SALE OF U. P. LANDS IN UTAH.

Transaction Occurs at the City and County Building Today.

TOTAL PRICE WAS $218,500.

Purchase by Reorganization Men the Allouncis are Distributed Between thet ounties.

The remaining lands in Utah presented by the government to the old Union Pacific company, and sunsequently to private parties, were sold today under foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Union Trust company of New York, by Special Master Sherman E. Day. The sale took place at the south door of the city and county building at 10 a. m. The notable officials present at the sale were W. D. Cornish, vice president of the reorganized Union Pacific company and president of the Oregon Short Line, Lawrence Greer, attorney for the Union Trust company of New York, superintendent Day of the Union Pacific Coal company, and H. S. Abbot the master in chancery of the old Union Pacific company, who succeeded Mr. Cornish in that position upon the latter's election to the vice presidency. There were also several Utah gentlemen who were interested in the lands.

The sale was similar to those held in Wyoming and Nebraska, there being only one bidder, Vice President Cornish, who bought all of the property in for the reorganized Union Pacific company.

The lands were sold in blocks by counties, all the lands in one county being offered in bulk when lands were surveyed and there was doubt as to which county they were situated in, two counties were named.

The purchase price of all the Utah lands was $218,500.

The land in parcels brought the following sums:

Davis county, $15,000.
Davis and Salt Lake counties, $400.
Morgan county, $47,000.
Morgan and Weber counties, $15,000.
Morgan and Davis counties, $500.
Morgan and Summit counties, $100.
Rich and Weber counties, $15.
Rich and Morgan counties, $900.
Rich county, $14,000.
Salt Lake county, $4,195.
Summit county, $100,700.
Summit and Rich counties, $40.
Weber county, $29,500.
Summit county, of parcel No. 1, $15,000. This parcel No. 1 covers only lands which were under second mortgage, and were only sold to satisfy a deficiency under the first mortgages.

Special Master Day and party leave for Cheyenne this evening.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The city board of health issued today its statement of vital statistics for the month of February, 1899. The total number of deaths was 26, males 20, and females 16; total number during same month of last year, 42. The death rate per thousand was 6.11, while for same month last year it was 10.41. There were 34 births reported, males 16, females 18; one was a colored child. Among the deaths 16 were born in Utah, 14 in other parts of the United States, and 12 in foreign countries. Fourteen bodies were received from elsewhere for interment in this city, and 8 were shipped for interment to other places. Among the deaths four were under 1 year; five under 5 years; four from 5 to 15 years, one from 15 to 25; twelve from 25 to 45; sixteen over 45.

During the month of February 7,000 lbs of fruit was condemned; seven hundred and sixty cubic yards of organic matter was burned at the crematory, including 35 hogs, 11 sheep, 2 calves, 2 cows, 6 rabbits, 100 lbs of fish, 2,200 lbs of meats, 16 lbs of chickens, and 6,000 lbs of vegetables.

The monthly meteorological summary of the city weather bureau for the past month of February reports the highest temperature 51 degrees, on the 12th; the lowest, 19 degrees below zero, on the 6th; greatest daily range of temperature, 23 degrees, on the 23rd; least daily range of temperature 4 degrees, on the 21st; the mean temperature was 29 degrees. The total precipitation was 2.86 inches; average precipitation for month for past 23 years, 1.59 inches. The prevailing direction of the wind was southwest, with maximum velocity on the 27th being 30 miles an hour.

The report of the city board of health for the week ending today shows 28 births, males 11 and females 17. Deaths, males 8 and females 7; bodies brought from other places for interment here, 5. Eight flags were out, signifying for contagious diseases, having 19 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of diphtheria. No infectious diseases were reported during the week. The most prevalent disease is the measles.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building Inspector W. H. Fisher issued permits to the following persons during the week.

John Franklin, 102 north Center street, brick cottage, $450.

