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WOODS, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Depot for Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure.

REMARKS

MADE BY

ELDER JOHN NICHOLSON,

At the Salt Lake Stake Conference, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday morning, May 8, 1887.

Popular Amusements and Recreation—Sabbath Breaking—Independent School System.

[REPORTED BY ARTHUR WINTER.]

My Brethren and Sisters: I have been requested by President Cannon to address the audience assembled in this building, who have come together to be instructed in relation to the Gospel of the Redeemer and the duties devolving upon them as Latter-day Saints. I undertake the duty of being your speaker this morning with a great degree of diffidence, realizing the responsibility devolving upon one occupying this situation. I hope that I shall enjoy your sympathy and have your faith while I endeavor to discharge this duty, that the Spirit of the Lord may rest down upon me and likewise upon the congregation, that all may be edified.

Some topics of interest to the Latter-day Saints have been suggested to me by our President, who has requested that, if the Spirit so wills, I may treat upon them. In attempting to do so, if prompted by the Spirit to follow that line of thought, I hope I shall be enabled to make myself clearly understood. There will be no difficulty in this relation if the Holy Ghost shall be within me, without which there is no edification or instruction.

The Apostle Paul, in speaking to the Saints in his day, enjoined upon them that it was necessary to leave the first principles of the Gospel and go on to perfection. In some respects I think that it may be necessary that the Latter-day Saints should not leave the first principles of the Gospel. It is a question with me whether it be not, on the contrary, necessary that in some respects they should return to them. For instance, it is exceedingly essential, under the present phase of the work with which we are connected that we exercise faith in the Almighty to sustain us in that which is right; because it is faith of that character, coupled with an exhibition of energy on our own part, that will effect our deliverance from evil and enable us to breathe the free air of liberty and to exercise that freedom to which we are entitled as the children of God. There is one thing that we are not entitled to, the liberty to infringe upon the principles of truth and morality, of any character whatever.

One of the topics to which our President alluded while I yet retained my seat, was in relation to an excessive disposition evinced by many professing Latter-day Saints to seek after the pleasures of this world in preference to the pleasure that is derived from the service of the living God and the discharge of those duties obligatory upon us in consequence of our having taken upon us the name of Christ. So marked has this disposition been of late years that, as an individual, I have thought that we were in danger, to some extent, of fulfilling the prediction of the Apostle Paul in reference to the time in which we live, when he said that in the last days perilous times should come, when men would be heady, high-minded, "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." In order to verify the statement I now make, I have but to point your minds backward to a year ago, when there seemed to have taken possession of the Latter-day Saints a perfect furore in that regard.

To say the least, this disposition and its effects were detrimental in many respects to the Latter-day Saints. In many instances the evil results were demonstrated before my eyes having been brought under my personal observation. Many people who complained of hard times, and had no work to do and scarcely any means of sustenance within their reach, spent their substance in the pursuit of pleasure, pouring what little they possessed into the pockets of rich corporations, by going on excursions.

I do not wish to be understood that, as an individual, I am opposed to recreation to a limited extent for the purposes of health, both of mind and body; for the body requires rest and the mind change. But I consider that when it comes to people of mature years, there is a degree of limit to these things. Especially is this the case when we take into consideration the momentous character of the times in which we are living and the great issues with which we as a people are connected. I speak from the standpoint of one who has not indulged in these things, and if I were to spend my substance, my time and energy in riotous living, I should feel ashamed. There is some excuse for the younger portion of the community in this regard. They are buoyant, and running over with the exuberance of animal spirits, and require recreation and enjoyment. But I unhesitatingly say that when they thus engage the amusements should be of an absolutely innocent character. We teach our children to pray, and we present a formula of petition instituted among His disciples by the Lord Jesus Christ, who in one part of the sublime though simple supplication he taught to His disciples, said, "Lead us not into temptation." I understand the correct rendition of that part of that sublime petition to be, "Suffer us not to be led into temptation." How can we consistently, as Latter-day Saints, pray thus to our Heavenly Father when we go with our eyes open into temptation, of our own volition, without being led? And not only is this the case, but we take the young, innocent and unwary and place their feet on the same dangerous ground. I say that a person who takes that course and prays to God saying: "Suffer us not to be led into temptation," stands in a false position before the throne of heaven; and such petitions as he may offer in that regard, I am of the opinion, will rise but little higher than his head.

