

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON, THIRDS

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, April 27, 1888.

IMPORTANT REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE.

ONE great point was reached at the meeting held in the Tabernacle by the Bishops and leading farmers this morning. A motion was put and carried that the persons present at the meeting belonging to the city would not cultivate broom or coffee corn on the lots in this city, and the Bishops were instructed to use their influence with the members of their wards to exclude these productions from their lots. There was not time for the persons present to take into consideration where they should be planted on the five-acre and other lots adjacent to the city, the following gentlemen were, therefore, appointed a committee to take the subject into full consideration and to report at a meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Friday next in the Tabernacle: A. P. Rockwood, John Van Cott, John Pack, Jacob Weiler, David Carn, John Stoker, Reuben Miller, Andrew Cahoon, Thos. McClellan, Anson Call, Christopher Layton, J. W. Hess, E. D. Woolley, J. Robson, Milo Andrus, A. Gardner, J. C. Little.

Every person of reflection, who knows anything about agriculture, must be aware that more system in the cultivation of the land in this country is a crying necessity. It is an extremely difficult thing to get unimixed and adulterated seeds of any kind for sowing. Weeds, too, have been suffered to thrive and flourish to such an extent that in many sections they have overrun farms and rendered them comparatively worthless. These evils are not likely, under present management, to decrease; on the contrary they grow more threatening and embarrassing every year, and unless prompt measures are taken to check and extirpate them, the operations of our agriculturists will be seriously affected.

Our aims are high in agriculture as in everything else, and we should have the best cultivated land of any people upon the earth. But we certainly will never reach such perfection with our present method of labor. What is needed is more system, and to have more system there must be union. The proper men to introduce more systematic measures are the Bishops. They are the leaders of the people and should feel that fatherly care that belongs to their office; and a Bishop who is energetic and prompt in the performance of his duties can wield an immense influence both by precept and example with the people of his Ward. He ought to be as familiar with the business and products of his Ward, as if they were his own; and with the labors of each man in his Ward as if the people were his own family.

By giving their personal attention to these matters the Bishops can effect a great revolution in the midst of the people. They can, by consulting with the men of the greatest experience in their Wards, decide upon the best kinds of grains, seeds, etc., to cultivate, and also what portions of the land are the best adapted to the raising of these products. The meeting of this morning is, we trust, the first of a series of meetings, which will be held to carry out these measures and to make them universal throughout the Territory.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

SUMNER'S ORDER GOES OVER. The order offered by Sumner, was that the Senate should proceed to vote on the several articles at twelve o'clock, the day after the final arguments were concluded. Johnson objected, and the order went over under the rules.

ADDITIONAL RULES OFFERED BY SUMNER REJECTED.

Sumner then offered two additional rules. He gathered, he said, from the previous practice in impeachment cases, that in the taking of the votes of the Senate on the articles of impeachment, the presiding officer shall call each Senator by name and ask him, "how say you, guilty or not guilty, as charged," at the same time specifying the articles. Each Senator, when the question is so put to him, shall rise in his seat and answer, "guilty" or "not guilty." Sumner also offered, as rule twenty-fourth, that in the case of conviction by the Senate, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer, forthwith, to pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person, according to the requirements of the Constitution, and any further judgment shall be on order of the Senate. Johnson again objected, and the rules went over.

GROESBECK ADDRESSES THE SENATE.

Groesbeck then addressed the Senate. He proceeded to consider whether or not the Senate is now sitting as a court. He said he would not discuss it in the light of English precedents, but with reference to our own Constitution, which contained neither bills of attainder, nor irresponsible tribunals to be laws unto themselves. He first called attention to the fact that the provisions of the Constitution, as first drafted, contemplated impeachment for malpractice and neglect of duty in office; but those adopted, permit it only for treason, bribery and similar high crimes and misdemeanors. He then challenged proof to show, that during any of the trials which form our precedents, the fact that the Senate was not a court, had ever been advanced. He