R. Olsen, Tenth East between Third and Fourth South, brick cottage, $1,800.

S. Wilkie, Eighth South, between East and West Temple streets, two brick cottages, $2,000 each.

Permits for additions and repairs were issued to T. C. Partridge, 19 east Third South; J. S. Pedl, between Fifth and Sixth streets on E. George Kesler.

Some Graceful Shapes in Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords.

We Have Four to Five Hundred Pairs Ladies' in Ladies' Shoes. Come and See Them.

SAMPLE SHOES GO AT

COST

For This Week.

ONE PRICE

W. J. NEWMAN,

120 Main.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

There was a time when people expected a question of price to be the controlling argument which caused you to buy the necessaries of a baking powder. The thought all you had to do was to pay 50 cents a pound and you was sure to get a good quality. Since U. S. Baking Powder has been on the market, it is entirely different, they have found that it is not necessary to pay a high price for a first-class baking powder. This is true because U. S. Baking Powder is sold for a low price and is a high quality product. If you have never tried it, you will soon be convinced of its high grade by buying a single can.

YOUR GROCER SELLS

U. S. Baking Powder

at following prices:

½ OUNCE CAN ..... 5c.
1 OUNCE CAN ..... 10c.
2½ OUNCE CAN ..... 25c.
16 OUNCE CAN ..... 40c.

Remember, every one guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. You take no risk. Why don't you give it a trial?

[illegible] Cannon street; James Bradford, 264 F street; W. C. Hagberg, 873 west Second South.

The total amounts to $1,628.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The dividend periods of several leading stocks are approaching and the usual result of advancing prices is evident in consequence. In April the 4 per cent dividend of E. C. M. L. will be due, and that stock is still marching up to the high quarterly figures, which having been recorded at $127 this morning. The end of March will be the regular dividend period for the Utah Sugar company, 2½ per cent, Co-op Wagon & Machine Co. 2 per cent, The Home Fire Insurance Co. 2½ per cent, Deseret National Bank, 2½ per cent, and Heber J. Grant & Company, 2 per cent. Recent sales are as follows: Deseret National, $[illegible]; Zion's Savings Bank & Trust company, $125; Home Fire, $95; $102.50 is offered for State Bank stock, no sellers; $127 for Co-op Wagon & Machine company, no sellers. Utah Commercial & Savings Bank stands at $101, bros.

* * *

The date of the expected dividend of the Ogden Sugar company has not yet been fixed, but the advancing price tells that it is a little nearer at hand of its arrival. Sales took place at $12.50.

* * *

Deseret Savings Bank stock has advanced to $160.00 with none to be had at that figure. It is only a few months since sales of this stock were recorded at $90.00.

* * *

The management of the proposed sugar factory at Grand Junction, Colo., is advertising in the Semi-Weekly News for farmers and farm hands who are wanted to grow beets on shares during the coming season. Strong investments are held out to experienced beet growers in Utah who will be willing to work land around Grand Junction. The management of the factory write the "News" that the enterprise is assured success, but that they are strongly in need of and from experienced hands in this state.

* * *

There has been considerable of a stir in business circles generally and insurance circles particularly, during the past week, over the proposed legislation inimical to the insurance companies doing business in the State. The action of the Governor in vetoing the measure is warmly commended by business men, and a strong delegation of property owners was on the point of calling in a body to the Governor to request him to disapprove the measure when it was returned the necessity for action. Had the bill become law it is certain that there would have been a sharp advance in insurance rates, and not only that, but many foreign companies would have withdrawn from the State altogether, as they did at one time in Idaho when a similar law was adopted. There is little chance that the bill will be resurrected and passed over the Governor's veto, as the reasons he advanced for his action are unanswerable.

* * *

Local contractors and architects are waiting impatiently for the advent of the spring, for it is said that a number of building enterprises are on the tapis waiting only for settled weather.