What was the character of the resorts to which the Latter-day Saints went by excursion, and in numerous instances took their Sunday schools? They were places where one of the greatest curses of human kind is dispensed—intoxicating liquors. The children were taken to places open to all classes of people, so that the young, and the middle aged, and the aged were brought face to face with examples that, if taken, were calculated to lead them down to destruction and to death. When I take into consideration the fact that amongst those who managed and arranged these parties, and were the means of taking them to such places, were men upon whom had been bestowed the Holy Priesthood, that enables them, when they pursue a proper course, to act in God's name and in His stead, I can but say that those men bring forth the fruits of unrighteousness and are like withered trees in the orchard, bringing forth an evil product. If the Lord has spoken truly, and He has, if they repent not and keep on in that course, they will be fit only to be hewn down and cast into the fire; for these are the fruits which are spoken of in the parable—the fruits of unrighteousness. When men holding so great a responsibility from God take leading parts in such things and evil consequences follow, and men and women are tempted perhaps to put the intoxicating cup to their lips, and from that time date their downfall; and if little children, being brought in contact with low and degraded practices, are familiar with them, and through the familiarity are led into temptation and indulgence, those who thus lead them into temptation are responsible, to a large extent, for those disastrous consequences. If they had not been taken there, perhaps the current of numerous lives would not have taken a corrupt channel. They are therefore consequentially responsible for the conduct of those who have been led away from that which God has commanded. I will state it here, as my decided conviction, that it is opposed to the genius of this work for the Latter-day Saints themselves to go into the manufacture of temptations for their young people to do wrong, or for people of any age belonging to the community.

In this connection I have thought that those parties and excursions that are managed and operated under cover of night are an abomination in the sight of God and all righteous people on earth, no matter whether in this community or in any other. It is not essential that I should enter into details and say why they are an abomination. But I assert it because of the dangers that necessarily attend them. And whether it be in relation to pleasure or anything else, the eternal principles enunciated by the Savior hold good—for every sentence he uttered inculcated an eternal truth, with a universal application—and that is this: Men who show that they love darkness rather than light, manifest a disposition to evil. Therefore let our conduct be such that it will bear the full blaze of the noon-day sun, and set an example to all peopole, in regard to our recreations, amusements and in all other respects, that will be worthy of imitation.

Where can we go in order to give our children recreation and obtain some little needed change for ourselves, may be considered a pertinent question. I can say what my view is in regard to where you should not go, and where consistency and the commandments of God define that you should not go, and that is where that curse of humanity is dispensed that I have already named, and where the wicked do congregate and show an example fit only to be shunned. If you will have pleasure parties and excursions during the heated season, discover those places, if there be any such, that are conducted by men of morality, by men of uprightness of conduct, and whose places of resort are a reflex of their own characters, and mingle with those who have the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; for whatsoever is more or less than this cometh of evil. Some people will say: "We are treated most courteously and with such politeness in those places that you denounce and condemn as unfit for Latter-day Saints to go to." Those who have not the welfare of the Latter-day Saints at heart can easily put on a polished exterior, and perhaps the brother who disdains to exhibit anything that is unreal may appear comparatively uncouth. Thus by the in discriminating the honest man will be shunned, and the one who is corrupt in design and practice will be embraced.

