

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE FISHERY TREATY.

Senator Pugh Had the Floor on Monday.

HE FAVORS ITS RATIFICATION.

He is Followed by Chandler in Opposition to it—The House Still on the Tariff Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The House joint resolution electing Colonel Harris, of Ohio; General Martin, of Kansas, and General Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, managers of the National Soldiers' Home, to fill the vacancies, was reported from the committee and passed.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to General George Rogers Clark, in the city of Louisville, was reported and, after some debate, passed.

The Senate then went into open session on the fisheries bill and was addressed by Pugh in favor of its ratification. It was manifest that a Republican majority was willfully avoiding its constitutional and sworn duty in placing the Senate before the country in a disreputable attitude for no other purpose than to avoid political and partisan consideration. How could such a party be trusted with the custody of political power. The hope of England, Ireland and Scotland would suffer no injury, derive no benefit from anything in the treaty. So that which Irish voters and Republicans were fishing for would find nothing in the rejection of the treaty that would mortify or punish England.

England had nothing to lose, but everything to gain by American non-interference with Canada. The people of Canada were the natural friends of the people of the United States and could be made so in practice, by commercial intercourse, so it would be the best policy of the United States to be liberal, lenient and forbearing with that neighboring people. The reason for the opposition to the treaty, he said, was found in the fifteenth article, which, it was feared, would give the American market to the Canadian fishermen. Had it not been for a menace of the free fish found in the fifth article, no outburst of indignation against the sacrifices and surrenders made in the pending treaty would have been heard. In conclusion, he said the President had discharged his duty with due care to the rights of the American fishermen and free from any partisan consideration.

It was for the people to decide whether the President or the Senate was most to blame for keeping up the disturbing condition which was so full of ruinous consequences. Chandler addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty, which he said was dishonoring to the nation. Chandler quoted from a speech of Sir Charles Tupper, delivered before the Canadian Parliament, which, he said, was a Republican party. Never before in the history of the country had the emissaries of a foreign government openly engaged in negotiations with one political party; and the Senate ought to find a way to tell them that. While American party strife were bitter enough, they must not be made the basis of political negotiations. Chandler declared that Joseph Chamberlain came here anxious to negotiate a treaty even at the expense of conceding all the American government claimed, but from the vanity and anxiety of Bayard to be known as negotiator of the "Bayard-Chamberlain treaty" desired to protect the rights of American fishermen and the national honor, was overcome and Chamberlain suddenly and unexpectedly obtained an easy victory. But there must have been in the surrender more than the vanity and deprecatory of Bayard, and it was impossible to resist the conclusion that the combine had been formed between the leaders of the Democratic party to sacrifice the interests of New England fishermen and break down the American tariff system. These injurious assaults on American interests by the combined force of English free trade and southern Democrats ought to be met on the threshold by a rejection of this miserable treaty. Chandler declared the onerous doctrine had been formally and deliberately abandoned by the present administration. To the south the Panama canal was being constructed and within five years the Isthmus of Panama was likely to become a French colony, while the administration was opposing and defeating the Nicaragua canal scheme; to the north the Dominion of Canada was growing stronger and more powerful than had ever been dreamed of. She was boldly seizing the transportation interests of the United States, was forcing her way into the American markets, was perpetrating outrages on the American fishery vessels and was forcing on us unequal and degrading terms. President Cleveland submitted to all these aggressions and in his last annual message, through amazing solicitude, had omitted reference to any question of foreign or domestic policy except one, and that one was to recommend Congress to join him in his alliance with Great Britain to strike down the American tariff system. How long was the protection of American interests at home and defense of national honor to be intrusted to hands like these?

Teller obtained the floor and the treaty went over till to-morrow. The Senate bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law was then taken up and advocated by Blair. Without action the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Proceedings began with the House in committee of

the whole on the tariff bill, the woolen schedule being pending.

E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, in opposing the schedule, argued that the passage of the bill would not benefit the consumer of wool. It would not reduce the price of wool in this country until it had been in operation sufficiently long to destroy the home industry. To be sure, the placing of wool on the free list would reduce the revenue about \$3,500,000, but that could be accomplished without injuring an industry by taking that amount of gold and silver from the treasury and sinking it in the Potomac River. The passage of this bill would absolutely destroy the main wool raising industry of the country. It might not destroy that of California or Texas, but it would absolutely destroy that of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and the northwestern States. Wool had been placed on the free list simply because the President recommended it, and the President knew no more why he recommended it than Dickens' fat boy knew why he went to sleep so much.