* * *

Excellent indications continue to be found in the dispatches from the East regarding the steady onward march of the commercial world. Perhaps the most notable feature of the week just been the advance in the wages of cotton mill operatives, iron and kindred workers, etc., in the East. Bank clearings continue to show immense gains in comparison with the same week last year. The total for the country for the week is $1,349,472,027, an increase of 47.7 over the same week in 1898. Salt Lake's increase is 34.5 over last year, the total being about 8% over the same week last year.

* * *

The annual meeting of stockholders in the Bank of Commerce bank, at Farmington, will be held on March 22.

* * *

The stockholders of the Layton Roller Mills and Elevator company will meet at Layton next Monday.

All next week 300 pair Ladies H shoes at $1.50

NEWMAN-NOTT SHOE CO., 57 Main St.

FEDERAL COURT.

A short docket of the Federal court was held today, Judge Marshall presiding.

J. H. King, a voluntary bankrupt, was discharged from all his obligations.

In the case of Geo. W. Chugg, a voluntary bankrupt, a petition for discharge was filed, which comes him from all indebtedness.

Judge H. Henry of Salt Lake city filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the office of the clerk of the Federal court today. The obligations amount to the sum of $[illegible], of which assets exist those amount to $[illegible].

The case of Hazleville Irrigation company vs the Silver King Mining company was ordered transferred to the Summit county district court.

In the involuntary bankruptcy case of D. H. and Thos. McGinley, the lists of creditors were filed.

DR. KNERBYE CONVALESCENT.

Dr. C. P. Knerbye, who has recently recovered from a severe illness, which for a time threatened to become fatal, has left the Holy Cross hospital, where he had been under the care of skilful physicians for several months. The doctor has numerous friends who will be glad to hear of his recovery.

BUCKEYE COMPANY IN COURT AGAIN.

Hiles Grants a Restraining Order Returnable Next Saturday.

NO MEETING ON MONDAY.

John Beck and Two Other Directors Commence Injunction Proceedings Against Eccles and Romney.

The factional differences between the board of directors of the Buckeye Mining company found their way into court again today. This time it is John Beck, R. J. Taylor, A. A. Stout and the Buckeye company, plaintiffs, and George Crimson, D. S. Spencer, George Romney, David Eccles and Moses W. Taylor, defendants.

The prayer of the complaint is that an injunction issue against the defendants, to enjoin and restrain them from holding a stockholders' meeting, called for next Monday.

The complaint alleges that on the 26th of June, 1898, there were issued to John Beck 100,000 shares of the capital stock of the Buckeye company and that being indebted to the Pacific Lumber company, composed of David Eccles and George R. Romney, he gave as security the 100,000 shares, but they with certain real estate in this city. On the 31st of December 1898, it is alleged, Eccles and Romney, pretending to be the owners of the shares surrendered them to the secretary of the Buckeye company and had them issued in the name of the Pacific Lumber company. It is further alleged that Eccles and Romney were fraudulently issued the remainder of the shares, but claim to be the owners of the shares and the right to vote them. It is then set out that notice of meeting was presented to the defendants, Eccles and Romney, for a statement of the amount due from them to him and at the same time demanded the re-delivering of the shares. The request, it is alleged, was

a refusal.

It is then set out that on the 23rd of January, this year, Beck commenced action against Eccles and Romney to recover stock, offering to pay any amount the court may decide was due on the account. The defendants, it is alleged, appeared in court by answering one day after the suit, and that the suit is still pending.

Suit is still pending and undetermined.

The meeting of the Buckeye on January 7th, called for the election of officers, at which the defendants Eccles

say and the plaintiff Beck

d the right to vote their stock, it then set out, so also is the division of Judge Hiles holding the meeting to have been invalid for the reason that it was called without authority.

It is then alleged that the stockholders of the Buckeye company are divided in regard to the policy and management of the corporation, so much so that the 105,805 shares, when voted, will control the election of the officers and directors. Plaintiffs allege that it is the purpose and intention of Eccles and Romney to vote the said shares and to thereby obtain a board of directors that will carry out their policy in respect to the levying of an assessment upon all the stock, well knowing that Beck is badly involved financially and unable to pay an assessment, and that thereby they hope to secure the title to and possession of the stock.