I have perhaps talked sufficiently on this subject. I have no doubt that your opinion of this kind of speaking on this subject is that it has been more or less positive and strong. Therefore I will endeavor to express a few thoughts upon another topic which has been suggested to be by President Cannon. But before leaving this matter of pleasure-seeking I will say, without qualification, that those who employ the Sabbath day for that purpose are unqualified transgressors of the law of God, and when the law of the Lord is transgressed, it necessarily brings its penalty, for there is no law of the Almighty, neither is there usually a law of man, so far as that is concerned, without a penalty being attached thereto. I express it as my own views that those who profess to be Latter-day Saints and will persist in this course, week after week and month after month, in the face of the instructions given to the people through the Presidency of this Stake of Zion, the Presidency of the Church and of the express commandments in the revelations that have come to us from the Almighty, they are, in my opinion, unworthy of a place and standing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is the law of God (and we cannot afford to leave a law on the statute books of the Almighty a dead letter) that he who sinneth and repenteth not shall be cast out. Repentance, then, is the condition of continuing fellowship.

Now for another subject of importance to the Latter-day Saints. Its importance cannot be measured by human view. It refers to the education of the young people of this religious community. We need not explain the assaults that are made by the enemies of this Church in that direction. It is admitted by them that to make attacks upon those who are of mature years, and who are grounded in the faith of what they call "Mormonism," must necessarily prove futile. "But," say they, "we shall reach them through their children before they have the opportunity of becoming indoctrinated in the principles of the Church to which their parents belong." These attempts are made and are, to some extent, successful, for there are schools established by the denominations that are called Christian here in this city and scattered throughout the Territory, and are measurably successful in their efforts. And what do we behold in that connection? Men and women professing to be Latter-day Saints sending their children to those schools and placing them under the tuition and guardianship, so to speak, of those whose express and sole determination and purpose is to lead them away from the religion that their fathers and mothers have espoused. How do I look upon the action of parents who take this course? The conclusion is inevitable. Either they are insincere, to use the mildest term that is applicable to the case, in professing to be Latter-day Saints when they have neither the understanding of the Gospel, the genius of it, nor the disposition to conform to its requirements; or they are totally and utterly indifferent regarding the fate of their children given to them as an heritage from the Lord Almighty, either situation places the individual in a position, to say the least, of the grossest inconsistency. There are schools throughout the Territory that we called District Schools, under the law. Efforts have been and are being made, and are to a large extent successful—at least, the entering wedge has been inserted in that regard—to place men in position to manipulate the educational interests of this community who are directly opposed to the religious principles that are believed in by the Latter-day Saints; and judging from the unscrupulous methods that have always been employed, in every phase of opposition, by the opponents of this people, we cannot doubt that unwarrantable and illegal means will be employed to accomplish the desire that is nearest their hearts. There are some people who take what I call a contracted view of the matter of education. One of its chief corner stones is morality, and another is religion. The correct principles of morality, in a comprehensive sense, are not taught to any appreciable extent within the District Schools, and religion is totally excluded; for the genius of public educational institutions generally is to shut God out of everything, and especially out of education.

This being the state and condition of affairs, what should be the genius and spirit of the Latter-day Saints? I can express my own view in regard to that, and it is this: that we should take all possible steps morally and with our means to introduce a system of education that will be conducted and managed and under the supervision of ourselves. Let us have a system through which we shall not be debarred by any law whatsoever from teaching our children that within them are living spirits and that there is a God, who hears and answers prayer; that He has revealed Himself from heaven; that He has established His Church on earth and organized it as it was organized in olden times, with all its gifts and power; and that we will be enabled through that system to teach them and explain to them what those eternal principles consist of. In order to do this it is necessary that suitable buildings in the various localities and Stakes and branches of Zion should be erected. To do this we will have to go down into our pockets, and let not the pro rata tax that is sometimes brought upon us as an argument against this position stand in the way for a moment; for what is lucre, what is wealth compared with the worth of those noble, intelligent spirits that have been sent forth from eternity to dwell on earth and pass through a condition of trial and probation? If this takes the shape of a movement and is pushed forward with the necessary energy—for the means is within the community—there are doubtless men of wealth whose hearts are not altogether given over to the love of lucre, and who do not fall down and worship Mammon and give their souls up to that exercise, but who have a large corner in their hearts for God and His work and the welfare of His people, who will be I should think ready and willing, to aid with their substance in a work so noble and so good. I have that much faith in the men of means in this community to believe that they are ready to do that, and if they do, it will redound to their honor and their credit. And those of lesser means, who have not much of this world's goods, in so excellent a work will doubtless be willing in proportion, to hand out of their substance, that we might establish these nurseries for the kingdom of God.