It was at this point that a suggestion of Mr. Mills to vote on the free wool clause at 1 o'clock was interposed and adopted.

Adams, of Illinois, spoke in favor of changing to January 1st, 1889, the time when the free wool schedule should go into effect.

Allen, of Massachusetts, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Whitman, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, stating that the wool manufacturers are opposed to the removal of the duty on foreign wool. The permanent success of the wool manufacturing industry, said the Whitman letter, is dependent on the growth in this country of their principal raw material.

Jackson, of Philadelphia, bore testimony that the wool manufacturers of Philadelphia were uncompromisingly opposed to free wool. Kerr, of Iowa, called attention to the fact that the reduction of the duty on wool in 1883 had resulted in the increase of the revenue to the extent of \$1,000,000, and he therefore favored a return to the tariff of 1867.

Anderson, of Iowa, said that the self-constituted champions of American labor, by declaring that the bill was an assault upon an American industry, were presenting a false issue to the country.

Williams, of Ohio, protested against the ruthless disregard of the interests of the farmers of Ohio, and the great northwest, of Texas and the broad prairies of the southwest, in placing wool on the free list.

Kelly, of Pennsylvania, here arose, and with considerable warmth repeated with equal personality the attack made upon him on Saturday by Scott, of Erie. After a brief argument by Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in favor of the free wool clause, Wilkins, of Ohio, moved to strike wool from the free list. On a division the votes stood 96 to 122, and the announcement was received with applause on the Democratic side.

Sowden, of Pennsylvania, and Wilkins and Foran, of Ohio, were the only Democrats voting in the affirmative. While Anderson, of Iowa, voted in the negative.

Butterworth, of Ohio, wished to effect an arrangement by which an aye and nay vote might be taken, but Mills declined to comply. Tellers were then ordered and Wilkins' motion was defeated—102 to 120.

Mills offered an amendment striking out the clause imposing a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on carpets and carpets, and inserting the clause, "imposing a duty of 6 cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpeting, of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on floor matting and floor mats exclusively of vegetable substance and 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on all other carpets and carpeting, druggists stockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks and bedspreads, of wool, cotton or parts of either, or other material."

Dodge, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents per square foot on cocoa mats and 15 cents per square yard on cocoa matting. Lost—89 to 95.

The Mills amendment was agreed to. Boothman, of Ohio, then called up his amendment, offered some days ago, restoring the wool tariff of 1869—and it was rejected—69 to 95.

On motion of Mills, of Texas, the date on which the free wool clause shall go into effect, was fixed as October 1, 1888, and the date for the taking effect of the woolen schedule was fixed as January 1, 1888.—This disposed of the woolen schedule.

Dingley, of Maine, moved to strike out the paragraph fixing a duty of 12 per cent. on printing paper. Lost.

Mills moved that the paragraph concerning card cloth be amended so as to increase the duty from 15 to 25 per cent. per square foot, and in the case of such cloth made from tempered steel wire, from 25 to 40 cents per square foot. Adopted.

The other amendments offered by Mills and adopted were, striking out of the India rubber fabric paragraph, fixing the duty on kaolin at \$1 per ton for crude and \$2 for China clay or wrought kaolin, and placing the duty on rough marble blocks and squared at 40 cents per cubic foot. This completed the consideration of the essentially tariff features of the bill, except in regard to such paragraphs as have been passed over informally, and the administrative portion of the measure was taken up.

Buchanan, of New York, offered an amendment providing that no goods, product in whole, or in material part, of convict labor, shall be imported for the purpose of sale or trade. Rejected.

On motion of Breckenridge, of Arkansas, an amendment was adopted excluding from the provisions of the section which provides that *ad valorem* duties shall include the value of cartons, cases, boxes, etc., in which merchandise is imported, such boxes, cartons or coverings, and as are necessary coverings for machinery.

