THOMPSON, ALLEN & CO

Real Estate Agency.

OFFICE: WASATCH BLOCK, COR. 2d SOUTH & MAIN.

NOTARY IN OFFICE. DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, AGREEMENTS AND LEGAL PAPERS DRAWN

HOUSES AND LOTS.

$2600 Lot 10 x 10, 1½ blocks from South Temple, in 21st Ward.

$6900 New brick, 9 rooms, modern style and finish, lot 5 x 12½, well fenced, fruit, etc., on 7th East Street, part time.

$7000 Two story brick store and 8 rooms and four tenement houses attached. Corner lot in 6th Ward.

$3000 New brick house four rooms, east bench, corner lot 7x10 rods; view of city.

$1800 New brick house 5 rooms, Sixth Ward.

$3600 Lot 10x20, 2d east, bet 7th and 8th south, 10x10 adjoining on the rear.

$1300 Lot 2½x10 on 6th South Street, w. Two roomed house, kitchen, coal house, good well, fruit trees, etc. Cheap.

$14,000 Lot 7x10 corner 6th east and 3d south, four brick houses, eight rooms each, part time, very desirable,

$30,000 Lot 165x115 feet, on First West and Second South.

$2700 Lot 4 x 10, brick house, suitable for three families, in 4th Ward, on 7th South St. Will sell on sight.

$6250 Lot 8 x 20, six room cottage, bow window, stable, fruit and shade trees; desirable property; part time.

$6250 Corner lot, 83 x 115 feet, corner 5th South and 3d East, two story brick store, brick dwelling six rooms; part time.

$16500 Lot 111½ feet x 10 rods, corner 4th West and 2d South, adobe and frame house, nine rooms, good cellar.

$140 Lot 30 by 142½ feet, between 6th and 7th West and 5th and 6th North.

$2100 Lot 7 x 10 on 8th North, new brick house, five rooms and cellar; half cash, balance 1 year at 10 per cent, a good buy.

$4500 Corner lot 7x10; in 4th Ward, 3 houses. Cheap property.

$2500 In Fourth Ward, lot 3x10, new brick house with 5 rooms. A rare chance.

$1000 Lot 5x10 in 6th Ward, frame house, lined, stable, good well, fruit and shade trees. To see is to buy.

$3000 Lot 4½x10 on Third West, 3 houses, one grocery with 6 rooms, the other 1 story with 4 rooms, fruit and shade trees in abundance. Cheap.

$1300 Lot 10x11, new modern bricks, 6 rooms, stable, cellar, good water, in Coalville.

$3500 A No. 1 Residence on Sixth East st., a nice house of 6 rooms, bath room, well finished, good lawn, stable, splendid trees, etc. Lot 4x20. Very cheap property.

$1000 House of three rooms, good summer kitchen and stables, etc. Lot 2½x20. 16th Ward.

LANDS FOR SALE.

$9000 12 Acres in City limits south.

$3125 Lots 2, 3, and 4 B, 15 Jordan Plat. Part time.

$13000 30 Acres on the South Drive.

Five Acre tract south of Liberty Park.

Five acre tract east of Liberty Park.

$5200 10 acres half a mile along Third South, over Jordan, 10 rods wide.

$1100 10 44-100, lot 7 block 20, Brighton farming plat.

$3125 Lots 2, 3 and 4, block 15, Jordan plat, S. W. ¼ 22, 1 N, 1 W. Part time.

320 Acres, near North Point, well improved, good water right, two good houses; valuable as a whole or to subdivide, there is money in it at the price, $75 per acre.

80 Acres of land in Pleasant Green, 40 in lucerne. For 10 days. $2000.

120 Acres under cultivation, and good water right, 5 miles west. Price $4000 for 10 days.

$40 PER ACRE—20 acres west of city 2½ miles.

$40 PER ACRE—In tracts from 20 to 400 acres, good water right, 200 acres in Alfalfa and Grain.

FARMS.

$2600 Farm 80 acres, modern built brick house, 5 rooms, all fenced and well improved, close to school and post office, in Malad Valley, Idaho.

