

STILL LINGERING.

But Liable to Die at Any Moment.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

Meeting of the Montana Stock Men—An Amalgamation Probable.

Grant.

New York, April 3.—The exterior of General Grant's house presented an unusually quiet appearance last night. A little before 12 o'clock, Dr. Douglas was driven to the door and admitted immediately. About 1 o'clock he issued a bulletin signed by himself and Dr. Shady to the effect that General Grant had been sleeping quietly since the administration of an anodyne.

The following bulletin has been issued: "At 10.30 a.m.—General Grant has had a prolonged sleep. He has taken food at intervals during the night. The rest of the day has been devoted to refreshing sleep. His pulse is steady and full, and he has no pain." (Signed,) Dr. Douglas, Dr. Shady.

At 10.30 a.m.—This bulletin was issued: "Grant was quite refreshed by his long sleep. He has taken nourishment twice since the last bulletin and is now preparing for a bath in bed. His pulse is good and the condition of 6 o'clock continues."

At 10.45 p.m.—Senator Chaffee and General Grant left the house. They reported the general easy and comfortable. The improvement must be regarded as due to the patient's constitution and indomitable will, but that the improvement could not be permanent.

At 1.15 it is believed General Grant is not so strong as he was this morning, and it is feared he may be considerably worse. A consultation of doctors will be held. Dr. Shady has just arrived.

At 3 p.m.—General Grant is at this moment very comfortable; the anæsthesia in his throat is relieved by the remedies previously employed. He has taken his food regularly and well. The bath refreshed him.

(Signed,) BAKER, SHRADY, DOUGLAS. At 4.30 p.m.—General Grant has continued comfortable since the visits of the doctors. He is still sitting in an easy chair. He has just taken liquid nourishment with relief. His pulse is steady and unchanged in volume; temperature normal.

(Signed,) GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D. At 5.30 p.m.—General Grant's condition has been just since the last bulletin. He has just taken some nourishment, and is doing in a chair.

(Signed,) GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D. At 7 p.m.—General Grant's pulse is 80 per minute, and somewhat stronger. He walks across the room and declines assistance. His mind is clear and his manner cheerful. He has taken more nourishment. There is soreness of the throat, but no difficulty in swallowing. He has just used a gargle with benefit. The secretion of mucus is comparatively slight. The breathing is easy and natural.

(Signed,) GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D. Despite the reassuring bulletins of the morning and afternoon, there was anxiety in the Grant household during the day. Colonel Grant was at no time reassured. He felt that his father was growing all the time weaker, and might stop any hour. Dr. Shady returns to the General's house at 4 p.m. and at that hour Dr. Douglas went home, to return at 11. Both doctors were on duty all night. During the afternoon John Jacob Astor called; also A. J. Brown, of Philadelphia; C. P. Collins, of Wilkes; Hamilton Fish, Jr., Dr. Brown and Senator Chaffee left together. One of the gentlemen expressed the belief that the General was growing weaker all the time. Visitors were not at all cases shown upstairs. United States Senator Don Cameron was in the sick room some time. Mrs. Grant sat over her husband during the afternoon, but the General spoke to no one except the physician, lest his throat should be weakened.

At 10.30 a.m.—General Grant was able at 10.30 a.m. to walk unaided into his study and sign an important document. The anodyne has been administered, and he is now asleep in his chair. The general condition remains the same as stated in the last bulletin.

The important document alluded to in the 11 o'clock bulletin, was the last paper. Dr. Shady has just said that Grant's condition is very good to-night, but cannot be told at what moment he will die. The anodyne administered produced sleepiness. Dr. Shady says he never saw such exhaustion in a man suffering with disease of such magnitude. The doctor thinks, in due season, the doctor thinks, is due to recent shocks; the fall on the ice when leaving his carriage; neuralgia; the extraction of teeth; business troubles, etc.

Montana Stockmen.—Montana Stock Growers Convention met here to-day, representing \$40,000,000 capital. Delegates from both the Eastern and Western sections were present. Col. Bryan presided, and congratulated the convention on the prospects of the amalgamation of the two associations. Regular sessions will be the order of the day.

HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

What the American Admiral is to Do at Aspinwall.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Becerra, representing the United States of Colombia, at Washington, sent the following dispatch this afternoon to General Gominia at Panama: "United States forces are going to co-operate in securing free transit and protection to American life and property. If they find the Colombian forces able of themselves to attain that object they will withdraw. I have perfect confidence in the good faith and upright intention of the American government. Public opinion here is deeply irritated at the excesses committed at Colon. We need energy, repression, and exemplary justice, so that we may not be held for the foreseeable future. Report frequently."

He also sent the following to the authorities at Buena Ventura: "It is important that more forces be sent to Panama to restore order and prevent the nation being held responsible." Secretary Whitney, late this afternoon, telegraphed as follows to Pensacola, Florida, to Rear-Admiral James E. Jouett, who sailed to day from New Orleans with the United States steamer Tennessee: "In addition to the force under your command in the steamships Tennessee, Sultana, Alliance and Galena, all of which should be at Aspinwall upon your arrival, you will be reinforced by about 200 marines dispatched to-day from New York, by the steamship City of Para, with tents and camp equipage. To provide for contingencies further supplies will be sent at once. The duty you are called on to perform, calls for the exercise of great discretion. The object of the expedition is the performance of the United States of your engagements to preserve the neutrality of and keep open transit from Colon to Panama and further protect the lives and property of American citizens. The circumstances as understood from the necessity with which the expedition has arisen, are in general: That a steamship belonging to Americans has been seized at Colon by armed force and goods in transit taken from her; her officers and the American consular imprisoned and transit across the Isthmus interrupted. With the consequences involved in these acts, you are not concerned. Your sole duty is confined to seeing that free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus is restored and maintained and that the lives and property of American citizens are protected. If on your arrival at the Isthmus order shall have been restored, and the Colombian authorities are adequate to the protection of life and property, and the maintenance of free transit, you will interfere in no respect with the constituted authorities, but report and await orders. You have no part to perform in the political or social disorders of Colombia, and it will be your duty to see that no irritation or unfriendliness shall arise from your presence at the Isthmus. The incidental exercises of humanity towards American citizens in exigent distress must be left to your sound discretion."

FORCES MOVED. April 3.—The United States steamer Despatch, with between 300 and 400 sailors and marines on board, from Norfolk navy yard, passed here this afternoon. She will intercept the steamer from New York for Aspinwall, off Cape Virginia, and the men will there be transferred.

The Aspinwall Revolt. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Secretary of the Navy has received applications from nearly all naval officers who are available located to be sent to Aspinwall.

He received the following dispatch this morning from Commander Kane, of the Galena: "I hold two of the most prominent insurgents who assisted in firing Aspinwall. I do not think it safe to deliver them to the Colombian authorities, who would permit their escape."

Admiral Jouett telegraphs from New Orleans that he left that city with the Tennessee this morning, for Aspinwall.

The Northwest Trouble. WISNISO, April 3.—A telegraph wire was cut last evening, between Humboldt and Battledore, probably at some point near Clark's Crossing. So far nothing has been heard from Battledore for more than twenty-four hours. There is a very uneasy feeling here regarding the probable fate of the besieged and intense anxiety for troops to be sent forward.

Mexican Central. BOSTON, April 3.—The annual report of the Mexican Central Railroad Company shows net earnings, \$1,150,229; net subsidy collections, \$847,347. Total, \$1,997,576. A statement is also given showing that in the last six months of 1884 the company earned \$1,525,461, and there remained, January 1st, 1885, after paying expenses, a balance of \$156,225.

Thoughtful Consideration. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Owing to the critical condition of General Grant the President has postponed indefinitely the general evening reception to the public, which was to have been given on Tuesday next.

CHEAPEST and best Lawn Mowers in town at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

CALL and see the handsome assortment of White Goods and Embroidered Dress Patterns at F. AUBRECHT & Bros.

BARGAINS in Cigars by the box at G. F. Culmer & Bros.

Furniture. We have marked down the prices of furniture in keeping with the times. BARNETT BROS.

Tenure of Office.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The statutes relating to the tenure of office and to the powers of removal, have recently been the subject of much careful study, and not alone by those who were inspired by the hope of gaining or retaining office. Wide differences of opinion have been developed, which are quite aside from questions of party policy. The President's power of appointment "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" is derived from the Constitution and is alienable but that instrument confers no power of removal except by implication. In the tenure of office act of March, 1867, the law-making power was given an interpretation of the implied power of removal, in so far as it relates to the officers to which appointments are made for fixed terms, and therein expressly reserves to the Senate the right of refusing "advice and consent to remove." The act entitles the appointee to hold such office during the term for which he was appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or by the appointment with the like advice and consent of his successor.

