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P. W. Madsen,
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GRAND OPENING

OF THE

WESTERN SHOE & DRY GOODS COMPANY,

DIRECTORS:
Edwin Dowden,
Jesse W. Fox, Jr.,
N. J. Grunland.

On Wednesday, March 19.

WE WANT ALL TO COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS!

Hooper & Eldredge Block. GUS JOHNSON, Manager.

AT LAST AT REST.

The Twenty-Ninth Legislative Assembly Adjourns Sine Die.

THAT NEPHI COURT MATTER.

The Assembly Passes a Memorial That Does Not Meet With the Views of His Excellency.

The Legislature is no more.

By the time this reaches the public many of the solons who live out of the territory will be winging their way homeward, doubtless glad that their term of office as public servants is over.

There were lively spats in the House yesterday, mainly caused by the introduction of the memorial, which is given in full below, the Liberal members attacking the measure in strong terms.

The Nephi court bill, which had been voted down three times in the House, was again brought into existence by Howells, who introduced (by consent) H. F. 101, which was similar to the Council bill on the same subject. It passed the House by a slight majority, and went through the Council with a whoop. The Liberal members had voted against the adoption of the bill each time it had been presented, and in speaking on the passage of the memorial mentioned above Mr. Ferry said he could not understand why men who had stood shoulder to shoulder with them in their fight against it, should at the last moment weaken and back down. He was not satisfied, he said, that the church was out of politics.

Mr. Williams also labored hard against the passage of the memorial, and he indulged in a speech that was more noticeable for anti-Mormon spleen than anything else.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council reassembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of H. F. 94, the bill providing for the appointment of a world's fair commission, with amendments.

ANNUAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Benner, by unanimous consent, introduced the following memorial:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah, would respectfully represent that the growth of Utah is rapid and its interests are now of so great a magnitude that the term of the legislative session, now limited by law to sixty days, is inadequate to provide for the careful and complete consideration of the interests involved. We therefore, your memorialists, would urge upon your attention the propriety of providing by special enactment for an annual legislative session for the territory of Utah of not less than sixty days and compensation therefor at the rate per diem of eight dollars. And your memorialists will ever pray.

On motion of Mr. Richards the memorial was adopted and sent to the House, where it was killed.

THAT NEPHI BILL.

H. F. 101, to provide for holding a term of court at Nephi, was received from the House and passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Richards (by consent) introduced C. F. 74, requiring registrars to state the street and number of the residence, and requiring the oaths to be filed in the offices of the recorders thirty days before election, and to keep public records open for inspection. The bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

THE GOVERNOR INTRODUCES A BILL.

The following message was received at 2:35:

Hon. F. S. Richards, president of the Council:

Sir—I return herewith C. F. 35, entitled "an act providing for the classification and government of cities."

The purpose of the act is to clear the ambiguities which exist in the present law, and which purpose has my hearty sympathy. I enclose a substitute bill, which will, I believe, meet the case, and will approve if adopted by the Legislature. I am very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

The bill introduced by the governor took the number of C. F. 35, and was referred to a joint committee consisting of the judiciary committee of both the Council and the House.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Mr. Collett introduced C. M. 7, which is as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN—We, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Utah, respectfully represent.

That section 9 of the act of Congress of March 22, 1882, commonly known as the Edmund's act provides that each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and returning of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of elections in the territory of Utah, shall, until other provision be made by the legislative assembly, be performed by proper persons, appointed by a board of five persons appointed by the President and Senate of the United States; and also that said legislative assembly may make such laws conformable to the organic act of said territory and not inconsistent with other laws of the United States as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of the offices in said territory declared vacant in this act.

That section twenty-three (23) of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Edmunds-Tucker act, provides that the provisions of said section 9 of the said act of March 22, 1882, shall remain operative until the provisions and laws therein referred to, to be made and enacted by the Legislative Assembly of said territory of Utah, shall have been made and enacted by said assembly and shall have been approved by Congress.

That in pursuance of said provisions, the legislative Assembly of the territory of Utah did, at the first meeting of said Assembly, whose members had been elected under the provision of the Edmunds act, make and enact provisions such as were designated in that act, which were defeated by the absolute veto of the governor. At the next succeeding session of said Assembly another law for the same purpose was made and passed which was also vetoed by the governor. That said assembly at its present session has made and passed an election law conforming in all respects to the provisions of said acts of Congress, which the governor has returned to said Assembly without his approval.