Plaintiffs allege that an assessment

upon the stock is not necessary

the carrying on of the company's business, but is intended to be levied upon the stock with the face of the

by Eccles and Romney, through the ids of the 105,805 shares, votes, for the purpose of setting the stock, the defendants fully expecting to become the purchasers.

Judge Hiles signed a restraining order, returnable to the defendants to show cause Saturday, March 11th, at 9.30 a. m.

Benech, Harkness, Howat, Bradley and Richards appeared today for the plaintiffs.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

John J. Daly Brings Suit Against Henry Newell to Recover $1,000.

John J. Daly filed a suit in the Third district court today against Henry Newell to recover the sum of $1,000 alleged to be due on a certain contract.

The complaint alleges that on the 7th of February, 1899, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract whereby, it is said, Daly was to sell, and Newell should sell to the latter 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Daly West Mining company at $10.50 per share.

The terms and conditions of the contract, it is alleged, provided for the sale of the 1,000 shares of stock at the price named upon a certain proposed consolidation of the Daly West and Ontario companies, negotiations looking to the same being at that time pending. It is then set out that the negotiations were completed and the consolidation effected in accordance with the conditions of the contract. Plaintiff then alleges that on the 1st of March he tendered to defendant the 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Daly West mining company, but the defendant refused to accept or receive the same and refused to pay plaintiff the $10,500 as agreed upon.

Daly then alleges that he sold the shares to another person for the sum of $10,500 and that he remains, of which Newell is now indebted to him in the sum of $1,000, for which amount he demands judgment.

Brown & Henderson are plaintiff's attorneys.

DOCTOR AND NURSE SUE NOBLE.

Claim There is a Balance Due Them for Services Rendered in New York City.

James F. McKinnon, a physician engaged in the practice of his profession at New York city, brought suit against W. F. Noble in the Third district court today to collect $[illegible] alleged to be the balance of $1,755 the plaintiff for services rendered the defendant between January 1st, 1897, and July 1st, 1898.

Mrs. Ella Wilson, a trained nurse, also commenced proceedings today against the same defendant to recover $[illegible], alleged to be $1,132.14 on the account for services rendered.

District Court Orders

Judge Hiles made the following orders today:

Elizabeth W. Hatcliffe vs Oscar H. Hardy et al, judgment for plaintiff for $2,137 and costs and order of foreclosure.

Daniel Ann Watson vs J. Avery et al, continued for term.

Mary Ann Wilkinson et al vs Moses Maurey et al, continued for one week.

Adolph J. Hagenbach vs Phoenix Mining company et al, same order.

John Stoakley et al vs Peter Hill, foreclose lien, signed and submitted.

Judge Hiles sent to Ogden this afternoon.

SHORT LINE IMPROVEMENTS.

President Cornish Says the Road Will Make Many This Year.

ABOUT PROPOSED BRANCHES

Line To Be One of the Best Equipped in the Country—Snake River Branch Not Decided Upon.

President Cornish of the Short Line will return to Salt Lake after the sale of the Union Pacific lands in Colorado is completed, which will be over Tuesday. When seen by a "News" reporter today he said that upon his return to the city he would go over matters in connection with the Short Line improvements, the details of which were being prepared at the general offices, and that then he would be able to give the public some definite information. In a general way he said the company had determined to put the Short Line on a par with other roads in the country. A large sum of money would be expended on the line this season, in fact, a greater sum than has been in vogue for years in the history of the system. It was intended to lower the grade of track on much of the main line, notably at the Avon and Ohio hills, near Dillon, Montana.