There are institutions of learning that are merely scholastic in character. There are institutions in the world that are solely established for theological purposes. Why can we not, as a people, undertake to educate our children on the widest possible basis, including religion and morality, the arts and sciences, and everything that is proper and elevating? My idea of an education is to make the foundation broad, that you might build the tower high; for if you have a narrow base you can only go to a limited height; if you go beyond the prescribed altitude, the structure will topple over and fall to pieces. But if the foundation or base is broad, then you can build a superstructure proportionately high, reaching even into the eternal world.

It seems, my brethren and sisters, that I ought not to detain you longer this morning. My heart is in all those propositions that have been offered, and from my youth up my soul has delighted in this work. I hope that we shall all continue to be in it, trusting in God and putting forth our individual efforts and energies to roll it along. This is my desire, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

A Lot of Old War Dispatches Republished.

O'BRIEN WILL NOT BACK DOWN.

A Long List of Crimes and Criminals.

THE KNIGHTS TO OBSERVE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Refighting Old Battles.

UTICA, N. Y., May 13.—In view of the severe criticism made by General Rosser on General Sheridan for the work he did in Virginia during the closing days of the rebellion, the dispatches printed below will be of interest. They are copied from the originals, which are now in the possession of William Blakie of this city. They were transcribed into cipher and sent by S. H. Beckwith of this city, who at the time was in the secret service of the United States.

CITY POINT, VA., August 16—3:30 p. m.—*Major-General Sheridan, Winchester, Va.:* If you can possibly spare a division of cavalry, send them through Loudoun county to destroy or carry off the crops, animals, negroes, and all men under 50 years of age capable of bearing arms. In this way you will get many of Mosby's men. All male citizens may be regarded as guerrillas, and treated as prisoners of war, and not as citizen prisoners. If not already soldiers, they will be made so the moment the rebel army gets hold of them.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UCITED STATES, CITY POINT, August 19, 1864.—*Major-General Sheridan, Charleston, Va.:* In stripping Loudoun County of supplies, etc., impress from all loyal persons, so that they may receive pay for what is taken from them. I am informed by the assistant Secretary of War that Loudoun County has a large population of Quakers who are all favorably disposed to the Union. These people may be exempted from arrest.

U. S GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., August 26, 1864.—2:30 p. m.—*Major-General Sheridan, Hartown, Va.:* Telegraphed you that I had good reasons for believing Fitz Lee had been ordered back here. I now think it likely that all the troops will be ordered back from the valley except what they believe to be a minimum number to detain you. My reason for supposing this is based upon the fact that yielding up the Weldon road seems to be a blow to the enemy here to stand. I can't overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks as 1,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured when the enemy gained temporary advantages. Watch closely, and if you find this theory correct, push with all vigor. Give the enemy no rest, and if it is possible to follow the Virginia Central road, follow that and do all the damage to railroad and crops you can. Carry off stock of all descriptions, and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year we want the Shenandoah Valley to remain a barren waste. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point, Va., September 4, 10 a.m., 1864.

Major-General Shcridan, Charlestown, Va:

In cleaning out the arms-bearing community from Loudoun County and subsistence for armies, exercise your own judgment as to who shall be exempted from arrest, and as to who shall receive pay for their stock, grain, etc. It is to our interest that that country should not be capable of subsisting a hostile army, and at the same time we want to inflict as little hardship upon the Union men as possible.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Va., November, 1864.