read their language from the records of each trial, in which the Senate, on all these occasions, styled itself the court. He also quoted Storey and other authorities to show the judicial character of the Senate and the qualifications they must bring to discharge their duties. In reference to their jurisdiction, he held that the only question for them to decide, was that of crime or no crime; and further, that no action could be considered in connection with which evil intention was not brought. He illustrated this proposition by considering a homicide committed by a mad man, on the supposition that the President should violate the law after losing his reason, and by reference to the acts of Mr. Lincoln in constituting a military tribunal in the loyal States, which conduct, though pronounced destitute of warrant by the Supreme Court, had been upheld by Congress, on the ground that his motive was good. Having thus, as he claimed, shown the fallacy of the doctrine advanced by the Managers on that subject, he said he should consider the question whether the President had the right to remove Mr. Stanton and to grant a letter of authority to Gen. Thomas, for on these two issues hung the fate of the eight articles of impeachment. As to the first point, he held that the civil tenure law did not apply to Mr. Stanton, because he was not appointed by Johnson; but even if Mr. Johnson is not serving his own, but Mr. Lincoln's term, Mr. Stanton's tenure of office expired one month after the expiration of his first term. If Mr. Lincoln were now living, Mr. Stanton could be removed by him, and equally so can he be removed by Johnson if the latter is merely serving out the remainder of Lincoln's term. In support of his proposition that the President had power to remove Mr. Stanton under the law of 1878, Groesbeck quoted a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Pickens, announcing, not that he was to be removed, but that he was actually removed, and his successor appointed. He said his feeble health, today, obliged him to pass by with a mere reference to the utterances of Senators at the time of the passage of the tenure of office bill. He went on to argue that all admitted there was room for doubt in the construction of the law, and the President had availed himself of the counsel of those specially designated by the Constitution to give him advice, hence he must be held guiltless of crime in construing it as he did. He held that sufficient doubt of the constitutionality of the law existed to warrant the President in taking the measure he did to test the matter. Groesbeck proceeded to argue the various points relating to the articles of impeachment and concluded by expressing his confidence in a final result and passed glowing eulogy on the life, character and services of the President.

MOTION TO ADMIT REPORTERS. The Chief Justice stated that the first business in order, was the proposition offered by Edmunds, yesterday, to admit the official reporters to report the proceedings of the final question. Edmunds, at the suggestion of several senators, moved to postpone till Monday; agreed to.

SUMNER OFFERS MORE RULES. Sumner offered two additional rules, which went over.

ADMISSION OF REPORTERS. The court adjourned at noon, when the Chief Justice announced the pending question to be the motion of Edmunds to admit official reporters to the secret session, to take the debate on the final proceedings. Several amendments were offered and rejected; finally the consideration of the subject was postponed till after the argument is concluded.

ADDITIONAL RULES OFFERED BY SUMNER were also laid over until the close of the argument.

STEVENS' ARGUMENT. Stevens then began to read his argument from printed slips, but was soon compelled to sit down from weakness. He then read the remainder of the argument.

HOUSE. CONGRESS REGULATING RAILWAYS. Orth offered a resolution of inquiry as to the power of Congress to regulate the safety and rate of passengers on railroads; adopted.

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS. Payne introduced a bill to admit Arkansas to representation to Congress; referred to committee on reconstruction.

GENERAL. ELECTION STILL DOUBTFUL. The result of the election is still doubtful, the vote being very close. Intense excitement prevails, but no disturbance has occurred. The returns from the extreme western counties are anxiously looked for, as they will decide whether or not the constitution is ratified. The Legislature will probably be about equally divided.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA. New Orleans.—The result of the election is not fully ascertained, but the majority for the Constitution will not be less than 20,000. There is a large majority of Republicans in the Legislature.

ELECTION NOT DECIDED. Chicago, 25.—The returns from North Carolina are by counts; no general estimate is announced. The vote on the Constitution is very close, and it will require the returns from the extreme western counties to decide the result. The same statement is true with regard to Georgia.