In speaking of the new branches which have been talked of Mr. Cornish said that the Short Line had nothing to do with the road from Weiser to the Seven Devils region further than to have traffic relations with it when completed, and to furnish the steel for the track. He said that there was some talk of a road up the Snake River valley, to Ashton and the Yellowstone National Park, but that the matter had not yet been passed on officially. On the subject of branches then, he said he could not enter fully at this time, as when he talked to third to say something definite, and it was yet too early to discuss details.

Turning to the subject of equipment, Mr. Cornish said that by July the Short Line would be one of the best equipped roads in the west and that the directors were in favor of sparing no expense in this direction.

For Utah People Moving to Mexico.

A rate of $100 per car has been made by the Short Line upon all emigrant movables and prospective settlers supplied from Utah points, to points in Deming, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas. A great many families in southern Utah are contemplating moving south this spring, who will take advantage of the rate.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The earnings of the Rio Grande Western for the last week in February were $79,600, being an increase of $11,400 over the corresponding week last year. For the first week in March the earnings were $81,200 as against $68,000 for the same week a year ago. The earnings for the month of February amounted to $313,800, or an increase of $12,800.

Vice President Eccles and Treasurer Nibley of the Utah and Pacific are in the city and have been staking checks for the monthly pay roll of the road. Some $25,000 were checked out, which will be distributed by Chief Clerk Eccles. General Manager Dyer and Contractor Hendricks have gone to the south.

Traveling Freight Agent Orvin Morris of the Short Line returned from southern Utah last night. He reports that the late snow storm in that section has done the people of that section great in the south by making possible the driving of sheep across the snows to the shearing pens on the road, and that active shearing would begin by April 1st.

See the Bargain Tables—big shoe sale all next week.

NEWMAN-NOTT SHOE CO., 57 Main St.

GAVEL PRESENTATION.

Order-Producing Mallet Given Speaker Reyburn This Afternoon.

Speaker Reyburn was pleasantly surprised by his colleagues this afternoon at 3 o'clock when a handsome ebony gavel, mounted with gold and silver bands, was presented to him. The mallet was inscribed in a beautiful green by which case had been the names of all the members of the lower house of the Legislature, who are the donors. The presentation speech was made by Representative Jackson, and feelingly responded to by the Speaker.

Mr. Jackson then offered a vote of thanks was given all of the House officers for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties.

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but one relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. After allowing me to take it, however, the doctor was astonished at the change in my condition, and pronounced it free of poison or mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a trace of Rheumatism, though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

MARION W. TERRELL,
4714 Fowlers Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S.S.S. For The Blood

will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

OMAHA STOCK CASE DECIDED BY HILES

Decision Favors S. Bamberger, J. K. Gillespie and G. S. Holmes.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CASE.

Court Gives the Plaintiff F. G. Moorehouse Leave to Amend Pleadings So as to Conform to Opinion.

Judge Hiles rendered a decision today in the case of Frank C. Moorehouse vs Simon Bamberger et al, finding the issues for the defendants, with leave given Moorehouse to amend his complaint so as to conform to the facts brought out at the trial.

The case is a somewhat complicated one, and its history is about as follows:

In October, 1896, a number of stockholders in the Omaha Gold Mining & Milling company desirous of selling 179,200 shares of stock at 2.6 cents per share, placed the certificates representing these shares with Walker Bros. bank, the understanding being that they should be sold to W. H. Fugate provided that within thirty days he paid the price agreed on.

Five days after the shares had been deposited at the bank, Fugate agreed with J. E. Walker Jr. to sell his option for $[illegible], together with 24,000 shares of stock. Walker Jr., on the 14th of November, 1896, paid Fugate the $[illegible] for the option, reserving for himself the 24,000 shares and depositing with Walker Bros. bank $[illegible] per share on 179,200 shares, to the credit of the owners.

The day following the contract with Walker Bros. Fugate entered into an agreement with Simon Bamberger, whereby he agreed to sell his right and option to one-half of the 179,200 shares. Walker Jr. had no notice of this latter contract and when the case reached the Supreme court it was held that Walker's contract was first in right as to all but the 24,000 shares reserved to Fugate. As to those latter shares the Supreme court decided that Bamberger was entitled to the same as Fugate.