Major-General Sheridan, Cedar Creek, Virginia:

Do you not think it advisable to notify all the citizens living east of the Blue Ridge to move north of the Potomac all their stock, grain and provisions of every description? There is no doubt about the necessity of cleaning that country so that it will not support the Mosby gang, and the question is whether it is not better that the people should save what they can. So long as the war lasts they must be prevented from raising an other crop, both there and as high up the valley as we can control.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

O'BRIEN.

He Don't Propose to Back Down.

TORONTO, May 13.—A report is current that O'Brien, notwithstanding Mayor Howland's telegram to him yesterday, will come here to speak tomorrow afternoon. If he should come there will be a great crowd present, as the citizens generally seem thoroughly in earnest in their opposition to his speaking.

The *Globe* will announce, on Lord Landsdowne's authority, that the governor-general wishes Mr. O'Brien to have full liberty of speech.

In view of the probability of Mr. O'Brien attending the loyalist public meeting in Queen's Park to-morrow afternoon, the board of police commissioners held a

SPECIAL MEETING

this afternoon and made ample provision for maintaining order. Mr. O'Brien proposes to lecture here Tuesday.

The following are the resolutions to be submitted to the public meeting to be held in Queen's Park to-morrow afternoon:

That this meeting disapproves the action of William O'Brien in visiting this city for the purpose of exciting a hostile feeling against his excellency the Governor General, on account of differences between his excellency and his tenants in Ireland, and desires to express its unabated confidence in the high character of the Marquis of Landsdowne and in his fitness to represent her majesty in Canada.

That this meeting looks with perfect confidence to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for a wise and just settlement of all questions

RELATING TO IRELAND.

Mr. O'Brien's friends have not yet succeeded in obtaining a hall in which to hold their meeting Tuesday, and it is likely they will apply for a mandamus to compel the landlord to rent Strandrow Hall.

The following dispatch from Mr. O'Brien was received to-day from Montreal by President Mulligan, of the Toronto branch of the National League:

"It is of the utmost importance that a public meeting should be held in Toronto no matter how small the hall. The corporation's breach of contract only strengthens our position."

THREATENING HIM.

QUEBEC, May 13.—The Toronto nationalists having offered a banquet to Mr. O'Brien, he answered that he would be glad to attend without prejudice to the public meeting, which must take place at all hazards, even if it had to be held in the open square. The date for the Kingston meeting continues undecided.

A man named Marshall, grand master of the Orangemen there, is making dire threats should that municipality be "invaded." Mr. O'Brien seems less concerned than anybody else regarding such rumors. He only laughs and says, "such nonsense!" He will speak at London and Ottawa also. The boat will arrive at Montreal Saturday morning and he will remain there until Monday, when the journey to Toronto will be begun. Members of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE

are wild at the reports sent hither from Montreal of Mr. O'Brien's reception there, and allege that the government officials tampered with the dispatches. Mr. O'Brien said to an Associated Press reporter to-day: "I never met with such kindness as I have received since my arrival in the dominion. Nobody, so far, has even looked angrily at me, let alone act angrily, and if Lord Lansdowne be arranging for any different condition of things, they will come off second best. Their cause is bad enough already, but it would be worse then."

To-day Mr. O'Brien, accompanied by several of the most prominent Irishmen, visited the citadel and "The Falls," a picturesque spot near here, and at 5 o'clock returned. His

JOURNEY FOR MONTREAL

was then begun on the steamer *Montreal*. An immense crowd gathered on Richelieu Square, and as the vessel steamed down, a salute of twelve guns and a volley from Winchester rifles were fired from the Diamond Harbor by the Irish residents of that district. The cannons were decorated with bunting and crowds of persons displayed flags as the steamer passed by, and cheered till they were hoarse.

Parnell Worse.

LONDON, May 13.—Parnell's health has become worse since yesterday. By his physician's advice he proceeds at once to Bournemouth. He will remain there until Tuesday, when he expects to be able to attend Parliament.