MEASURES THREATENED TO SUPPRESS THE SAVANNAH ADVERTISER. General Meade has ordered the Savannah Advertiser to cease publishing inflammatory incendiary articles, or he will suppress it.

THE POLICE BREAK UP A PRIZE FIGHT. The police broke up a prize fight, near this city, early this morning and lodged the principals in jail; both parties were blind and otherwise badly punished from the effects of the blows received.

ARRIVAL OF ARKANSAS SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN. The Herald's special says the Arkansas Senators and a portion of the Congressmen elect from that State have arrived at Washington with the Constitution lately adopted. The new Constitution will probably not be presented to Congress till the close of the impeachment trial. It is understood that the Conservatives are making an effort

to nullify the election on the ground of fraud. No official returns of the election have yet been received.

THANKS TO STANTON BY A DELEGATION OF RADICALS. General Gillem and a delegation of Radicals from Danville, Va., visited Stanton yesterday and thanked him for remaining at his post.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT. Chicago.—The Republican's special mentions a rumor to the effect that the President's resignation is already written, and will be presented as soon as his counsel have completed their argument in his defense.

ACCIDENT AT A FENIAN MEETING. At a large Fenian meeting on Thursday night the floor of the hall gave way, precipitating three hundred persons to the basement, one man was killed and about twenty more or less injured.

TWO MEN MURDERED IN A GAMBLING SALOON. Two men were murdered in a gambling saloon last night by Theodore Cameron, the proprietor of the saloon. Cameron surrendered himself, claiming that the deed was done in self-defense.

NELSON SAYS THE CHIEF JUSTICE HAS A RIGHT TO CHARGE THE IMPEACHMENT COURT. The Tribune's Washington special says that Nelson, in his speech, alluded to Chief Justice Chase, arguing that he had the right to deliver a charge to the impeachment court, when all the evidence was in, previous to their retirement for consultation on the verdict. This drawn out undoubtedly comment. It is asserted in many quarters that the Chief Justice entertains this opinion, and that he will so act when the proper time arrives. We have authority for saying that these surmises are not founded on fact, and that Mr. Chase has not expressed an opinion on the subject to any one.

ARRIVAL OF ROUSSEAU. General Rousseau arrived this morning, direct from the Pacific coast.

CONSTITUTION RATIFIED IN NORTH CAROLINA. Raleigh.—Returns received to-day render it certain that the Constitution is ratified; even the Conservatives concede this. The Radicals claim the ratification by several thousand majority. Boyden is, probably, the only Conservative elected to Congress.

ELECTION RETURNS CONFLICTING. Augusta.—The election returns are rather conflicting, though the Democrats admit the ratification of the Constitution, but claim the election of Gordon for Governor.

MORE ABOUT THE GEORGIA ELECTION. New York, 27.—The Tribune's Atlanta special thinks the Constitution has been ratified by at least 7,000 majority. Bullock, a Republican, is elected Governor by 5,000 majority. It is probable that the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature, but it remains to be seen whether enough of them can take the test oath to make a quorum.

STATE TICKET ELECTED. The Tribune's Raleigh special says the Constitution was undoubtedly ratified; the whole State ticket is elected by a twenty-five thousand majority. The Legislature is largely Republican.

TRAINS ATTACKED BY INDIANS. Virginia City, M.T., 23.—A report from Boseman says that Kenzie & Story's train was attacked by Indians on last Friday, the stock run off and one man killed.

Weather is clear. Thermometer, 64. Helena, 26.—Warm. Thermometer, 68. First pack train has arrived from Wallula.

FOREIGN. THE JOURNALS ON THE BUDGET. London.—The Budget introduced in the House, last evening, formed the chief topic of the editorials of this morning's papers. The Times and most of the liberal journals are dissatisfied with the estimates. They say the Budget is indefinite and unsafe, and the Times predicts that supplemental estimate will be found necessary to meet the deficiencies, and thinks that the new burden ought to fall on the customs and not on incomes, as proposed by the Chancellor.