On motion, the Mills amendment was adopted, fixing October 1, 1888, as the date upon which the repeal of the taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and snuff shall go into effect.

Wise, of Virginia, moved to include in the repeal of the tax on cigars, che roots and cigarettes.

Johnson, of North Carolina, moved to amend Wise's motion by providing for

the repeal of all internal taxes on spirits distilled from grain or fruit of any kind. Lost, 27 to 135.

When the vote was announced, Johnson asked in an astonished tone of voice, which caused much laughter, "What has become of the Republican party? I thought it was going to vote with me."

Yost, of Louisiana, offered an amendment similar in effect to that of Wise. Rejected, 64 to 85.

Sowden, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment abolishing the tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits. Pending vote the committee rose.

The speaker announced as the committee to investigate the report on contract labor, Messrs. Ford, Gates, Spinola, Glunther and Morrow.

The House then adjourned.

Senate Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Fuller case was reached and taken up by the Senate in secret session to-day, and the case informally talked over. Some members of the judiciary committee took occasion to say that there had never been a purpose on the part of any one in the committee to postpone action until next session, as had been charged, and while they were opposed to his confirmation, their reasons were entirely of a public character. The case went over a public unfinished business at adjournment.

Representative Morrill, of Kansas, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported favorably the Senate bill to extend the benefit of the pension laws to ex-confederates who, having their disability removed, have since enlisted and become enlisted in the United States navy.

Petitions numerously signed were presented in the Senate to-day, by Edwards, from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and bankers of Baltimore, Cleveland and Portland, Oregon, praying for a repeal in full of the duties paid on tin, when made into cans and exported, containing American products.

GENERAL GREELEY SAID, TO-DAY, he has no present intention of asking to be relieved, but is unwilling longer than the interests of the service absolutely require to hold uncertain tenure of office in a bureau which must steadily deteriorate unless organized under strict examination as to competency.

General Greeley, in opposition to the proposed action transferring the weather bureau to the proposed new department of agriculture, assigns as the reason that the loss of service would be greatly increased, while the best officers would be relieved and most inefficient material be retained.

The Republican Executive Committee. New York, July 16.—The National Republican Executive committee met to-day, and organized, by electing Quay chairman and J. Sloate secretary. The principal subject discussed was the selection of permanent headquarters for the committee.

Another session will be held to-morrow.

Why Not in English?

STRASBURG, July 16.—It is officially announced that after January 1, 1889, all private documents written in French, bearing no date, or dated subsequent to July 1, 1872, must be accompanied by an authorized German translation at the cost of the parties concerned.

Prize Essay.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The American protective tariff league announces an award of prizes for seniors of American colleges for an essay on home protection. The first prize, \$250, goes to C. D. Todd, of the University of Wooster, Ohio. Ten silver medals were awarded for excellence.

The Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 16.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, discussed the credit of 14,400,000 francs asked by the government for strengthening the port defenses. A motion to vote urgency for the consideration of the bill was rejected—341 to 143.

Like the Light Weights

of the professional pugilists, the kidneys are small but active in a state of health. Their secretion contains impurities productive of rheumatism, gout and dropsy if allowed to remain. When they are inactive the blood becomes choked with animal debris capable of destroying life. To promote their activity when sluggish with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not only to guard against the diseases mentioned, but to prevent the fatty degeneration and ultimate destruction of the organs by those exceedingly dangerous maladies—Bright's disease and diabetes. Activity of the bladder also insures it against the formation of gravel, which it sometimes requires one of the most dangerous and painful operations in surgery to remove. Gravel, moreover, is a most agonizing complaint. The Bitters further commend themselves by remedying constipation, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint and nervousness, and outflung influences productive of malarial disease.

of Course U Want—What Don't U Want?

U want to rent a house,
U want a situation,
U want a servant,
U want to sell something,
U want to buy a horse,
U want to find something lost,
U want to rent a room,
U want a housekeeper,
U want a bookkeeper,
U want to know how to have your wants gratified, and we'll tell you,

THE Bs. OF L E AND F

They Do Not Sympathize with Dynamiters.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

Propositions Submitted by Both Sides Looking Toward a Settlement of the Strike—Etc.

The Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The cross examination of Smith was finished this afternoon and adjourned until to-morrow.

A conference was held this afternoon at the office of the Burlington road at which the road was represented by President Perkins, Vice-President Deasley, General Manager Stone, Wirt Dexter and J. W. By. The other side was represented by Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, Chief Sargent, of the Locomotive Firemen, and Alexander Sullivan, their counsel. The arrival of Arthur and Sargent in Chicago had been kept a secret until the conference was over. Chairman Hoge and Murphy were also present. The officials of the two brotherhoods assured the railroad men that they had no sympathy with dynamiters. At the conference the strike, as it affected the public and parties to the struggle, was discussed. All agreed that it would be well if the strike could be ended. President Perkins was seen after the conference and said that nothing was definitely settled. Neither Mr. Arthur nor Mr. Sargent could be found after the conference. Touching the meeting, Chairman Hoge said to an Associated Press representative that propositions were submitted by both sides to the controversy looking toward a settlement of the strike. What these propositions were, I am not at liberty to state. They have not taken a tangible form and will not until their conference is held, which will be in a few days. Mr. Hoge then showed the reporter a telegram sent fromavenport to W. F. Garrison, which read as follows: "Owing to certain events, the men at this point decided that we had better adopt extreme measures." This is only one out of the many telegrams of a similar nature, said the chairman, which have reached here to-day. This one is addressed to Chairman Gould, of the Rock Island grievance committee, and shows which way the wind is blowing. He also said that a general meeting of the chairmen of the Burlington and Chicago would be held here this week, at which action will be taken to exempt the wholesale arrest and prosecutions which have occurred in Chicago during the past ten days.

"What does the writer of the dispatch mean when he speaks of extreme measures?" was then asked.

"That remains to be seen. It may mean a strike on the roads represented, or it may mean a boycott of the Burlington, which would eventually terminate in a strike. The meeting will decide that question."

"Do you think there will be a strike?" "Well, the men on the Grand Trunk, Rock Island & North-western, among others are very sore over these arrests and will certainly speak in no uncertain tone when the time comes. They do not believe in dynamite, neither do they believe in persecution."

"Will this meeting have the power to declare a strike without the sanction of Chicago Arthur?"

"Yes, and they will do it if necessary. The support of Arthur is only for its moral or financial effect. If any of the systems conclude to strike and Arthur refuses to sanction the move, we receive no support from the Brotherhood. But at the same time the chairman of any system can declare a strike on that system provided the Brotherhood employed so desire."

Shut Down.

PATERSON, N. J., July 16.—The Grant Locomotive Works, of Paterson, have been compelled to shut down, being unable to compete with similar establishments elsewhere.

The Sugar Treaty.

BERLIN, July 16.—Government will sign the sugar bounties treaty on August 10th.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay County, Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50 cents and \$1 at A. C. Smith & Co's. Drug Store.

METEOROLOGICAL LOCAL RECORD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 16, 1888.

Time of observation.	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Wind Velocity.	State of Weather.
6 a.m.	25.74	59	38	CS	11m	Clear.
1 p.m.	25.72	82	18	NW	11	Clear.
6 p.m.	26.65	84	22	NW	11	Clear.

Max. temp., 85; min. temp., 52. Mean temp., 72; for 12 years, 74; deficient, 2.

Excess of temp. since January 1, 1888, 26°; excess of temp. since July 1, 1888, 26°.

Rainfall, 0.00 inches; mean daily for 13 years, 0.01 inches; deficiency, 0.01 inches. Deficiency of rainfall since January 1, 1888, 3.54 inches; deficiency of rainfall since July 1, 1888, 0.26 inches.

W. A. KORTS, Sergeant, Signal Corps.

THE NATION'S EDUCATORS.

Efforts Made to Have the Next Convention Held Here.

Yesterday several citizens conceived the idea of extending an invitation to the National Educational Association to hold their next annual convention in this city. After talking the matter over it was finally decided to hold a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce at 4 p.m. at which hour quite a number of persons were present.

H. W. Lawrence was elected chairman, and stated the object of the meeting, after which there was a brief and informal discussion of the subject. H. B. Clawson stated that President Woodruff had tendered the use of the large Tabernacle, should the convention be held here.