Your memorialists herewith present to your honorable body the said election law passed at the present session of said Assembly, as required by said section 9 of the Edmunds-Tucker act, and ask that it receive your favorable consideration.

Your memorialists further represent that the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, does not in terms require the approval by the governor of the laws to be made and enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Utah, under the provisions of section 9 of the act of March 22, 1882, but provides that such laws shall be made and enacted by said Assembly, subject to approval by Congress; and further, that such objections as the governor has offered to the act now submitted to your honorable body are completely answered by the bill itself.

Your memorialists respectfully ask that the said bill shall be approved by your honorable body as a measure that is necessary to the welfare, protection and liberties of the people of this territory, and your memorialists will ever pray.

The memorial was passed and forwarded to the House for action. The House later announced that it had adopted the memorial, and it will be forwarded to Congress, probably without the governor's concurrence.

THE SUBSTITUTE BILL.

C. C. Richards, of the special joint committee appointed to consider C. F. 75, the governor's substitute for the election bill, made the following verbal report:

"Your special committee appointed to wait on his excellency to try to get an understanding on this question, report that they met the governor and asked him to go through the bill with them and mark the points which were objectionable to him in order that they might be stricken out and at least a part of the bill passed. As you are aware, he has returned us a substitute bill. On careful consideration we find that it contains many measures which the Assembly has not acted upon, or has not now the time to consider. One point incorporated in the substitute is the veto power of mayors which came up and was rejected by the Assembly. Another is to increase the power of city officials and allowing them to levy a tax of 1½ per cent, additional tax, if they so desire. These important points coming up so late in the sixtieth day of the session, it would be impossible to retain a quorum long enough to properly consider the points. The problem is simply solved by his neglect or refusal to act in this matter." The report was adopted.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Councilor Richards moved that the Council go into executive session to consider the nominations made by the Governor. The motion prevailed and the Council went into executive session.

After a short session the regular routine was resumed, the committee on judiciary reporting in favor of concurring in all the nominations heretofore made by the Governor. The report was adopted and the nominations were confirmed.

THE TABLE CLEAR.

Mr. Barton moved that a conference committee be appointed to wait on the governor and notify him that the Council table was clear. Councilors Barton and Benner were appointed the committee.

NO FURTHER BUSINESS.

The governor announced that he had no further business, and wished the Councilors a pleasant journey to their homes.

C. C. Richards moved that the Council adjourn sine die.

Before acting on the motion, President F. S. Richards in eloquent terms expressed his regret at parting, and spoke of the harmony and good feeling which had existed during the session.

The motion then prevailed, and at 6:30 the Council adjourned for the term.

THE HOUSE.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning a quorum was secured and C. F. 35, the general municipal bill, came up on Council amendments made in response to the governor's suggestions. It was read at length, as technically it was a substitute for the original bill, and was referred to the committee on municipal corporations.

PROMPTLY KILLED.

The Council sent in a memorial to Congress providing for an annual session of the Legislature, but it was promptly killed.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

C. F. 53, the university bill, which was partly read Friday, was called up by Mr. Ferry. A motion to postpone its consideration indefinitely prevailed and the bill was lost.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

Mr. Thurman, from the committee on municipal corporations, reported, recommending concurrence in Council amendments to C. F. 35, the general municipal bill. Adopted, and the bill passed.

HE APPROVES.

The governor announced his approval of H. F. 94, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to the world's fair.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the House to the officers of the House, for their faithfulness and efficiency. Carried unanimously.

THAT NEPHI BILL.

Mr. Howell asked permission to introduce a bill. A vote was taken and by a majority of one, he introduced H. F. 101, relating to holding the First judicial district court at Nephi whenever the governor shall by proclamation appoint a term or terms of the First judicial district court to be held at Nephi, providing that in all cases where the cause of action may arise in either of the counties of Juab, Sanpete, Sevier or Millard shall thereafter be heard, tried and determined at the city of Nephi, county of Juab, territory of Utah.

Mr. Ferry offered to amend by inserting a provision to send court at Park City, but the amendment did not prevail.

The bill was read and passed under suspension of the rules, and after being concurred in by the Council was referred to the committee on enrollment and forwarded to the governor, in whose hands it still remains as unfinished business.

SINE DIE.