LATER IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM JAPAN via Shanghai, states that the Tycoon has retired from the government. The Mikado offers indemnity for the murder of the French sailors at Osaka.

THE CLERKENWELL TRIALS. London.—The trial of the Fenians charged with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion, continued. After the examination of a few other witnesses, the prosecution rested the case. The counsel for O'Keefe moved the entry of a nolle prosequi in the case of his client; and the counsel for Barret said he would prove that his client was in Glasgow when the explosion occurred. After arguments from the counsel for the defense, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

NEGROES HAVE FIVE HUNDRED MEN IN ARMS. Savannah.—Late dates from Mexico say that Negre, with 500 men, is openly in arms against the government. Many foreigners have been arrested during the past month, but only five have been expelled from the country. None were Frenchmen.

WAR IN SINALOA PROGRESSING. The war in Sinaloa is progressing. The revolutionists have 3,000 men at Corona and 5,000 at Vera Cruz. Other towns are paralyzed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON CROPS. The worms have destroyed the cotton crops.

ORTEGA'S PARTY MAKING STRONG EXERTIONS. Ortega's party are making strong exertions to seize the Allies, with their chief, Negrete.

STAGES ROBBED. The Leon, and other stages leaving the capital, are almost regularly robbed.

WAR OF RACES IN BALIZE. The war of races is continuing in Balize; the English are gaining ground.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST WHELAN. Ottawa.—Two detectives swear to having overheard a conversation between Whelan and Doyle in jail, in which Whelan admitted that he shot

Darcy McGee. He seemed to take pride in the idea that his name would be handed down to posterity as a great man.

THE RESULT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FEDERAL DEBT BILL. Berlin.—Bismarck says, officially, that the loss of the bill relative to the Federal debt, which was withdrawn from Parliament on account of the disposition on the part of the Liberal members to amend it, will put an end to building ships and fortifications.

REDUCTION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY TO A PEACE STANDING. The reduction of the Prussian army to a peace footing will begin May first.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRINCE ALFRED. London, midnight, 24.—Startling intelligence has just been received from Australia. Prince Alfred, who was visiting Sydney, has been shot and dangerously wounded by an unknown person. The would-be assassin, who was said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, according to last advices, was slowly recovering.

REPLY OF ENGLAND TO RUSSIA IN RELATION TO CRETAN AFFAIRS. It is believed that the substance of England's reply to the Emperor of Russia was, that the proceedings looking to the independence of Crete, which the Sublime Porte will not concede without compulsion, is a policy which it is impossible for Great Britain to pursue.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. Dublin.—The Prince of Wales embarked for England, to-day. Before sailing he gave a dinner on the royal yacht; about forty guests were present, among whom the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

DISURBANCES SUPPRESSED IN SPAIN. Paris.—Dispatches from various parts of Spain report that the disturbances have been suppressed.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET. Madrid.—The following is the new cabinet: Brando Murrillo, President, vice deceased, and Minister of the Interior; Runcali, Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs; Magnalde, Minister of War; Arobia, Minister of Finance; Catalana, Minister of Public Works; Marfoni, Minister for the Colonies.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE ALFRED. London, 25.—The particulars of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred state that the culprit is an Irishman named Farrel, and is known to be connected with the Fenian organization. He shot the Prince in the back on the 24th March. The ball was not extricated for two days. The wound was dangerous and painful, but the Prince is doing well, although his recovery will necessarily be slow. Under medical advice he had sailed for England.

EARL KIMBERLY, APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY. Earl Kimberly has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

ADDITIONAL ABOUT THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY. Madrid.—Bidas has been appointed Minister of War, and Concha, Marshal of the Camp. The policy of the new ministry will be identical with the former one.