Following the Supreme court decision Moorehouse commenced action against Bamberger and Walker Jr. and all those reserved to Fugate, alleging that they were not intended to be included with the 179,200 shares. Moorehouse further contended that the placing in the bank of the certificates representing the 179,200 shares in escrow and the bank's receipt for the same, the agreement were unauthorized acts, and therefore held no title to the stock named by the sale to Walker Jr.

Judge Hiles finds from the evidence that as between Moorehouse and Fugate, the former is the owner of the 11,520 shares, but holds that he is estopped from asserting his title, because the other defendants dealt with the stock in escrow without any knowledge of the agreement between the plaintiff Moorehouse and Fugate, reserving the 11,500 shares from the sale.

Judge Hiles further finds from the evidence that Bamberger had a contract with Fugate for one-half the stock and profits which might accrue under the option and is, therefore, entitled to at least 12,510 shares of the 24,700 and under the Supreme court decision is entitled to any portion of the 24,700 that might be found to belong to Fugate.

The court also finds from the evidence that Mr. James E. Gillespie entered into a contract with Fugate between the 1st and 10th of October, whereby it was agreed that Gillespie should receive one-third of the profits accruing from the stock, and that the contract provided that the profits should be one-third of 37,000 shares more or less.

Judge Hiles therefore holds that Gillespie is entitled to one-third, or 12,333 shares of the stock, also one-third, or 926 of the 2,778 received from Walker Jr., and also one-third of the 1,500 extra per share reserved by Fugate on the purchase price paid to him by Walker Jr.

For Holmes, the court also finds, is entitled to one-half of the 12,333 shares.

The remaining 2,745 2-3 shares, added to the above number of the 37,000 reserved 2-3 shares, the court finds belong to Simon Bamberger, in accordance with the Supreme court decision. Concluding Judge Hiles says:

"As I have before said, there was a contract between Fugate and Moorehouse by which they were entitled to one-half of the profits of the sale of the option, on the 179,200 shares of stock, but the plaintiff has not declared on that contract in his complaint, and therefore no judgment can be passed thereon in the present state of the proceedings.

"I find from the evidence that the contract of Bamberger with his attorneys (Hawkins and Critchlow) for one-fourth of the shares of stock, which might be recorded from Fugate in the suit of Bamberger against Walker and others, does not relate to these 24,700 shares, but to the other or remainder of the 179,200 shares that were put up in escrow as before stated.

"Let judgment and decree be entered in accordance with this decision, with leave, however, to the plaintiff to amend his complaint, so as to conform to the ultimate facts proved, as he shall be advised."

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Reminiscences of a Visit to Salt Lake City by Mrs. Frank Leslie.

A fine, tall, well-developed figure, a tribe too stout, perhaps; a fresh, ruddy complexion, almost befitting a young girl, keen blue eyes, not telling too much of what went on behind them; a full mouth; a singularly magnetic manner; a voice hard and cold in its formal speech, but low and impressive when used confidentially. Altogether a man of mark anywhere, and one whose wonderful influence over the minds and purses of men, and the hearts and principles of women, could be much more fully credited after an hour's conversation with him, I thought.

"Do you suppose, Mr. President, that I came all the way to Salt Lake City to hear that it was a fine day?"

"I am sure you need not, my dear," was the ready response of this cavalier of seventy-six years, "for it must be fine weather whenever you are."

The conversation then established went upon velvet, and as the rest of the party began to talk among themselves, I quickly assumed a confidential and interesting turn, and we felt that what Mr. Young said upon matters of "Mormon" faith and "Mormon" practice he said with a sincerity and earnestness not always put in a man's more public and general utterances.