The Council submitted C. M. 7, asking Congress to take action on the election bill, C. F. 35, which had been disapproved by the governor. There was a spirited debate for some time, but the memorial was finally adopted.

After some further minor detail work, the House adjourned sine die at 5:30 p. m.

W. L. Barrot & Co., 207 Main street, will make money for you if you will buy realty through them.

F. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 26 First South street, west, brokers and commission merchants, buying and selling real estate, stocks, grain, provisions and merchandise. Consignments solicited.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

How to Make Home Attractive For the Children.

SIMPLE, INTERESTING GAMES.

It is from Homes Where Laughter is Heard That Good Men and Women Come—Other Notes.

For THE SUNDAY HERALD.]

"It is easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows by like a song,
But the man worth while is the man who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years;
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the one that resists desire."

How to Make Home Attractive for the Children.

Whether home is really home or only a stopping place, depends greatly upon the life that centers there. Home, in the largest and truest sense, implies a great deal. It means rest, contentment, affection, tenderness, purity and progress. It is the best that is left us of Eden.

But I have seen homes where the parents were good and conscientious, having the best welfare of their children at heart, who yet really made no home for their children, simply because they had forgotten what belonged to childhood. They were parents whom, it seemed to me, must always have been men and women, like Adam and Eve, always full grown, with never a memory of childish wants and needs. I remember a household amid the hills of New England, where the fine old house under the shadow of the elms hardly ever echoed to the music of childish laughter, although it had its share of children, and where the little boys and girls were never allowed to romp together, much less pass an evening in merry games. The Assembly's catechism was the book for Sunday, and Blue Beard and Mother Goose, and Cinderella were all ignored on week days; fairy land was a realm into which the children might not enter; and even merry old Santa Claus was kept at bay as a popish invention which they might not harbor. Nature set the example of gladness for them. The birds sang and twittered merrily in the branches, the squirrels skipped and chattered among the tree-tops, and the frogs held a carnival of gladness every summer night within hearing, and the merry brook never ceased its summing, but for those children there was nothing but firmness, no careless sports, but a constant life of repression.

Well, of course those children grew up and a whole community of such people as they made would never do the world any good, because their characters, their whole being, was stunted and one-sided. They never had known what childhood is, and they had no sympathy with it. Children must have amusements and recreations. There is a world of wise phylosophy in the ole adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Amusements are a legitimate need of childhood, and pleasant pastimes should neither be repressed nor ignored. Make your children happy at home in the enjoyment of harmless pleasures as well as in the fulfillment of simple duties, and you lay broad and deep the foundation for the life outside the home. A happy childhood is the foundation from which to draw in all after life—a green spot to which we may turn if life grows lonely in latter years.

An excellent game, and one which will stimulate the children to study, is called "Century Count." It is played by having one of the party leave the room, when a century is assigned to him, such as sixth, eighth or nineteenth. On his return he is charged with all the crimes and abuses of his century, which he must excuse, explain or acknowlege, according to his wit; the excellence of his century are also attributed to him, and its noble character, all of which he must politely accept, trying at the same time to discover to what century he belongs. When he succeeds in determining which century he represents, he selects the person whose last speech gave him the hint, and says: "The eighteenth (or other) century begs leave to retire, introducing Mr. —— to the court," and the new victim leaves the room while another century is selected. When he returns some one says, for example, "Oh, how could you assassinate one of the best men that ever lived?" (William, the Silent). Another one adds, "Well, if he did, he produced one of the greatest poets," (Shakespeare) "Yes," says another, "and tried to introduce the inquisition into Holland." "But," exclaims another, "that was nothing to the massacre he caused"—(St. Bartholomew.) "He was a good hand at sinking ships, too." "Yes," chimes in another, "and it made the most gentlemanly duck imaginable crow for joy," (Admirable Drake). "Oh, yes, and laid the foundation for roast goose on Michaelmas-day." This gives a gleam of light to Mr. Century if he is "up" in his history, and he exclaims:

"Thank you, I see roast goose, sinking ships and Michaelmas-day that means the Spanish Armada and Queen Elizabeth, thus making me represent sixteenth century. Now I will give place to you."

And so the game goes on. It is instructive, and may be made full of interest and fun as well. I have seen players so delighted with it that it has employed almost the whole evening.