JIMENEZ SUBMISSION CONFIRMED. San Francisco, 25.—Mexican intelligence by the steamer Colorado confirms the reported submission of General Jimenez to the supreme government of the State of Guerrero. Gen. Aro accepted his submission on behalf of the general government, in order to prevent further bloodshed. Jimenez has disbanded his troops. Affairs are quiet in Guerrero and there is no opposition to the will of Alvarez.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES AT GUADALAGARA REFUSES TO JOIN CORONA. Advices from Guadalajara say the commander of the forces had been ordered to join Corona in Dinaloa, but had refused to do so.

RENTERIA AND VELASCA LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS. Renteria and Velasca have collected a force of about 1,300 men and are levying contributions on the inhabitants of the Balio, which compels the general government to hold back troops for a new campaign.

EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND. London, 25.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred has produced profound excitement throughout the nation. The press teems with denunciations of the assassin.

EVIDENCE IN THE CLERKENWELL TRIAL. The evidence is closed in the trial of the Clerkenwell prisoners. The Attorney-General summed up the case for the prosecution, and urged that the proof against the prisoners was established beyond all doubt, although he admitted that there were doubts with regard to the complicity of Timothy Desmond.

BRITISH TRIUMPHANT IN ABYSSINIA; THEODORE AMONG THE SLAIN. THE CAPTIVES SET FREE. London, 26.—Dispatches from Abyssinia state that a battle was fought on Good Friday, before Magdala, in which Theodore commanded in person. The King's troops were defeated, and retreated into the town. Their loss was heavy. On the Monday following, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, when the town and citadel were carried by storm. Theodore and a large number of his warriors were slain; and many more wounded and taken prisoners. The capital remains in possession of the British. The loss of the British was small. The British captives were found in the city, alive and well and were set free. Napier's immediate return to the sea coast is expected.

FRENCH FLEET IN JAPANESE WATERS TO BE AUGMENTED. Paris, 26.—In consequence of the recent troubles in Japan and the outrage on French seamen, the French fleet in Japanese waters is to be augmented; orders to that effect have already been issued.

LATER FROM ABYSSINIA. London.—Later advices from Abyssinia, dated April 18, have been received. They represent that 14,000 native troops laid down their arms; that Theodore had 600 soldiers killed, and fifteen hundred wounded in the late battle.

Advices from Napier's headquarters without Magdala state that the Europeans lately held captive there numbered sixty souls, including men, women and children, who are already on route for Toulabar for home. The entire force of Theodore's army has been either killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Napier takes by his victory the twenty eight large guns just used against him; five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand shields, such as are used in battle in the open field by the Abyssinians, ten thousand spears and many other articles and equipments of war. After the works were completely taken, King Theodore was found dead by some of the soldiers on entering the centre of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say that he was killed in one of the battles, others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortune of the day against him. The King's body was recognized among the killed and wounded by the British captives when they were released. Theodore's two sons were taken prisoners. The interior fortress of Magdala presented a splendid sight. The place was glowing with barbaric splendor. The British troops plundered it at once. They found four royal crowns made of solid gold, twenty thousand dollars in silver, ten thousand silver plates, several lots of rich jewels and other articles of great value.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The recent discovery, near the North Pole, of a large open sea, seems likely to give a great impetus to arctic exploration. Already three routes for the renewed prosecution of this arduous labor are proposed—one by Dr. Peterman, a German, another by Captain Sherrard Osborn, an Englishman, and last, and the one said to be received with most favor, by Gustave Lambert, a Frenchman, who has recently returned from a voyage to Behring's Straits. A committee of patronage in favor of the last named route has already been formed, among whose members are to be found names eminent in science, politics and finance. The route proposed by Lambert is to enter Behring's Straits, then sail to the west, past Cape Judge and Cape Cook; to cut the way, when necessary, through the floating ice fields, by blasting or sawing until the open sea, seen by Hedenstrom in 1810, and fifteen years later by Wrangle and Anjou is reached. This route presents no difficulties, but is objected to on account of the long voyage round Cape Horn which it necessitates. It has never been attempted save by Captain Cook, who was attempting it at the time he, on account of fall winds and fogs put back to winter at the Sandwich Islands, where he was shortly after killed by the Kanakas. The route proposed by Captain Osborn passes along the western coast of Greenland and Smith's Strait; while that proposed by Dr. Peterman is to follow the Gulf Stream; but it is objected to because of the enormous barrier of ice it must encounter, stretching between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. Whichever route may be ultimately adopted, there is no doubt that every exertion will be made to reach the open sea, so recently seen by Captain Long, and that the navigators of the several countries who may undertake Arctic enterprises, will each vie with the other in their efforts to plant the flag of their native land first on that yet undiscovered country.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the North.—Cap. J. H. Smith, E. Heyer. To the East.—D. Whitmer, N. P. Turner, J. M. Banks. To the West.—L. H. Head, W. R. Reynolds, Chas. Oble.

