THE DAILY HERALD.

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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 24, 1899.

Maximum temperature, 51 degrees; minimum temperature, 31 degrees; mean temperature, 41 degrees, which is 4 degrees above the normal; accumulated excess of temperature since first of month, 169 degrees; accumulated deficiency of temperature since Jan. 1, 189 degrees; total precipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., 0 inch; accumulated excess of precipitation since first of month, .46 inch; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 2.71 inches.

TRUSTS AND THE FARMERS.

Just as the trusts limit production and control prices in their respective lines of trade and manufacture, so do the railroads and elevator men hold the produce of the farms at their mercy. Attention was called yesterday to the manner in which the farmers of northern Utah are compelled to stand and deliver half their crop to find a market for the other half.

It was developed by the congressional industrial commission, which recently held a session in Chicago, "that five men have been meeting for six years and still meet in that city every morning and decide what the farmer shall be paid for his grain; that their purpose is to maintain the profits of transporters and dealers in grain, no matter how low market prices may go; that, as these men represent and control all the means by which grain is sent from the farm to the market, their decision has been and is final."

This is the grain trust. It was organized by the elevator men. It is operated in their interest and in the interest of the great trunk lines. These five men constitute a board of regulation and control, and they have it in their power to crush the farmer or give him temporary encouragement, as it suits their purpose. There have been panic years when prices should have been good, and prosperous years when legislation adverse to the masses has been enacted and enforced. From 1893 to 1896 there were short crops and small prices. These conditions would have made times hard even without the closing of the mints of India to the coinage of silver or the dumping of our securities on the market by German holders.

This centralization of the power of wealth is Hanna's policy of government. Imperialism and Republicanism, in his opinion, are one and the same. He cares nothing for the rights of the American people, and it isn't easy for him to make us believe that he is going to cross the ocean to diffuse the blessings of liberty and political purity.

IN TWO HEMISPHERES.

A near contemporary insists upon comparing the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson and the acquisition of New Mexico and the Californias by Polk with the effort to forcibly retain the Philippines.

France was obliged to dispose of Louisiana and it was inimical to the welfare of this country to allow any other nation to purchase it. Mexico was obliged to part with her northwestern territory, owing to the independence of Texas and the fact that her power in California had been destroyed by General Fremont and Commodore Stockton. Both acquisitions were of boundary lands—soil of our own soil, farms adjoining our own farms, climate like our own, resources, conditions and opportunities with which we were familiar, environments and influences congenial to the institutions of our nation and the disposition of the American people.

Jefferson purchased from France a vitally necessary outlet to the sea; perpetual peace in the navigation of our great rivers; a vast domain out of which have been carved the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado, besides the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. He obtained a region open for settlement that possessed the same material for states that the northwestern territory possessed. It was a natural part of the republic, an indispensable acquisition. Furthermore, he destroyed a menace to our frontier, and obviated by that purchase endless and costly strife that otherwise would have ensued. In his message to congress he expressed particular pride in the transaction because it removed us from the dangers of constant collision with other powers.

Polk's reasons for acquiring a vast area of uninhabited land from Mexico were very similar. He justified the transaction on the grounds that it was contiguous territory; that it was owned by a power that had to sell; that it would have been a menace to this republic in European hands; that it ended boundary controversies and gave us an outlet to the Pacific. Blaine says that the most important feature of this acquisition was that it gave us undisputed possession and control of Oregon and the territory since segregated therefrom.

In neither case were the inhabitants fighting for independence; in neither case had they been armed by the United States and set to fighting their general government. How different in the Philippines! They are not contiguous territory. Their ownership will involve us in constant broils rather than insure us peace. They are thickly populated. The people are not congenial. Our form of government is not adapted to the tropics. The Monroe doctrine is weakened rather than strengthened by our taking and retaining forcible possession of the Philippines.

The transactions with France and Mexico were business deals. This purchase from Spain was like buying a lawsuit or an option on a conquest.

INDIAN TRIBES DISAPPEAR.

According to the commissioner of Indian affairs, more schools are needed, more systematic methods in education and better facilities for interesting the Indian youth in the institutions of civilization.

It appears that there are now 20,522 boys and girls in attendance on the various Indian schools out of an enrollment of more than 25,000. The Indian population from which these are taken is 181,000.