There is another game which affords "splendid fun," and is called "Justice is blind." Blindfold one player, who must take a seat in the middle of the room, when the leader takes up to her each one of the company. Justice must then pass an opinion upon each, and the leader must decide whether or not the opinion is sufficiently correct for Justice to transfer the bandage to the person described. Amusing mistakes are often made on account of their being so wholly at variance with the character of the person described.

The "Russian Game of Gossip" will afford much amusement, and is played in this way: One of the company composes and writes out a striking, but short narrative of about a dozen lines or so. This he reads carefully to himself, then folds and puts out of sight. Taking the person on his left aside he repeats to him, as accurately as he can remember, what he has written. Number two repeats this, and so it passes round until it reaches the last player. This last person re-writes the story, and it is then compared with the original. When the story finally reaches home it will never be recognized as the one which was told by the first speaker.

But I will not suggest further in this article the sources of amusement which may be found to enliven an evening at home, when guests are present or otherwise, but in the future I will speak of this again. There are a large number of Chautauqua games, advertised at a reasonable rate, so that they are within the reach of every one. For little children the old fashioned game of "Fox and Geese" has a charm that will hold them for hours, and "Checkers" does not lose its charms even over older children. "Chess", when once fully mastered, is captivating to most young people, and "Blind Man's Buff" delights the children of this generation as it did those of bygone days. It is out from the homes where such laughter is heard that the men and women come who make the world better and wiser, and who are strongest to resist the temptation of after years.

Books as a Means of Thorough Enjoyment for Children.

How much of our life—of our world—lies in books. Our thoughts and our characters are shaped by those silent companions as much as by the influence of friends with whom we associate from day to day.

There is nothing like a good library in the home to supplement the parental training. It is in the home where the child's intellectual tastes and inclinations should be trained and directed. What to read, and how to read it, should be learned there. Children should be taught to read as if they were talking with a friend. This can be done only as a feeling of sympathy exists between the author and the reader, a mutual feeling of interest in the subject discussed. How much the parent can do to arouse this feeling of sympathy by "talking the book over" with the child, enlarging upon the author's statements, drawing out the meanings and analyzing his sentiments, adding anecdote and illustration until the child feels at home with the author and familiar with his thoughts.

I have been to-day with one of my little friends "through London by canal." It was a glorious ride that we had over the water, lit up in the open spaces by the bright sunshine, then falling into deep shadows where tall buildings looked across or the arched bridges spanned the stream. Part of the time we had Dickens for companion, and some of his immortal characters spoke to us from across the way. We found them, too, down by the dock and under the piers. We shall never forget that slow sailing through that wonderful city on this cool and placid byway, when now and then the trees stooped down to the water's edge to whisper us a welcome and the voices of the past called to us in the softest echoes. The work was beautifully illustrated, and when we gone through it London meant more to the child than it ever had before. Her mind's eye could guide her to many a familiar spot in the great city, and henceforward all that pertains to it will be of interest to her. I had an old book that I brought in here, with perhaps twenty-five illustrations of different parts of London, and a few stereoscopic views, that altogether gave us so many glimpses of this great metropolis that I was not surprised to hear the exclamation "I really feel, Miss Ward, as if I had been to London."

We can go abroad with our little friends in this way, if in no other, and we can go anywhere, where human thought has explored, hand-in-hand with them by the help of books carefully read and understood.

As the mind is fed there always comes the every-day consideration of bread and butter. I am not sure but that it comes first generally. Food well prepared, wholesome and tempting, goes a good way towards placing us in a fit condition to enjoy our mental pabulum.

Let me suggest a few dishes to be prepared by what is "left over," that may prove acceptable to the good housewife.

The table is the place where the most waste can occur, so guard it well and pay strict attention to the second preparing of food. The people who prefer an economical table, which, in their own mind means broiled steak and roast beef, are the most difficult to cater for. Study to make the warmed-over dishes something dedecidedly more than hashes. Employ judicious combinations and pleasant seasonings, for instance, use sage with warmed-over pork, parsley with poultry, sprig of mint with your mutton or lamb, and a little onion to stimulate your beef. Cucumber catsup, in moderation if you make it yourself, lightens the flavor of fish. An acid jelly with tame duck and tomato sauce, with warmed-over veal. For warming over dark meats use sauces made from browned butter and flour; for white meats, cream sauces, which, of course, can be made from milk. One or two potatoes left from dinner will make a comfortable dish of Lyonnaise potatoes for breakfast. The two tablespoonfuls of canned peas may be turned into an omelette for another meal. Boiled rice may be made into croquettes; fish into soupps, cutlets or cream fish; ham into croquettes; beef into hash, meat balls, ragouts, rissoles, or warmed up in its own gravy. Soup meat may be pressed or potted. Game and duck made over into salmis. Chicken and turkey, into salads, croquettes, rissoles, boudins and timbale. Pieces of bread left at the table may be used for toast, croutons, bread puddings or crumbs for breading. Veal, rewarmed, make delicious blankette or cromesqui.