The question arose, whether in the absence of any similar provision relating to the officers to which no fixed term is attached, the President has the power of removal without the advice and consent; all Cleveland's appointments to this class of offices where they were not vacant or the incumbent had not resigned have been "vice to be removed." Had he sent in a nomination "vice removed" the constitutional right of the Executive to make the removal without the advice and consent of the Senate would at once have been raised. The same act in another section confers upon the President power to suspend, in his discretion, during recess of the Senate, any civil officer of the government, except judges of United States courts, or even filling an office which has a fixed term, and to designate a suitable person to perform the duties of the office, but no power is conferred to make absolute removals. The President is required to make nominations in the place of such as are thus suspended to the next recess of the Senate. It is a question whether, in case the Senate fails or refuses to confirm such nominations, the original incumbent is entitled to return; if it be admitted that he is so entitled the question arises, has the President power to suspend him again the next day or the next hour as in another recess of the Senate and thus practically nullify the tenure of office act? If the right of the Senate to prevent removals from office which have fixed terms by refusing its consent is admitted, the question arises does not the same right extend to all offices, except those which the President and heads of departments are authorized to fill without reference to the Senate? It is said that eminent Republican Senators in executive session recently maintained in connection with certain nominations made by the President for office which had no fixed terms, that it was the duty of the Senate to consider first the qualifications of the incumbent, and decide whether his removal was desirable; and only in case of a decision in the affirmative to consider the qualifications of the appointee. Thus, it was urged, moreover, was in line with the spirit of civil service reform, to which both parties had given adherence, and to which the masses were attached. Several of the nominations, which were not acted upon went over because the Senate was indisposed to continue a long Constitutional discussion to which they seemed likely to give rise.

In Court.

The case of Frank Wright vs. M. S. Aschheim has progressed as far as the arguments, and will probably go to the jury to-day. The grand jury came into court and reported four indictments, two under the United States laws and two under those of the Territory. Samuel Dean, W. H. Pennock and Wm. Neville, all natives of England, were naturalized on Friday. Adjourning until to-day at 10.

A Startling Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years, and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all Diseases of Throat, Lungs, or Bronchial Tubes. Trial bottles at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large Size \$1.

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Nature's Own True Laxative. Pleasant to the Palate, acceptable to the Stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and acts on the Bowels. Breaks up Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. Strengthens the organs in which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills, salts and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by all druggists. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Wholesale Agents.

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IN THE SOUDAN.

The British Take and Burn Tamai.

THE JAPANESE TO COME IN.

Increasing Bitterness in French Politics—Barrios Beaten—Arrests Increasing—Fallen Through.

The Soudan.

LONDON, April 3.—Dispatches received from Suakin this morning give the following account of the progress of events at the front: General Graham occupied with his forces all the heights above Tamai last evening; during the night the rebels fired into the zareeba, and some of their shots took effect; one soldier was killed outright, and two others were wounded. Early this morning General Graham advanced to Tamai, and at 7 o'clock took possession of the springs.

Another dispatch reads: "Hill above Tamai, 7 a.m.—The Gurda, Bengalese troops, marines, Berkshire regiment and Sikhs will occupy Tamai on Monday; the remainder of the forces will follow when a water supply has been secured." A dispatch from Gen. Graham is as follows: "Telesah Hill, 6.30 a.m.—The hills around the zareeba were occupied last night by a chain of pickets supported by a strong reserve force. The enemy's fire was silenced at ten this morning by a volley from our advance pickets of grenadiers, and by a shell from a 12-pounder. The rest of the night was quiet. The troops are in good condition. Only seven fell out of the ranks yesterday, during fifteen hours' march. I do not expect to meet with serious resistance."

Another dispatch from General Graham gives the following: TAMAI SPRINGS—noon.—Our forces advanced at 8 this morning, and occupied the village of Khor. We encountered slight opposition on the part of the enemy. We found very little water, and what there was, was of very bad quality. I am going to return with my whole force to the first zareeba. Four soldiers were wounded in occupying the villages. Of the 6, two belonged to the Australian contingent.

A dispatch filed at Suakin at 2 this afternoon says: "Tamai is in flames. The British loss in occupying the place was one killed and six wounded."