160 Acres partly improved, land near North Point, a bargain.

No. 70 MAIN STREET.

SOLOMON BROS. & GOLD

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME ENTERPRISE:

We would say that we MAKE BOOTS and SHOES. equal in Style and Finish, and MUCH MORE DURABLE than any Imported Goods brought into the Market, and we guarantee all Seams, and that the Price is as Low as any goods that are Solidly Made of First Class Material.

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No. 70 MAIN STREET.

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COAL AGENCY!

A. L. WILLIAMS, Agent and Manager,

145 s. MAIN STREET.

PLEASANT VALLEY, $6.00 per Ton Delivered.
MINE SLACK, - $3.50 " " "

SOLE AGENT FOR

ANTHRACITE, COKE, CHARCOAL

— AND —

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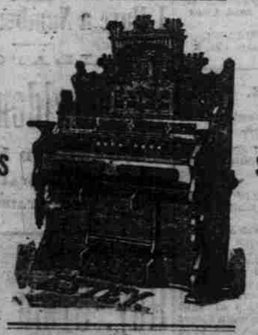
COALTER & SNELGROVE,

The Salt Lake Music Dealers.

ESTEY ORGANS WEBER PIANOS

COALTER & SNELGROVE



210,000 ESTEY ORGANS In Use.

30,000 STORY & CLARK Organs in use.

COALTER & SNELGROVE

The Salt Lake Music Dealers.

S. SELLS. J. TUCKER. H. W. SELLS.

SELLS & COMPANY,

Nos. 150 & 152 W. First South St., Opposite 14th Ward Assembly Rooms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

LUMBER, FLOORING, LATH, SHINGLES, PICKETS,

Cedar Posts, Nails and Window Weights.

DOORS, WINDOWS, TRANSOMS & MOULDINGS, A SPECIALTY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS CALL ON US BEFORE PURCHASING.

EVENING NEWS.

Saturday - April 14, 1888.

THE CLAIMANT'S CASE.

ALLEGED SIR ROGER TICHBORNE GOING TO ENGLAND.

These last two or three weeks has been rather eventful for the alleged Sir Roger, or, as the English papers call him, "The Claimant." His ticket of leave expired Tuesday week last. He has been thrown out of work. He has had encouraging advices from England. There is money there to carry on the case. There is an abundance of new testimony. And a little baby has been added to his little family. One way and another, these have been the most eventful two weeks he has had since he left England.

A New York *Sun* reporter climbed up three flights of stairs to Sir Roger's lodgings. Sir Roger occupied three little rooms with his wife and baby. The "living room," into which the visitor was invited, was barely furnished, but scrupulously neat and clean. Mrs. Tichborne sat near the stove dangling her baby. The baby was dangling the attachment of a nursing bottle. Sir Roger sat in his shirt sleeves by the window dangling a large wooden pipe.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

It was proved at the great trial that Sir Roger, before he left England in 1853, was an excessive user of tobacco. The claimant seems to keep up the practice. He might be stouter if he did not smoke so much.

Mrs. Tichborne is only 22 years old, and doesn't look even that. She is a sprightly and good-looking young woman—a brunette, with a slightly Jewish cast of features. As Miss Nellie Rosamond, "the charming soubrette and male impersonator," she was a success on the English variety stage.

"I am going back to England as soon as I can get money enough to take us over," said the claimant. "I expect to go within a month. I have over one hundred new witnesses of importance. For example, in the finding of the jury that convicted me the jury said:

"'We find that the defendant is Arthur Orton.' Now I will produce Arthur Orton in court. I will prove his identity by over twenty unimpeachable witnesses. I will prove that the jury was packed. I will prove that the chief witnesses on the other side were paid £1,000 or more each in bribes. I will convince the world that I am who I am—Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, baronet, rightful owner of the Tichborne and Doughty estates. My first step will be to appear at the bar of the House of Commons and ask the House to annul the act of Parliament known as the 'Tichborne and Doughty Estate Act of 1874.' The object of this act was to bar all further proceedings on my part.