Many vegetables suffer but little from a second warming, and even if only in small quantity, may be served as a garnish for a little meat dish, thereby rendering it palatable and sightly.

In all these little points we must be on the alert, or the garbage bucket will devour our substance. Those who have the responsibility of the household management must not forget the necessity of practical work in the kitchen. The power of giving directions so clearly that the maid will from them produce the desired result, is, perhaps all that is required in some instances, but to teach others thoroughly so that no waste will occur, one must be able to do the thing one's self.

"YOUNG PEOPLE ARE TERRORS."

This concise statement at least is made by a certain member of Congress who represents a district not more than a hundred miles distant from New York. He invited, the other day, to his house to tea a gentleman whose separation from the "partner of his joys and sorrows" had but recently ceased to be the talk of the town. Immediately on being seated in the drawing-room, the gentleman was approached by the little daughter of the host with:

"Where is your wife?"

Somewhat amazed and decidedly embarrassed, the gentleman stammered forth:

"I don't know."

"Don't know," persisted the enfant terrible: "why don't you know?"

Finding that the child kept on asking troublesome questions, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter, and have it over at once. So he said with calmness:

"Well, we don't live together; we think, as we can't agree, we'd better not."

He stifled a groan as the child began again, and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the precocious youngster would not be quieted, and at last she exclaimed:

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out as pa and ma do?"

I am unable to say what occurred subsequently.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHURCH AND CREED

The Latest Religious Status of the World.

GRIEVING THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Divine Services to be Held at the Various Places of Worship To-day—Common Sense.

Religious services will be held at the various churches to-day as follows:

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.—Salt Lake Stake of Zion, Angus M. Cannon, president; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Pearce, counselors. Meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL—Holy communion at 7:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. Litany, sermon and holy communion at 11 a.m. Bible and confirmation class at 6:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30. Daily prayers during Lent at 9:45 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—West, Third South street, near Main. J. Brainard Thrall, pastor. Services with preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject of morning discourse, "Getting Ready to Build." Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p.m. Seats free and everybody welcome.

At the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday services are as follows: Preaching at 11 a.m. and also at 7:30 p.m. by Rev. S. A. Bright, of Cheyenne, Wyo. Sunday school at 12:30 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. and Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:30 p.m. All are invited and welcome to these services.

THERE will be an open meeting at the Temple of Honor hall Monday evening, March 17. All are invited. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE Spiritualists' association of Salt Lake city will meet in the lodge room of the Temple of Honor, over Deseret National bank, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance of members and friends is requested. At 7:15 p.m. Mr. Charles Ellis will lecture in the above named hall in answer to the question "Was Tom Paine an Atheist?" Admission free. Collection after lecture. This has been pronounced by many people, one of Mr. Ellis' finest lectures.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—Public worship at 11 a.m., with brief sermon by the pastor R. G. Mebbee, and reception of members. Sabbath school at 12:30. Young People's society at 6:30. Evening worship and preaching at 7:30. Seats free at all these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Second South and Second West streets. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m and 7:30 p.m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p.m.

REORGANIZED CHURCH—Preaching in the Mission chapel, on Second South street, East, at 2 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Free invitation to all. Seats free.

METHODIST CHURCH—41 East, Third South street. Preaching to-day at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the Rev. G. M. Jeffrey. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p.m. A most cordial welcome will be given to all.

Five thousand four hundred and thirty-one missionaries are supported by the women's societies of the United States and Europe.

Thirty colored missionaries for the Soudan mission were secured by Mr. Grattan Guiness during his recent visit to the south.

None should seek to gauge their teaching of truth by the depraved sensitiveness of those who oppose the truth.—*Hebrew Standard.*

The first Young Men's Christian association in the United States army has recently been established at Fortress Monroe, Va. Although only two months old, it now has eighty members.