LONDON, April 3.—A special dispatch received from Suakin says: General Graham commenced the advance on Tamai this morning. He had not proceeded far before he found the enemy strongly entrenched just beyond Telesah. General Graham immediately attacked the Arabs' position and the battle is now going on.

A later special from Suakin says: "The enemy retreated in the direction of Tamai. The British then burned Tamai. General Graham lost one man killed and twelve men wounded during the fighting."

LONDON, April 3.—Conflicting dispatches received from Suakin this morning in regard to the movement of General Graham's force leave a general impression of uncertainty as to what has actually been the course of events to-day. The belief here is that there has been no fighting to speak of, and that the casualties are very slight. Official dispatches state simply that four men were wounded. Other dispatches, however, say one man was killed, and from six to twelve were wounded. The British found the water at Tamai bad and insufficient and after setting fire to the village returned to the zareeba.

DONOGOLA, April 3.—The Mudir of Donogola and his staff started for Cairo to-day. The farewell was a cold one and some natives threw mud at the Mudir.

SUAKIM, April 3.—The advance to Tamai was made over broken ground, through deep ravines. There were but few rebels about, and these few retired after an exchange of shots. After burning Tamai, the British returned to General McNeill's zareeba. The cavalry will return here. The British loss during the day was one killed, eleven wounded, enemy's loss slight. General Graham intends to push the railway as far as Handab and move this camp thither. It is feared the scarcity of water at Tamai indicates similar want at other places in the hills.

SUAKIM, MIDDNIGHT, April 3.—Several hundred Haddendows have passed from Hasbeen towards Handab. The recent property belonging to Lieutenant Richardson, the corporal and the two privates missing since March 22d. It is feared they were cut off and killed by the rebels.

Barrios Beaten.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Ferratta, Costa Rican minister, received late to-night the following telegram from M. Gallezo, Secretary of State of Salvador, dated at the headquarters of the Salvadorean army: "SANTA ANA, April 3.—Yesterday we obtained a splendid victory at Chalahuapa over Barrios." (Signed) GALLEZOS.

Montana Thieves Hanged.

HELENA, Mont., April 3.—The notorious Felix Corbett and McDonald were hanged at Birch Creek, near Benton, for horse stealing.

Exposing a Medium.

It was in San Francisco. She was playing ghost, and somebody grabbed part of her ghostly garments as she was going out of the cabinet. "She screamed and cried out that it wasn't fair. One of the beauties of Brown's Iron Bitters is that its beneficial work is all fair and square. People may investigate all they please; and the more they investigate, the more they see what wonders this famous tonic has accomplished. Mrs. Eliza Crandick, 981 Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I found speedy relief from bad blood and indigestion by using Brown's Iron Bitters."

Increasing Bitterness.

PARIS, April 3.—The party conflicts are increasing in bitterness. De Freycinet attributes his failure to form a ministry to partisan leaders of Republican sections, especially the Republican union, in claiming the balance of power in the Cabinet. President Ferry proposes to obtain an ad interim ministry of Moderates to act in the interval between the dissolution of the Chambers and the general election. Spuller and Le Grand, and other opponents, oppose the dissolving of the Chambers on the ground that it is a maneuver for restoring Ferry to power. In the interview with President Ferry, Spuller said the majority of those who had overturned Ferry repented and wished to regain their error. The extreme left favors the dissolution of the chambers. Rochefort, replying to a threat in the opportunistic papers that the Ferry majority in the Senate will refuse to vote for the dissolution, says 10,000 men await the signal to march to sweep away the Senate. Intense uneasiness prevails among the people in Paris and throughout the country.

The Japs to Come In.

HONG KONG, March 3.—The dispute of China and Japan regarding the protectorate over the Korean peninsula is not yet settled. The Pekin government has given Li Hsun Chung plenary power to settle the difficulty, but the Japanese government refuses to recognize his power until he is furnished with more binding credentials. In the meantime, Japan demands China withdraw from Korea. If China chooses to retain her pretence of governmental rights in Korea, Japan threatens to make common cause with France against China.

After Twenty Year's Service.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Judge Charles Chesley, of New Hampshire, solicitor of Internal Revenue, has at the request of Attorney General Garland, tendered his resignation, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. Judge Chesley entered the Treasury Department as a \$1,400 clerk in June, 1865, and was promoted from time to time since. He is reputed to be a faithful and well informed officer.

