887.
PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE SALT LAKE DAILY AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.		Going South.	
Atlantic Express at	8.00 a.m.	Juab	7.20 a.m.
Park City Express	4.00 p.m.	Milford	4.00 p.m.

Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.		From South.	
Atlantic Express at	7.30 p.m.	Juab	8.40 p.m.
Park City Express	11.25 a.m.	Milford	10.30 a.m.

FRANCIS CODE, General Freight and Passenger Agt.
JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

David James & Co.
TINNERS,
PLUMBERS, GAS and STEAM FITTERS,
DEALERS IN
Plumbing Material, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Heating Supplies, Tin and Iron Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Guttering, Etc.
GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS.
NO. 67 S. MAIN STREET.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED
Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!
ALSO
CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
148 MAIN STREET.
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.
TELEPHONE 211.
SELLS, BURTON & CO.