Rev. Alberto J. Diaz, the first one to preach the gospel of Christ in Cuba, was converted in New York through the instrumentality of Alsie Tucker, a Christian woman who visited him when he was sick and thought to be near to death.

There are three Roman Catholic and eight Protestant missions in the Congo territory. They support twenty-eight stations and ninety-five missionaries. The Protestant missions are supported by Americans, English and Swedes.

According to the Statistical Year Book of Germany for 1889, the latest data on the religious status of the country are these: 29,360,847 Evangelicals, 16,785,734 Catholics, 125,673 other Christians, 563,172 Jews, 11,278 confessors of other religions, or professing no religion at all.

The inevitable friction of business life causes many a man who aspires to true Christ-likeness to wish to get out of business. But that is not God's plan for most of us. The friction makes the polish where the wood is sound, and reveals its rottenness where it is not.—*Christian Advocate.*

The Methodist Episcopal church (North) began work in Mexico in 1873. In its three districts, northern, central and eastern, it has 68 preaching places, 10 foreign missionaries, 12 assistant missionaries, 7 single women, 26 native women workers, 9 native ordained and 26 unordained preachers, 3 foreign and thirty native teachers, 27 other helpers, 1,155 members, 949 probationers, and 1,351 pupils in thirty-two schools.

The divinity of Christ, so far from being a dry abstract and merely speculative dogma for the intellect to handle, is a concrete, living and infinitely precious reality to call forth the confidence and affections of the heart, losing none of its preciousness because veiled in mystery. We can apprehend and believe the fact, and reap the comfort thereof, even though we can not explain it. The fact gives us a divine Savior to love and trust.—*Independent.*

The first woman ordained to the Unitarian ministry was Mrs. Celia Burleigh, the wife of the poet, William H. Burleigh, and the foundress of the Brooklyn Woman's club, which will shortly come of age. He and his wife were members of Mr. Chadwick's society. Her success was remarkable, both as a preacher and pastor. She has had few successors in the eastern churches, but in the northwest there is a round dozen of women preaching in Unitarian churches with an effectiveness that is putting their brother ministers on their mettle. Some of them command large and enthusiastic congregations. — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

GRIEVING THE HOLY SPIRIT.

All men are under moral obligations to turn to God and away from sin, even if no divine aid was granted them by the holy spirit. But such is our depravity, such our dominating love of sin, no one will submit to God in contrition and loyalty to him unless he is pressed to do so by the spirit. Never does he coerce the will of any one, but he so presents motives and impresses the conscience that all who are regenerated are compelled to confess that they never would have become Christians had it not been for this mysterious but efficient agent. But there is a limit to the operations of the spirit upon any human heart. God has plainly said: "My spirit shall not always strive with man."—*Religious Herald.*

"BE COURTEOUS"

is a Christian precept. Courtesy is not inconsistent with fearless independence; it rather shines out in brighter colors when seen in an opponent. Courtesy is not only a law in the code of controversy and criticism, it is also a social law, and it is not merely cold formality, at least when applied to a Christian. As that saintly Archbishop Leighton, with whom we wish our younger clergy were better acquainted, says, "Religion doth not prescribe, nor is satisfied, with such courtesy as goes no deeper than words and gestures, which sometimes is most contrary to that singleness which religion owns. These are the upper garments of malice, saluting him aloud in the morning whom they are undermining all the day."—*Church of To-day.*

COMMON SENSE

is only a high tide of thoughtfulness rushing in upon the homes and streets of the people. Common sense is not always an exact information, but it is always the most rational view of a given case; it implies the thoughtfulness of the public; it stands for a new and vast amount of reflection over causes and results and principles. What, then, is to hinder this sort of sense from becoming really common and pressing to their happy issue all the great reforms that are going, and some others, it may be, which have hardly yet began to be touched by the high tide of a popular thoughtfulness? It is not common sense to build schools with one hand and saloons with the other. It is not common sense in the local management of public schools to change teachers every term. It is not common sense for churches and ministers to "swap horses" in the midst of every stream they come to. It is not good common sense for those who know the gospel of the salvation through Christ, which the world infinitely needs, to be so slow in heeding the Savior's command, to make it known to all the nations. Should this kind of high tide of common sense rush in upon all of our schools and colleges, how vast and valuable the consequences.—*Prof. Swing, in the Advance.*

A Testimonial to the Clough and Warren Piano.