The following resolution was then adopted:

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens of Salt Lake, it was resolved to extend an invitation to the National Educational Association now in session at San Francisco, to hold their next annual convention in Salt Lake City. You are requested to present this invitation in connection with the other educational representatives from Utah, to the convention, and to make known that President Woodruff has kindly tendered the Tabernacle, having seating capacity for 10,000, for that occasion, and that all our citizens will give the members of the convention a hearty reception, and pledge themselves to secure satisfactory rates of transportation from all railroads and otherwise make the sojourn of the visitors to our city pleasant and enjoyable.

The meeting then adjourned, and last evening Secretary Forhan telegraphed the resolution to President Woodruff, of the Educational Association.

From the expressions made by the teachers while in this city, it is thought more than likely that the invitation will be accepted.

BRIEF BUSINESS BITS.

Buildings Under Construction—Utah Literature Fast—Notes.

MISS HOOPER will soon build a neat brick and stone residence on B Street.

PROFESSOR TORONTO will shortly build a neat residence on First Street, opposite Thomas W. Jennings.

WHEN the improvements on the old Overland House are completed, it will be transformed into quite a handsome business block.

WORK has been begun in earnest on the buildings to be erected by Grant Brothers a few doors north of THE HERALD building.

SCHAUBENBACH & FELL, of Ogden, will open a wholesale liquor house in the store recently occupied by Hanauer, Bamberger and others.

SECRETARY FORHAN has received a letter from H. C. Townsend, of St. Louis, general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific, acknowledging the receipt of a box of the pamphlets, "Salt Lake Illustrated." Mr. Townsend says that the books will be distributed through the south and east by agents of his road, and thinks that they will be materially beneficial in bringing many people to Salt Lake.

In Cooler Haunts.

City Creek Canyon bids fair to be filled with campers during the next two months. From ten to twelve tents are already in position in one of the most sheltered and shady nooks, and the parties owning them go out to-day. Among them are the families of Will Calder, H. S. Beattie, Dave Calder, Geo. T. Bourne, R. V. Decker and others. Several more families go up during the week.

At Wasatch are located half a dozen families, among them, James Lees, Joseph Daynes, J. E. Bosch and others.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements in this column, if for articles lost or found, for situations offered or wanted, houses for rent or wanted to rent, will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line for one insertion, and 2 1/2 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

All other matter, 2 1/2 cents per line first time, and 4 cents each subsequent time.

Birth Notices, 50 cents; Marriage Notices, \$1; Death Notices, Free; Obituary Notices, 15 cents per line.

WANTED.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL AND FORAGE for Headquarters Department of the Post Office, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Neb., July 14th, 1888.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until one o'clock p.m. on dates named hereafter, when they will be opened at this office for delivery of wood, oats and hay, as follows: At or near Kearney, Neb., on line of U. P. Ry. On line of F. E. & Mo. Valley R. R., about twenty miles east of Fort Cassar, Wyo. At or near Gordon, Neb., on line of F. E. & Mo. Valley R. R., and in Strawberry Valley, Utah. Bids for supplies at three named places will be opened August 15, 1888. Bids for supplies required at camp in Strawberry Valley, Utah, will be opened August 15, 1888. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Quantities of supplies required, time of delivery and full particulars with blank proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Post Quartermaster, Forts Sidney, Robinson, Niobrara and Douglas. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for fuel and forage," and addressed to the undersigned, W. M. B. HUGHES, chief Quartermaster.

A NURSE GIRL, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD. Apply at 64 W. Sixth South.

3 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK, 2 girls for hotels out of town, 2 girls for dining room work in city. Good wages to all and good homes. Jordan Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER WHO UNDERSTANDS horse-shoeing. Byron Hartwell, 127 West, South Temple.

MERCHANTS' BOOKS SOLICITED TO post and audit by Macleod, Sibley & Co., 68 West Temple Street.

S. D. LEWIS, 75 E. THIRD SOUTH Street, has and sells all kinds of second-hand goods.

HORSES TO PASTURE INQUIRE AT 315 North 1st or call on the Investment and Agency Co., No. 117 South Main Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAGGART & CHAMBERLAIN'S PIANO. One and one-half blocks east of Cliff House. New upright 7 1/2 octave pianos from \$280 upwards. Good organs, \$60 and upwards.