Criminal Chapter.

MUNICH, May 13.—Another tragedy has been enacted at Lake Starberg. Two ladies of Munich, Baroness Anna and Baroness Louise of Guttenberg, rowed in a boat to the spot where King Ludwig of Bavaria met his death, and deliberately threw themselves into the water and were drowned. The next morning the boat was missed and search was made

FOR THE BODIES

which were found lying in soft clay clasped in each other's arms. Both are pretty, rich and cultured. They had been suffering from melancholia ever since the King's death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—Albert Turner, one of the murderers of Jennie Bowman, has been indicted by the grand jury, tried under his confession of guilt, and sentenced to be hung July 1st. Wm. Patterson, jointly indicted with Turner, will have his trial on Wednesday next.

OROVILLE, Cal., May 13.—In Justice Leonard's court room to-day William Allen, who was being tried for theft, shot and

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

the plaintiff, A. P. Frary. He was arrested and held to [illegible] says he intended to kill Frary and then himself.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Advices from Havana under date of the 6th say: Regarding the announcement that the storekeepers of the Almacenes depositors' warehouses had absconded with a large amount of money it has been learned that a great swindling scheme, consisting in the pledging of sugar, chiefly of the Cardenos refinery, an imaginary concern, has been carried on for some time past. The swindle was conducted in Havana by the storekeeper, and it is stated he fraudulently obtained from different firms here, including the banks, from $350,000 to $500,000.

THE VITRIOL FIEND.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 13.—Mrs. Roselle, who was arrested last night charged with throwing vitriol in the face of C. R. Petrie, the engineer, was arraigned to-day. The 27th was fixed as the day for hearing the case. The husband is also in custody.

NEW YORK, May 13.—James Learney, the lawyer, surrendered himself to the authorities to-day. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of forgery on which a warrant was out for his arrest. He is said to have defrauded various persons out of $40,000.

Patriotic Powderly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—An official circular from General Master Workman Powderly, dated Omaha, Nebraska, May 7th, addressed to the order of Knights of Labor throughout the United States, recommends that on the next Fourth of July the members of the order, where there is an assembly in existence, hold demonstrations and celebrations in honor of the birth of the people's government: "In lieu of march and on your stands and public places use only one flag—the stars and stripes. Show to the world that no matter where the Knight of Labor citizen was born he respects and honors the United States flag. Show to the world that we are determined to find out what is wrong in our system of government and that we are equally as determined to right such wrongs as may exist by peaceful and legitimate means. I desire also that the question of the restoration of the people's lands to the care of the people be discussed."

Best for hog cholera is St. Jacobs Oil.—*E. M. Robinson, Cherry Camp, W. Va.*

HENRY WAGENER, of this city, is prepared to furnish his celebrated Bock Beer to such of his customers as choose to indulge in that beverage at their homes. diw

THE beer manufactured by the Fisher Brewing Company, which commands such a ready sale, is delivered in any quantity at the homes of customers ordering it. diw

S. J. LYNN, Salt Lake. } LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. { R. J. BROWNELL, W. H. KNOWLES, Truckee, Cal.

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

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

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

CHAMBRAY ROBE DRESSES,
$1.90, $2.50 and $3.95.
WHITE AND CREAM ROBES,
Special, $3.50 Each.
BLACK SATIN LACE TRIMMED
PARASOLS,
$2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.25, and $5.50.
R. K. THOMAS.

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

Going North.			Going South.	
Atlantic Express at	6.00 a.m.	Juab	Express at	7.30 a.m.
Park City Express	6.00 p.m.	Milford	"	4.00 "

Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.			From South.	
Pacific Express at	7.30 p.m.	Juab	Express at	6.30 p.m.
Park City Express	11.35 a.m.	Milford	"	10.35 a.m.

FRANCIS COPE, General Freigh and Passenger Agt.
JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

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

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