One of the finest pianos which ever came to Utah was recently shipped to the F. E. Warren Mercantile company at No. 10 East Second South street as a sample from the celebrated Clough and Warren piano factory; this fine piano has been criticized by Salt Lake's finest musical critics, and all who have seen it have pronounced it perfect in every particular. Its beauties and sweetness of tone have won for it a home in one of the most prominent families in this city, it being purchased to-day by Mr. Heber Young, who resides at 41 North, First East street, being purchased by Mr. Young and presented to his wife, who willingly gave up the Steinway they formerly had to take in its place the grandest of all pianos, the Clough & Warren. The F. E. Warren Mercantile company, at No. 10 East, Second South, are the factory's agents for these magnificent pianos. It will pay any one desirous of purchasing a fine piano to call and see them before buying. During Mr. Jenkins' absence in Ogden, Mr. S. S. Simpson will officiate and attend to the wants of patrons of the company.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The weekly bank statement shows that banks now hold $1,050,000 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Money on call, easy, with no loans.
Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½.
Sterling exchange, quiet, steady; sixty-day bills, 4.81¼; demand, 4.84¾.

Bullion.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bar silver, 95¼.

New York General Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Hops—Quiet, weak.
Coffee—Options closed steady 10@15 points up. Sales, 35,750 bags. March, 18.10; April, 17.80@17.90; May, 17.65@17.80; June, 17.55@17.65; July, 17.40@17.50. Spot Rio, firm; fair cargoes, 20¼; No. 7, flat bean, 19¾.
Sugar—Raw, firm; refined 1 1-16 down, easy. "C," 5 3-16@5 7-16; extra "C," 5 7-16@5⅝; white extra "C," 5 15-16@6 1-16; yellow, 4 13-16@5 7-16; off "A," 5⅜@5 5-16; mould "A," 6¼; standard "A," 6¼; confectioners' "A," 6; cut loaf, 7⅝; crushed, 7⅝; powdered, 6 9-16; granulated, 6⅜; cubes, 6 9-16.
Copper—Firm; lake, March and April 14.50.
Lead—Steady; domestic, 3.97½.
Tin—Steady; Straits, 20.60.

New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The stock market to-day while quiet and even dull for the great majority of usually active stocks, showed marked strength in spots, Vanderbilts attracting special attention on account of the steady buying by insiders. Final changes are somewhat irregular, but generally are in the direction of higher prices. The only marked changes are advances of 1 per cent. in Manhattan, and ⅞ in Michigan Central.
Government stocks steady.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Petroleum opened irregular but steady at 89⅞; April strong at 90. The market closed steady at 90⅞.
The Stock exchange opened at 90⅜; highest, 90⅜; lowest, 89⅞; closing at 90⅞.
The Consolidated exchange opened at 90⅜; lowest, 90; closing 90⅜. Total sales, 205,000 barrels.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Mining quotations. Alice, $1.00; Adams Consolidated, $1.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.90; Comstock, bid, $30.00; Comstock scrip, $30.0; Deadwood T., $1.40; El Cristo, $1.40; Freeland, $1.05; Homestake, $7.50; Horn Silver, $2.40; Iron Silver, $1.75; Mexican, 2.90; Ontario, $38.50; Opohongo, $1.60; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Sutter Creek, $1.70.

Morning Railroad Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 15.

4s Coupons	122¾	Transcontinental	3⅞
Pacifics	16	Pacific Mail	38
Central Pacific	32½	Rock Island	90⅜
Burlington	106½	S. L. & S. F.	18
Rio Grande	15	St. P. & Omaha	32½
Northern Pacific	26½	TexasPacific	10
Preferred	62½	Union Pacific	45½
Northwestern	110½	Fargo Express	90
York Central	107¼	Western Union	82½
Oregon Navigation	68½	Lake Shore	107
Am. Express	95	L. & N.	83⅜
Can. Pacific	32½	Mich. Central	97⅜
Can Southern	55	Oregon Imp	45
Dela Lackawana	139⅞	Oregon S. L.	45¾
D. & R. G.	—	Reading	40½
Erie	28⅞	St. Paul	95
Kansas Texas	19½	U. S. Express	58