"My next step will be to go into the Court of Probate and ask for the reinstatement of my will, proved by Vincent Gosford in 1835. When I went away in 1853 I left a will, and named Gosford and Mr. Slaughter as executors. I shall ask to have my will reinstalled, placed again on the books—on the ground that Sir Roger Tichborne is still alive, and that I am he. The plain issue will then be the question of my identity. This reopens the whole case. The battle will be fought in the court of probate. In case I win I simply go and take possession.

"Under favorable circumstances the case may reach a hearing by November next."

"Do you propose to prosecute anybody for bribery or perjury?"

"Yes, and that will probably be the most sensational part of it. I will begin criminal proceedings against Mr. Thomas of the Treasury Department, and Inspectors Clark and Williamson of the Scotland Yard detective force. I will have them arrested for conspiracy to pack a jury."

"Is it true that a lady in England has promised you money to fight the case?"

"Yes; she has spent £10,000 already. It was through her efforts that Arthur Orton was discovered. The lady is Miss Georgina Baring, a partner in the rich banking firm of Baring Brothers. Lord Ashburton and Lord Northbrook are cousins of Miss Baring. She has promised £100,000 to carry on the case. The money is to be used purely for the case. The Magna Charta Association has £84,000 for the same purpose. The association was an outgrowth of the trial. Its full title is the Tichbourne Vindication and Magna Charta Association. It has 800,000 members who pay penny subscriptions to the treasury.

"I was found guilty on two indictments for perjury—one for swearing I was Sir Roger Tichborne and another for swearing I was not Arthur Orton—and was given the maximum penalty of seven years' imprisonment for each offense, one term to begin when the other ended. The jury declared me to be Arthur Orton. Arthur Orton, since August 8, 1871, has been an inmate of a government lunatic asylum at Parramatta, New South Wales. He is held as a criminal lunatic. I spent £8,000 searching for him during the trial. Barrister Jenne, who conducted the search for me in Australia for five months at a cost of ten guineas a day and expenses, saw Orton, who is imprisoned under the name of Cresswell Purcell, the treasury agent, also saw him. They knew who he was but concealed it. Of course they were bought up by the other side. The man Orton will be produced.

"I was convicted on the testimony of three witnesses from Australia—Mrs. Mina Jury, Mrs. McAllister and Edward Hopwood. Lord Cockburn, in charging the jury said: "If you believe these three witnesses—and I see no reason why you should not—then there is no necessity for you to pay any attention to the rest of the evidence." And the jury spent just twenty minutes arriving at a verdict. Over 700 witnesses were examined, testimony was taken for 100 days, six weeks more were taken up with speeches on both sides, and then the jury, at Lord Cockburn's instigation, found a verdict in twenty minutes! They believed—or professed to believe—the three witnesses named, and ignored all the others. The story of those three witnesses, and how they were procured, has been partly published already. Mrs. Jury 'the highly respectable lady from Melbourne,' was the keeper of a brothel, and was hired at £1000 and all expenses, by Treasury Agent Purcell, to come to England and swear I was Arthur Orton. We had only three days notice before she was produced in the witness box. There was no cable to Melbourne then, so we could tell nothing about her. She was transported to Van Dieman's Land in 1847 on a seven years' sentence for felony. She has been convicted nine times since my trial. She is a professional criminal and an occasional brothel keeper. When her record reached England I was serving my term. Hopwood was introduced by the prosecution as a wealthy Australian landholder. He was the only witness who supplied the missing link in the chain of evidence. He swore he knew me as Thomas Castro in New South Wales and as Arthur Orton in Victoria. Thomas Castro you know, was my assumed name in Australia. Well, the colonial papers have thoroughly exposed Hopwood. He was a common laborer and a loafer, and was hired at £1000 and expenses to swear what he did.

"The third witness against me, Mrs. McAllister, got £2,000 and first-class passage for her husband and herself to London and back, with hotel expenses for a month in London. In short, the three chief witnesses against me were bribed.