COD FISH.

DRIED SALMON.

PICKLED SALMON.

MULLET.

BRAN.

SHORTS.

POTATOES.

CORN.

SETTLEMENT OATS, etc., etc.

FOR SALE AT

GEO. GODDARD'S.

JAMES HAGUE.

GUN AND LOCKSMITH.

At the Sign of the

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

Has always on hand Guns, Pistols and ammunition for Sale on Reasonable Terms. Repairs done at the shortest notice.

A Good Supply of Harness, Saddles and Bridles always on hand. Repairs neatly executed.

HUSKINSON'S PREMIUM WHISKY on hand, and Rye and other liquors.

Stock and Produce taken in Exchange.

The Highest Market Price allowed.

JOHN HANCOCK

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

Tuesday Evening,

APRIL 28, 1888.

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. & MRS. E. B. WALDRON

Will be presented, for the first time, a Drama of intense interest, in 5 Acts, entitled

THE

ISLAND KING;

OR,

The Mistake of a Life.

George Maurice, Mr. G. B. WALDRON.

Antoine Launay, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Charles D'Arbel, Mr. J. G. Graham.

Monter Langlois, Mr. P. Margolis.

Count D'Auberville, Mr. J. M. Barde.

Dr. Germain, Mr. A. Merrill.

Dominique, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Louis, Mr. R. Matthews.

Joseph, Mr. J. McGregor.

Hortense D'Auberville, Mrs. G. B. WALDRON.

Mad. Pauline Langlois, Miss Nellie Colebrook.

Margot, Miss Alexander.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

DANDELION'S DODGES!

Dickie Dandelion, Mr. J. G. Graham.

Mr. Turnpenny Dicks, Mr. J. McKenzie.

Virvan Thornbrock, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

James, a Footman, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Madge Majorum, Miss Alexander.

Laura Armytage, Miss Lizzie Platt.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

GRAND MAY-DAY MATINEE!

FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN!

FRIDAY Afternoon, May 1.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

WALKER BROS.

One of our Trains from California has arrived, consisting in part of

STANDARD SHEETINGS.

PRINTS, DELAINS.

SUGAR,

TEA,

COFFEE,

NAILS AND GLASS.

All Sizes.

A PRIME LOT OF

California Bacon!

COAL OIL

Mule Shoes, etc., etc.

Which we offer our Customers and the People generally, at

LOWER RATES THAN HERETOFORE!

Two more Trains expected in a few days!

WALKER BROS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

FROM THE Jordan Range, one Sorrel Mare

MULE, with this dark brand on its hind

hair brand cut on -H- both brands on the left

hip. Whoever will deliver, or give information of the whereabouts of said animal to me shall be liberally rewarded.

LEIGH HARRIS & SONS,

14th Ward, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that, on the 9th

day of April, A. D. 1888, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

GILBERT WEBB,

of Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt

Lake and Territory of Utah, who has been

adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Salt Lake City, in the Territory, before E. H. Robertson, Register, on the 9th day of May, 1888, at 10 o'clock A.M.

JOSEPH H. HOSKINS,

U. S. Marshal as Manager in Bankruptcy.

dist. By W. P. APPELBY, Deputy.