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, March 15.—1:15 p. m.—Wheat—easy; March, 79⅛; May, 80.
Corn—Steady; March, 38⅛; May, 39⅜.
Oats—Easier; March, 21; May, 21⅛.
Barley—Nothing doing.
Pork—Steady; March, 10.05½.
Lard—Steady; March, 6.65; May, 6.10.
Rye—March, 42.
Barley—Nothing doing.
Whisky—1.09.
Shoulders—4.40@4.50.
Short Clear—5.35@5.40.
Short Ribs—March, 5.05.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady; steers, 2.30@4.75; stockers and feeders, 2.80@3.65; Texas corn-fed steers, 3.00@3.70.
Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; weaker; mixed and light, 4.25@4.30½; heavy, 4.20@4.40.
Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady; natives, 2.50@5.50; western corn-fed, 4.90@5.60; Texans, 3.90@5.10.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Wheat—Firm, demand poor, holders offer sparingly.
Corn—Quiet and unchanged.

How Ship's Boys Wash Shirts.

It was easier to tie a shirt to a line, fling it overboard and let it tow. This will wash clothes—wash all the warp out of them in time. The practice was at last forbidden the boys on the Wizard. It's a lazy boy's wash. The adage "It's never too late to mend" is not applicable on shipboard. It should read "It's never too early to mend." Of course a boy of 16, whose mother has always stitched for him, will allow his clothes to go until they fall off his body before using his needle. As I did. And I sewed myself up only to rip asunder immediately. I went about decks a thing of flaps, rips, rags and abortive patches, until they called me the ship's scarecrow. And so would many another spruce young man under similar discipline. It's good once in one's life to be brought thus low.—Prentice Mulford.

Fashion's Slave.

Lugsy—Goin' into the circus business, Pugsy?

Pugsy—Naw! I put my tail up in papers last night, and it curls so tight this morning I can't get my hind feet on the ground.—Puck.

A Hard Question.

"Mamma," said Johnny, "can anybody hear with their mouth?"

"No, child, I don't think they can," replied the ungrammatical mother.

"Then, mamma, what made Mr. Jones tell sister he wanted to tell her something, and put his lips to her mouth, instead of her ears?"

The mother didn't question Johnny, but turned her attention to Mr. Jones, and that worthy made it all right by the proper explanations.—Merchant Traveler.

H. DINWOODEY
is now ready to show his immense line and really fine stock of Carpets. Give him a call.

CRISP CONDENSATIONS.

Berlin has 183 common schools, with 3,011 class rooms and 170,000 scholars.

At the Paris exposition a watch was shown only a quarter of an inch in diameter.

From 180 to 200 bottle nosed whales were driven ashore below Barmankerness, Scotland, recently.

The average cost of a fully equipped lifeboat, with transporting carriage, life belts, etc., in England, is $3,500.

Forty thousand communications are daily made by telephone in London over the wires of the National Telephone company.

Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has just appeared in German on the continent under the title "Alles Verstaatlicht" (Everything Nationalized).

According to a recent paper read before the French Academy of Science the temperature at the top of the Eiffel tower is frequently much higher than at the ground, though the contrary, as a rule, is to be expected.

Tuileries is derived from the word tuile, a tile, because tiles were made on the spot where the palace now stands. Catharine de Medici began the building in 1564, and Louis XIV completed it in 1654. The grounds and gardens were laid out by Lenotre, a celebrated gardener.

Tontines, loans given for life annuities, were invented by Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan. They were first set on foot at Paris to reconcile the people to Cardinal Mazarin's government, by amusing them with the hope of becoming suddenly rich. Tonti died in the Bastile after seven years' imprisonment.

The hangman in New South Wales is looked upon with such horror that he recently found himself completely boycotted on reaching Wagga-Wagga to perform an execution. The cabmen refused unanimously to drive him from the railway station; the porters also declined to carry his luggage, and the unlucky executioner was obliged to trudge off on foot, struggling with his various traps.

W. L. Barrot & Co., 207 Main street, buy and sell real estate in all parts of the city and country.

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AMERICAN
CLOTHING & SHOE CO.,
Will Open at 120 Main Street,
On or about March 20, with a Full Line of
CLOTHING
Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
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Trunks and Valises,
120 MAIN STREET
American Clothing & Shoe Co.
120 Main St. 120 Main St.

HAVE YOU HEARD
THAT THE
Salt Lake Hardware Co.
Are selling their stock of
Heating Stoves
Ten per Cent. Below Cost?
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You can save Money by Buying now. Do not fail to Call. Remember the place.
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