"I had 385 witnesses altogether. Of these 272 swore I was Roger Tichborne; the other 113 swore to my not being Arthur Orton. The witnesses who positively identified me included my mother, Lady Tichborne, nine commissioned officers and 88 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Cabineers, the regiment I had a commission in for three years before going away; the family bankers, who advanced me money without question, and a host of people who knew me before I left home, including about all the gentry of Hampshire."

"Do you resemble Arthur Orton?"

"Not in the least. I knew him well in Australia, and he's a different looking man altogether—in height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and general build."

Sir Roger went on to tell of the vast sums of money lent him in London to carry on the case. Edmund Yates, of the *World*, had lent him £13,000, but that was a mere trifle comparatively, and only went to show that the brightest men in London believed in him. The loans from various individuals reached in some cases as high as £1,000,000. Even the Jew money lenders of London had advanced him over £80,000. The trial cost nearly $4,000,000.

A little three-year-old girl on being stung by a bee, exclaimed, "Oh, take this hateful thing away. It's got a splinter in its tail."

THE CHINESE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

I recently dined with Moy Sing, a wealthy retail grocer of New York. After dinner I questioned the old merchant on the Chinese mode of doing business. He talked freely and seemed proud of their system.

"An employe is one of our family. We give him wages, board and lodging, and look after his habits and associates. We also give him an interest in the business. Thus our year 5777, which closed on Febreary 10th in your calendar, was a very fair year. My head clerk receives $30 a week, board and lodging. Besides this, he received on New Year's as his interest, $1,500 cash. My other clerks received smaller amounts, down to the porter, who got one hundred odd. This is their interest in the business and not as a gratuity as with Americans. We believe in this profit sharing, as it helps honesty and self-respect. On this account embezzlement is very rare with us, and I can go away to Chicago or China, feeling certain that my business will not suffer in my absence."

Promising the old merchant to call again, I next visited Ah Hee, a successful backer of gambling games. Chinese gambling seems confined to fan-tan, a species of odd and even in which the house deducts 7 per cent. from all winnings; the chances to win and lose being equal, and bak-abeh, a variety of policy, where $1 may win $10,000. The gambler stands higher with the Celestial than with us barbarians. Their lowest classes are, strange to relate, criminals, actors and tailors. The gamblers have a good social status. They are organized under a "trust," whose object is to protect the banks against crooked players and players against crooked gamblers. As far as I could learn their trust seems a comparative success.

On entering the private room of the gambler we found him reading, and Chinese reading is a comical although comfortable pastime. Instead of sitting or standing they lie down on a bunk upon their right side so that the light from either lamp or window falls over the left shoulder upon the book. They draw their knees close up to their chin, allow the book to rest on hand and bunk, and in this dormouse attitude pursue their literary pleasures.

After a few commonplace remarks I asked the name of the book, and was told that it was "The Early History of the Chinese Empire." I ventured a word of surprise, and was surprised in turn. Said Ah Hee: "The best reading for a man is history, the next is poetry, the third, science, and the last novels or historical romances. Other reading is a waste of time. Poetry gives the greatest pleasure and is the favorite amusement of our people. A common social feature with us is a poetical competition. Any number of candidates enter the contest and pay over to the treasurer an entrance fee, which varies from a quarter to a dollar. A committee of one, two or three is appointed, who select the first, second and third best poem. The authors divide the pool, the first receiving a half, the second a third, and the last a sixth of the amount. Sometimes they purchase valuable prizes instead of dividing the cash. The most successful writer we had was a Brooklyn laundryman named Wong Wing Sing, who carried off over seventy prizes in five years. These contests are very severe, and the conditions imposed hard to fulfil. For example, in one competition each poem had to contain four lines of eight words each, the first word of the first line to be 'dragon,' and the last word of the last line 'ship.'"

Wong Wing Sing, who received the first prize, wrote the following, so far as I can put it into English:

Dragon that rules the waveless sea of death,
When I lie dreaming on my loved one's lip
And thou dost come to take her mortal breath
Let me sail with her homeward in thy ship?