Glancing at Joseph Smith's portrait, we ventured the criticism that it did not show any great amount of strength, intelligence or culture. Mr. Young admitted the criticism, and said that Smith was not a man of great character naturally, but that he was inspired by God as a prophet, and spoke at times not from himself, but by inspiration; he was not a man of education; but received such enlightenment from the Holy Spirit that he needed nothing more to fit him for his work as a leader. "And this is my own view also," pursued Mr. Young, quite simply. "My father was a frontiersman, uneducated, and obliged to struggle for his children's food day by day, with no time to think of their spiritual needs. All that I know of these matters has been by my own exertions and by the grace of God, who sometimes chooses the weak things of the earth to manifest His glory."

This want of education, he went on to say, was one of the greatest drawbacks and trials to the older generation of "Mormons," they had been, almost without exception, poor and untutored people, gathered from all parts of the world, and obliged, especially after their arrival in Utah, to use every energy and all their time to make productive and life-sustaining homes from the desert lands and savage wildernesses into which they had penetrated.

"But this is all over now, thank God!" ejaculated the President, with a gesture of relief. "Our homes are made, our country is prosperous, and our educational privileges are equal or superior to any state in the Union. Every one of adult age can read and write, and there is no fear but that they may learn as they grow older."

I told him that the spoken of these matters with Miss Shaw, "formerly one of your wives," as I somewhat diffidently phrased it, had left the patriarch with a simple smile, accented the sentiment, "My wife will, if you please, say more. Once having entered into the relationship we always adhere to it, unless wanted his company from crowded—unless under very peculiar circumstances."

"Nothing will change the Mormon idea of polygamy, I suppose?" I suggested.

Mr. Young stirred at my hearty, but stated, decisively: "No, nothing can, since it is given to them by the grace of God. It is not obligatory, but compulsory. It is a blessing and a privilege conducted to the chosen people."

The conversation was here interrupted, but the President promised to resume it by serious a confidential note, that Utah would, within two or three generations, present the finest specimens of men and women to be found in the country, and that they would spring from marriages of pure affinity and a state of society impossible except under polygamy.

"Why," said he, "I have walked the streets of your great city at night, and my heart bleed for the poor, pitiful, worn and painted checks of the women who walked them, too, and who had away the young men who are to be the fathers of the next and the mothers of the next generation. Not one such woman is to be found in all Utah, and our young men are pure, and our women are virtuous, and our children born free from inherited disease."

"But are all the women of Utah sure to enjoy this life?"

"A woman feeling herself drawn in affinity to a man, and feeling inclined to seal herself to him, should make her wishes known to her husband's people. It is her duty, and there can be no indelicacy in obeying the voice of duty."

I ventured to say that the gesture of those who had been less enlightened, and now to depart, Mr. Young taking leave much more impressively than he had spoken yet.

We had scarcely reached New York when the news came of his sudden death, and all that had seemed to me so unlikely, wrong, or ludicrous in the strange system of life he upheld, and of which he was the center, disappeared in the solemn respect and silence with which one remembers the dead whose lives have, even for an hour, intersected our own. He was an honest and sincere believer in his own theories—however wrong and perverted—and lived up to his own convictions of duty. And how many who sneer at him dare say the same?—Mrs. Frank Leslie, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Salt Lake City, March 11, 1899.

Today's clearings	$ 327,739.01
Same day last year	239,412.38
Week's clearings	1,736,211.74
Same week last year	1,514,565.13

ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

Following are today's ore and bullion receipts, as reported by the institutions below indicated:

T. R. JONES & CO.

Bullion	$13,700

McCORNICK & CO.

Bullion bullion	$ [illegible]
Ores and lead ores	[illegible]
Bullion silver	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Bullion	$ [illegible]

During the week ore and bullion shipments reached a total of $[illegible].

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. 25c.

Use the Royal Bread. It's healthful and nourishing. Ask your grocer for it.

We have decided to continue the Great shoe Sale one week longer.

NEWMAN-NOTT SHOE CO., 57 Main St.