This is certainly a small showing of "wards," as compared with the millions of original Americans who once roamed and hunted over this continent. But this decrease has been checked of late and, while the population has remained stationary, there has been such a steady increase in the number of Indians being educated as to warrant the opinion that the next quarter century will witness not a diminution of the Indian population, but an extinguishment of Indian tribes.

The race question has shown itself in Indian schools, as it has in institutions where negroes and whites are placed together, and as it will crop up in our new possessions and conquests from time to time. Commissioner Jones says that "the results of co-education of Indians and whites are not commensurate with the expenditure; the idea theoretically is an admirable expedient for breaking down prejudices and civilizing the Indian, but the figures show it is not a success."

Just why any American wants to undertake the solution of more race problems now when there are so many that remain unsolved is a mystery of partisanship rather than a question of statesmanship.

It is strange that there are newspapers printed in the United States that profess to believe the Boers have a chance to win the fight with England. It is absurd. They have been doomed from the outset. It should be remembered that the Transvaal is isolated from the sea, the British commanding all approaches. Nobody has evinced any disposition to help them and secret aid is almost out of the question. It could only reach them through Delagoa bay, a Portuguese port that is closely guarded, and from there to Pretoria via a railroad that is under British surveillance. No, the Boers were actually in a worse plight at the beginning of their war than the southern confederacy was at the end of the late rebellion. And yet, when all these things are considered, no people ever put up a plucklier fight than the Boers are making right now against overwhelming odds.

Aguinaldo is close pressed, it seems. His wife's wardrobe has been captured and he lost his hat in a retreat from the irresistable advance of the American troops. The news from Manila, if it can be relied upon, indicates substantial achievements by the forces operating in the north under Generals Lawton, Wheaton and MacArthur. The town of Dagupan, on the gulf of Lingayen, in northern Luzon, has been occupied. Dagupan is the northern terminus of the railroad running from Manila, and the entire occupation of this line, which has been accomplished and abandoned so often by Otis, shows that some one has improved on his tactics somewhat. There ought to be no difficulty in bringing this unfortunate and sanguinary conflict to a speedy close.

Mrs. Nancy Houston Banks of Henderson, Ky., who is reported among the beleagured at Kimberley, is well known to a number of Salt Lake people. She was on the staff of the publicity department at the World's Fair, and was active in the affairs of the woman's department. Since then she has been on the staff of the Bookman, and was known as a writer of brilliant criticisms as well as an author of several books of note. She is a charming conversationalist, a favorite in society, and the people of Kimberley are to be congratulated on having her with them—it will make the siege more endurable.

Poor Dewey! He thought he had a right to get married like ordinary mortals and to dispose of his house as he saw fit, but he reckoned without his host. He would be happier, no doubt, had he remained a plain commodore and never seen a Spanish fleet. There would not be so many grateful admiring, but meddlesome people interfering with his domestic affairs if he were not a hero. Being one has its drawbacks.

With a president who has violated the pledges of his platform concerning civil service, who has abrogated the civil service law and dealt the system the hardest blow it ever received, the inhabitants of our island conquests are a trifle anxious to know how much of this spoils policy Messrs. Hanna, Quay and Platt are going to inflict upon them. It is a pertinent alarm, too, under the circumstances.

There are those who can see the fine Italian hand of Mark Hanna in this recent criticism of Admiral Dewey. Having married an ambitious woman, it was feared he might become a rival candidate to McKinley. The trust influences naturally prefer McKinley. Their patriotism is measured by the Hanna standard.

AMUSEMENTS.

Another immense house witnessed "Shenandoah" last evening in the Theatre. The engagement closes with a matinee and evening performance today.

The curtain tonight will rise at 8 o'clock instead of 8:15 in order to allow the company time to make train connections.

Unreasonable Man.

(Tit-Bits.)

Husband (meekly)—This is the fourth time this week we've had tinned beef and cabbage, Maria, and I'm a little tired of it.

His Wife—I'm sure, Thomas, you're very unreasonable. You know I've had to correct the proof-sheets of my new book, "One Hundred Dainty Dinners."

Of Much Importance.

(Washington Star.)

"What does a lordly title amount to?" he asked with a burst of fine scorn.

"It makes all the difference in the world," answered the heiress. "It's the consideration which decides whether a man comes into the family as a superior being or a poor relation."