The second was awarded to Moy Lee, a gambler. His lines were:

Dragons destroy each work of human hands—
The hand, the worker and the workman's ship.
But not the dreams from undiscovered lands,
Which sail toward me in hope's phantom ship.

I examined the history he was reading and found it to resemble the pictorial primers of my boyhood. To every few pages of closely printed reading matter there were outline sketches of kings, emperors, generals, ships and battles. It was odd to hear the almond-eyed gamester talk, in broken English, of dynasties that were dead and buried long before Herod ruled in Judea.

In the main room a number of friends were having a social game. One party played poker, and played it in a manner worthy of Bill Nye. There was not much at stake, as it was penny ante and 10-cent limit. They seemed to enjoy it, however, as much as if the chips had been $1 apiece. Their dealing was quicker than ours, and their discarding and betting swift enough to make an American turn pale with envy.

A second party played dominoes at a nickel a corner. Their dominoes are wood, the spots being white and red and running in doubles up to double seven. The game I saw was unlike any game in dominoes I had ever witnessed, and consisted in piling up pieces so as to form numbers, the same as in casino. They called the new number, piled the pieces and added their own with a rapidity that startled me, and had finished the game and divided the bets before I had added the totals together. Here, as everywhere else, all were smoking cigarettes. On the sideboard were hot and cold tea. The former was kept warm by having the pot concealed in a heavily padded and felted basket; the latter was contained in a handsome semi-transparent porcelain pot that would have done credit to a collection of bric-a-brac.

At nine o'clock we visited a Mongolian boarding house. It was a cheap affair, patronized by the poorer members of the community. The bunks and bed clothes were clean, but the floor was very dirty. Upon a small, red-hot stove a lodger was cooking some dish which filled the room with rather an agreeable odor. Two guests entered while we were talking to the proprietor. They exchanged civilities with the other inmates and walked to a corner of the room, which contained some pails of water, soap and towels, where they undressed and took a sponge bath. Their underwear was extremely clean and their skin showed healthy and muscular organization beneath.

When I left, nearly all were lying down. Of the twenty odd who were present two were smoking opium and eight tobacco, two were sleeping and nine reading. Not one was drunk. The proportions given would not apply to any American lodging house I ever visited.

What struck me most of all were the quiet, good order and politeness they displayed. The strange sing-song or intonation of their language rather increased the effect than otherwise. When I came out into the street a party of drunken men staggered past, bawling discordant ballads and reeking with gin and profanity. I realized then that I had been living for a few hours in a strange civilization with an alien race.—*Wm. E. S. Fales, in the New Yorker.*

Should a Doctor "Betray a Patient," for Public Safety.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Medical Journal*, opines that this is a delicate question for a physician to decide. We are sorry if professional ethics can make a difficulty of this question, apropos of such a case as it is connected with by the correspondent. A French physician was consulted by a man having charge of the starting of trains, and the complete control of a small railroad station. He found that this man suffered from attacks of vertigo, and had twice become momentarily insensible. The danger to the public was obvious, but the doctor did not know what to do, and sought medico-legal advice. He was advised to tell his patient that if any accident resulted from his infirmity, it would be necessary for the doctor to account for it, if called upon, by betraying his professional secret! How much better, then, to betray the professional secret after the mischief was done and the betrayal could do no good, than to betray it in time to prevent calamity! We should think it might become "a delicate question" for the doctor, whether he would not find himself liable as an accessory to criminal manslaughter. However, the man was induced by the warning to exchange his position for one of no such responsibility.

COMFORTABLY FIXED.—Brown—Have you been able to get anything to do yet, Jones?

Jones—Yes; I got a nice place last week.

Brown—Good. I'm glad to hear it! I'm doing well myself, and I like to see my friends do well. Is it inside work?

Jones—No, outside. I'm collecting for Draper & Tailor; and, by the way, old man, I've got a little bill against you that's been running a long time.—*The Epoch.*

AN EYE OF FIRE.

ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL THINGS DONE BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

When it was discovered that an artificial light that very closely resembles the natural light of day could be produced from electricity, and that it could be so easily provided as to take, in a great measure, the place of gas for lighting purposes, everybody was naturally astonished and thought that the electricians were the greatest men on earth. The new system was hardly old enough to be an assured success before a lot of wise men began considering the advisability of devoting this light to a greater purpose than that of merely lighting up the humdrum affairs of every-day life.

As an experiment, a small incandescent light was thrust beneath the water in a fountain. The effect was superb while it lasted, but the water managed to work its way into the globe and the light was extinguished. This gave the electricians something to think about, and they began immediately to rack their brains for a means of keeping the water away from the source of light. A coating of rubber was finally placed over the joint where the glass globe joins the brass holder, and over this was drawn a rubber bag that fitted tightly over the top of the globe and around the pipe through which the wire passed. This promised to be successful, but a brief experiment showed that the glass was not strong enough to stand the pressure of water, and after being exposed to it for a short time would collapse. A globe was then made of plate glass that proved able to stand the strain.

For some time this was only used in lighting up fountains by way of an ornament. Then it occurred to Prof. Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, that if a light could be used under water it would prove of great advantage to him in his search for fish that never allowed themselves to be caught by any of the old-fashioned methods. He believed that there existed at a great depth in the ocean various kines of fish that had never been seen. Every boy who has ever lived near the water knows that a favorite method of catching eels is to lure them within spearing distance by a bright light placed in the bow of a boat. Light not only attracts eels, but everything else that lives in the water, and the professor was sure that if a light could be made to live at a great depth in the water the reward would be great.

The steamer *Albatross*, of the commission, was provided with an engine and a dynamo. A liberal supply of heavy glass globes that would hold a light equal to the lighting power of one hundred candles, was placed on board, and equipped with other necessary articles, such as a lot of insulated wire, a large quantity of light, strong rope, and a number of heavy weights to serve as sinkers, the steamer started out. The first attempt was unsuccessful, for at a depth of 1,000 fathoms the pressure was so great upon the globe that it broke. Another trial was speedily made with heavier globes, and they were found able to stand the pressure of any depth to which they could be sunk. But the most wonderful part of this trial trip, which took place something like three years ago, was related to Secretary Frank S. Hastings, of the Edison Electric Light Company, by Prof. Baird.

At a point near the Bahamas, according to the professor, the light was dropped overboard and sunk by means of heavy weights to nearly one thousand fathoms below the surface. On the deck of the vessel stood the crew with nets ready to drop them under the fish that were lured from their homes in the great depth. The light was allowed to remain in the water for some time and then it was slowly raised. It looked like the reflection of a star in the water at first, and its rays were seen, and in them were visible the forms of darting fish. The light soon lit up the water for twenty feet around, and a weird assortment of fish that had never before been heard of was seen. When near the surface the entrails of some of those fish burst from their mouths. "The professor ascribed this," said Mr. Hastings, "to the inward pressure. Nature had made them so that they could live in the great depths in which they were found, and when this pressure of the deep water was removed there was a counteracting force that killed them."

The dead fish were just as useful for the purpose for which the professor wanted them as live ones, and he gathered in a great many rare and curious specimens without much trouble. The light was also used to good purpose for discovering the various depths in which different kinds of fish lived.—*Chicago Times.*

DR. BO-SAN-KO

In his new discovery for Consumption, succeeded in producing a medicine which is acknowledged by all to be simply marvelous. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and does not sicken. In all cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and Pains in the Chest, it has given universal satisfaction. Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is sold at 50 cents by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. d2s 6m

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1st, 1888, LIME will be sold at the following rates only: Delivered (within city limits) 35c. per bushel. Sold at kilns, 25c. " "
Special carload rates.
SALT LAKE IRON, LIME & ROCK CO.,
GEORGE R. JONES,
THOMAS HANCOCK,
VARLY & EVERILL. d1t sup tf

DR. POWELL REEVES,
DR. J. FLOYD BANTON,
Salt Lake City Medical and Surgical
INSTITUTE,
No. 232 S. Main Street.