Fallen Through.

LONDON, April 3.—It is stated at Berlin and Vienna that the negotiations between England and Turkey for an understanding on the Egyptian question have fallen through. England believing the Afghan crisis to be over, having withdrawn the concessions which she offered when she desired an alliance of Turkey against Russia.

Arrests Increasing.

BERLIN, April 3.—The arrests of German officers for divulging military plans are increasing. The feeling of anxiety is prevalent in many garrisons, where it is believed that false information has been given to the government for sake of rewards.

Its Reason.

LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Post asserts the rebellion of half-breeds in Canada is fomented by Russian agents, with a view to embarrassing the Dominion authorities and prevent their sending troops to help England.

The First of Reinforcements.

PARIS, April 3.—The first of reinforcements for Tonquin will comprise 11,000, with thirty-six mountain guns and 2,000 shells.

Disastrous Explosion.

PARIS, April 3.—An explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Marcielle, to-day killed eighteen persons.

ALL SORTS.

Musical instruments are now made of paper. Now, if we can induce the cornet players to keep goats our happiness will be assured.—Ex.

Mr. Everts' hat gets much attention from the press. Yet it is what is under the hat that has brought it into such prominence.—N. Y. Tribune.

Aimee is said to have bought a new play entitled "Mistaken Identity." Probably she will wear street clothes in it half the time.—Boston Globe.

A college paper says that fifteen Yale students are training for a champion nine. We suppose the object of the training is to reduce themselves to the required number.—Puck.

Miss Stockinbond—"What are they playing?" Enthusiast—"Siegfried's death, you know, by Wagner."

"What did he die of?" It must have been life.—Life.

The latest song is entitled, "Oh, Kiss Me Once and Let Me Die." The sentiment would seem to imply that the osculator was inordinately fond of onions.—Ex.

A husband who was extolling his personal prowess to his wife, was suddenly kissed by the latter. "What's that for?" he asked. "I'm giving a kiss for a blow," she replied.—Ex.

A Lawyer's Opinion of Interest to all. J. A. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Winona, Minn. writes: "After using it for more than three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, as the best remedy in the world for Coughs and Colds. It has never failed to cure the most severe colds I have had, and invariably relieves the pain in the chest."

Trial Bottles of this cure for all Throat and Lung Diseases, may be had Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large size \$1.

Turns & Nystrom, the headquarters of the Fisher beer, will always be found capable of supplying all demands for any quantity of beer that may be required. So if you want Fisher beer, call on Turns & Nystrom.

PARENTS who desire to fatten their children, should send them to laugh at the ball to-day and to-night. The youngsters will find some agreeable study in our advertisement of to-day's occasion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARRIVAL. MME. MIZPAP, EMINENT CLAIRVOYANT and Revealer—the LaNormand of America. Now is your chance to consult one of the greatest fortune tellers living. Fee, \$1.00 Room No. 2, City Hotel, 144 W. First South street.

SALT LAKE SCHOOL OF MUSIC. CLASSES IN SIGHT READING, EAR TRAINING, Violin, Piano, Organ, etc. For particulars apply to Prof. George Carless, Music Store, 3 West South Street.

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FOR SALE. A THREE ROOMED HOUSE, LOT 124 square rods; desirable location. Stable, rock electric pump, fruit trees, grape vines, etc.; \$350. Inquire this office.

SHORT HORN AND HEREFORD CATTLE. I will sell one hundred high grade Short Horn Bulls and fifty Hereford grade Bulls to be delivered on or before November 1st, 1885. These cattle are bred and raised in my celebrated Short Horn herd, which I have been breeding up with thorough-bred pedigree Short Horn cattle since the year 1872, and a great many of the dams of these bulls offered are full bred Short Horn cows. This herd of cattle is well known to stockmen of this western country; the cattle being bred and raised in this Mountain country makes them more desirable than Eastern raised cattle, as they are already acclimated. Please note cattle killed from my herd: One steer three years and five months old dressed net beef 1512 pounds; two cows dressed 1,400 pounds each; one steer 1,200 pounds, twenty-six months old, and a large number of steers weighing 800 pounds net beef at three years old. Those wishing to purchase will please engage at once as none other only to all orders will be reserved. Also one thorough-bred Hereford, 2-year-old, now ready for delivery. WILLIAM JENNINGS, Salt Lake City, Utah. P. O. Box, 302.

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