In its advanced and chronic form a cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases. Ely's Cream Balm has proved a cure of nasal catarrh of long standing, in the most severe form, and you make a great mistake in not resorting to this treatment in your own case. To test it a trial size for 10 cents is the large price. It is mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. Druggists keep it.

P.V.Ins.White Wagons, tel. 41. Mt. L.Co.

DIED.

GROSHELL.—At Salt Lake City, March 10, 1899, Mrs. Mary Groshell, widow of the late Charles Groshell, aged 64 years, 4 months and 21 days.

Mrs. Groshell was born in Germany and came to this country about fifty years ago, first living in New York state. In the early status the family removed to Muscatine, Ia., residing there about thirty years. In 1869 decided to come to Salt Lake and has since resided here. Leaveaved husband, six sons and daughters to mourn her loss. Funeral from the residence of Oscar Groshell, 1000 south West Temple, Sunday, March 12, at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

DONNEYBIE.—March 9th, 1899, at his home in Oneida, Neb., of pneumonia, Elder F. W. Donnebie, aged 65 years, 4 months.

BROWN.—In the Eighteenth ward of this city, March 10, of pneumonia, Inez H., son of George and Harriet Brown, aged 19 months.

Funeral from residence of L. J. Brown, No. 3, Pioneer Park, Fourteenth ward, at 2 o'clock tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon. Friends invited.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleanser.

Also for sale by druggists and hair dressers. Perfect to its original healthy condition. Avoid imitations.

Demand Steadily Growing

For our $3.50 Shoes for Men and Women. Exclusive styles at this price only to be had of us in this city.

See Our New Display.

ALWAYS RELIABLE Davis & Co. MONEY BACK IF NEEDED

Annual Statement for the year ending December 31, 1898, of the condition of the

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The name and location of the Company, National Life Insurance Co. 141 State street, Montpelier Vermont.

Name of President, Chas. Dwinell.

Name of secretary, Joseph A. Lee Roy.

The amount of its Assets ..... $[illegible]

The amount of its Liabilities (including Capital) ..... $[illegible]

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year ..... $[illegible]

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year ..... $[illegible]

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year ..... $[illegible]

The amount of claims written during the year ..... $[illegible]

The amount of risks in force at the close of the year ..... $[illegible]

STATE OF UTAH, Office of the SECRETARY OF STATE, } ss.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a duly sworn statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has and other requisite required with the laws of this State relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 8th day of March, A. D. 1899. J. T. HAMMOND, (Seal.) Secretary of State.

A conservative, well managed company, is the National Life Insurance Co. of Montpelier, Vermont. No unsafe investments are offered by it. For extraordinary issues of new business. Hazardous risks are not written by this company at any price, consequently larger relative profits result and the results to insuring insurers. Call on address George D. Alder, general agent, 1-3 McCornick building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horses Kick

is self-defense. It is their most vigorous form of protest against the abuse of their backs that are driven into their feet to hold on their shoes. Blacksmiths often use such means to remove the danger that is liable to follow.

This is what happens: One part comes out when it is pounded hot and the other goes into the tender foot. Such pain is the result of the Cold-Rolled Hot Shearing Process by which the fibres of metal are separated and one other is pounded out of the tough end. The end of a nail can be easily distinguished by the rough edge along the side near the point.

Putnam Nails

are exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed, precisely like the old-fashioned hand-made nail. The process makes the metal hammered together into a compact form and that cannot split, Silver or Break and is

Absolutely Safe.

Examine the nails in your smith's pocket book. If not, ask your dealer for them. Put up in the Hub-Wedge Trademark. Sold by all first class dealers. If the dealer near you should happen to be out of stock, we will mail sample on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

PUTNAM NAIL COMPANY, Neponset, Boston, Mass.

For sale by E. C. M. L. Clark Elbridge & Co., Salt Lake Hardware Co., and Geo. A. Lowe, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Joseph E. Taylor,

PIONEER UNDERTAKER

Of Utah. Open day and night. Factory and Showroom for the S. Fifth South, 13 doors east of Theatre.