Established for the most skilful and scientific treatment of all diseases. Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Heart, Skin, Blood and Nervous, Kidney, Bladder and all Urinary diseases cured. Diseases of women and children treated with the kindest attention and skill.

RUPTURE cured without pain or hindrance from business.

Treats all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood diseases, all Chronic diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any private or blood disease can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary.

LADIES By this treatment a pure, Lovely Complexion, free from all sallowness, freckles, blackheads, eruptions, etc., a brilliant eyes and perfect health can be had.

That "tired" feeling and all female weaknesses promptly cured. Bloating Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, Spinal weakness, Kidney Complaints and Change of Life. Consult the old Doctor.

EYE AND EAR Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye lids, or Globe and Far or near sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Dimness of Vision of one or both eyes, and Tumors of Lid.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, Internal or External Deafness, or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, pain in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., Permanently Cured, when Others Have Failed.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urination, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

Consultation free and strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send ten cents in stamps for pamphlet.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

No. 232 S. Main Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PLANS AND BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until four o'clock p.m., April 12th, 1888, for the construction of four thousand feet, more or less, of iron fence, four and one-half feet high, around the Capitol Grounds, Salt Lake City, Utah. The right is reserved to reject any and all plans and bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners on Capitol Grounds.

JAMES SHARP,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
Salt Lake City, March 31st 1888.
d td

ISAAC BARTON. A. B. TORONTO. A. S. GEDDES

BARTON & CO.,
44 Main Street.

WE ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THE public that our increased trade has demanded unusually large purchases of Fall and Winter Goods. We have enlarged our store to make room for our new stock, and secured the services of A. S. Geddes to assist in the management of the business; so that we now can suit all. Our lines in men's boys' and children's CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, UNDERWEAR, HATS, CAPS, etc., are complete, and will be sold at prices that will compare with the lowest. Mr. Geddes is a member of the Firm, but has been employed, for the last four years, as principal of the 16th District School.

We kindly invite our many friends and the public generally to give us a call.

DR. GEO. H. BOOTH,
Physician & Surgeon.
(Late of E. I. Army Medical and Colonial Emigration Service.)

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
112 W. SOUTH TEMPLE ST.,
— OPPOSITE —
Valley House.

Can be consulted during Day and Night. sup

PIONEER

PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

Mill: No. 55 North Temple Street. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West.

BRANDS:
HIGH PATENT,
BAKER'S No. 1.
SUPERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

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ELIAS MORRIS, Supt.

EXCELSIOR BAKERY
No. 10 East Temple St.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS, CAKES
— AND —
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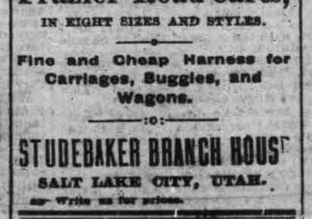

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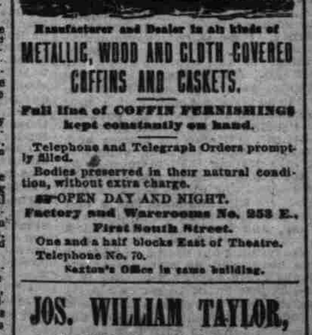

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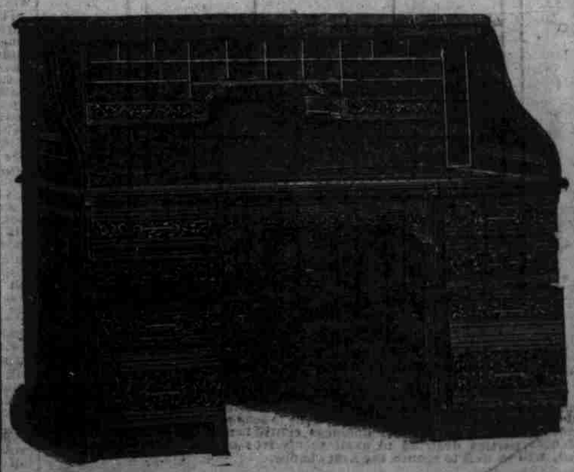

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