LOST.

BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR O'CLOCK Thursday afternoon, on Utah Central Depot Street, or at the depot, one brown money purse containing about \$10. Finder please leave at this office and get reward.

AGENT WANTED.

A LIVE MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL, to take charge of this Territory. No experience needed. Very large profits. Steady employment. Address "T. F. C.," Herald Office.

GYPSE QUEEN.

LETTER IN POST OFFICE IN OLD ADDRESS. Why don't you write? Am anxious to hear from you.

WANTED TO RENT.

A HOUSE OF 6 OR 10 ROOMS, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, within four blocks of business centre. Will pay liberal rent. Address "Kenter," at this office.

KELSEY & GILLESPIE.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS. WE HAVE the largest and cheapest list of houses, lots and acre property on the market. Real Estate Office, No. 26 West, Second South Street.

FOR RENT.

WE HAVE TWO NICE FURNISHED rooms suitable for ladies. Also four unfurnished rooms. Jordan Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

IF YOU HAVE ROOMS TO RENT furnished or unfurnished, place them on our list and we will find tenants for you. Jordan Valley Employment Agency, 145 S. First East Street.

A HALL 21x75 FEET UP STAIRS AT 157 South First East. NAYLOR & PIRK.

THE LARGE, WELL-VENTILATED, A. O. U. W. Hall, suitable for picnics, socials, etc. Apply of Hall Committee, No. 110 S. Main Street.

A NICE ROOMY OFFICE ON GROUND floor of Herald Building, adjoining counting room. City water and steam heating.

A FINE OFFICE SUITE IN THE HERALD Building. Apply at this office.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THIRD floor of Herald building. Long lease cheap to right party. Very desirable rooms for studio or class purposes.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY HERD OF SIX registered Holstein Cattle on one year's time, or trade for real estate. E. H. CADWELL, Colorado Stables.

HAMMOND TYPE-WRITERS, 3 MONTHS trial. C. Oriob, Z. C. M. I., S. L. City.

A. MINER & CO., REAL ESTATE DEALERS, HAVE REMOVED to 63 1/2 W. First South. Property solicited.

JAPANESE BAZAR—A LARGE STOCK of imported New Fancy Goods. Hong Hop, 267 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City.

INSECT POWDER.

SURE POP, THE GENUINE ARTICLE to be had only at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store wholesale and retail agents.

NINETEENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT. WANTED, FOR THE NINETEENTH District School a first-class teacher as principal; also one to assist in the Primary Department. Apply by letter, stating terms and references, to Box 355, Salt Lake City. John N. Pike, W. H. Perkins, Arthur Kirtball, Trustees. Salt Lake City, June 20, 1888.

TROMSON, ALLEN & CO., WASATCH BLOCK, COR. MAIN AND Second South Streets. Special bargains in city property. A few chances to obtain acreage property or improved farms in close proximity to the city, at bed rock prices.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., No. 36 East Temple Street, are making Gents' Spring Suits to order for \$22.50 from Provo All Wool Cassimeres. They are "The Thing." Call and order one. Agents Provo Woolen Mills.

SPENCER HOUSE, ON POSTOFFICE BLOCK, 232 FIRST East Street, South, is not excluded a resting place for tourists or as a family hotel. Terms, \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

REAL ESTATE. LARGE LISTS OF CITY AND ACREAGE property for sale at low figures and easy terms, by Macleod, Sibley & Co., 68 West Temple Street. Property solicited.

WATER, WATER. THE CHAMPION WELL DRILL CO. ARE now prepared to drill or drive wells to any depth less than 1000 feet deep. For prices per foot or by the day, Address: JOHN C. CHAMPION WELL DRILL CO., Box 1137, Salt Lake, Utah.

COLLECTION AGENCY. ACCOUNTS COLLECTED AND GENERAL accountants' business transacted by Macleod, Sibley & Co., 68 West Temple Street.

ESTRAY NOTICE. ONE SPOTTED RED AND WHITE COW; one broken horn, branded F. L. T. Leave information with G. F. Felt, at Burton, Gardner & Co.