... THE HERALD'S ...
Home Study Circle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)

Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

HOME SCIENCE AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

Contributors to this course: Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, Miss Anna Barrows, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Miss Emily G. Balch, Miss Lucy Wheelock and others.

VI. FAMILY RELATIONS AND DOMESTIC LIFE.

There is no phase of the art of living so difficult to master as that of abiding with one's family. Always to be good-tempered is almost impossible. Parents can be just as aggravating as children, and the older the boys and girls are the harder often is it for them to get on with their fathers and mothers. Therefor so many ladies' apartments and benedict chambers, for the question of woman suffrage, with all its virtues and fallacies, is far less vexatious than the settlement of rights and duties in domestic life, since no amount of suffrage will ever enable a daughter to be freed from filial obligation, and manhood suffrage does not remit a father's legal obligation to support his children.

The modern grown-up girl declares she has a life of her own to fulfill, and that as it is deemed all right to leave her home through marriage, it is just as honorable to forsake it for a professional or business career. Whose fault is it that she so reasons? The parents', who will not accommodate themselves to modern demands, say the daughter. The children's, who forget gratitude and decency in their desire for independence, say the parents. Consequently there is in most homes perpetual friction over individual rights, which even the presence of company scarcely mitigates.

Secretly, I think parents are far more to blame than their children. They had rather keep their ways, be old-fashioned, have the dinner served as they like, and maintain punctuality, decorum, with all the other middle-class virtues, than practice the higher graces of adopting modern devices—of having no set time for any meal, but of always keeping things hot; of free-and-easy manners, and of spending instead of saving. It is mighty hard to be an agreeable parent nowadays, but one should not begin as a parent unless willing to renounce one's ways as children grow up.

All depends upon the point of view. If one owes surety to the world for its continuance, if the blessings of immortal life should not be restricted, then any kind of parent is a philanthropist. But if a child avers that, never having been asked if he were willing to fulfill in himself the destiny of the world, he is at liberty to do as he chooses, then the only way of living peaceably is by the exercise of mutual chivalry, a far more gracious observance than that of mere forbearance. Even the grammar-school pupil of today knows that the authority of the man over the woman and of the parent over the child is largely traditional, and that science has relegated birth to the category of natural law. Hence the independence and impudence of our little children, their assertion of their own fancies into rights, their disagreeable rudeness, and when grown up their inability to get along at home.

Notwithstanding all this, a mother's happiest hours are those when her children are young, when the home nursery is the kindergarten, and she is teacher, playmate and guardian. If she likes she can make herself miserable by invoking psychology to her aid, by tabulating her discoveries in child lore and by pondering upon the duties of a twentieth century mother. Better is it to be her own nurserymaid and to have a good time with her children, never letting them cry themselves to sleep or feel too young an undue weight of moral responsibility, and often leaving them to invent their own amusements. So much insistence has been placed upon the order of games and studies that we have forgotten nature's right to individual caprices. The necessity of letting boys and girls learn to make their own choices is a hard lesson alike for them and their parents to acquire. "Why don't you tell me just what to do instead of giving me the hard work of deciding?" asked a daughter of her mother. When the girl was 25 she knew why.

Familiarity and frankness are essentials in home life. It is as much a pity when either parent or child has its most intimate friend outside the home as it is when the guests of one are not the guests of all in the house. Children enjoy the distinction of being consulted, and parents soon learn that it is for their advantage to see things from the latest point of view; that being called "the governor" or "daddy" is not disrespectful, and that it is happier to joke a bit with the mother than to regard her as simply a maid-of-all-work or too old to be good for much. Parents never should be old, and never would be if children did not make them so.

But in order that our children may be free we, as parents, are very apt to lose our self-respect and allow ourselves to be imposed upon. We permit short answers, gruff ways, neglect of little courtesies, and then complain about the manners of the present day. If a mother has not taught her boy to say good morning to her when young he will be very sure to let her do her own errands when he is a man.

Moreover, there are parents who are so self-abasing and short-sighted that they consent to live with their married children instead of having the children live with them. It makes a great deal of difference whose house it is. Tenderness and strength are the genii that guide frankness and familiarity until recipes for daily home living seem as antiquated as the old-fashioned way of learning to read or of corresponding according to the "Complete Letter Writer."

A large amount of family friction is caused by the mistaken conscientiousness of those parents who defraud their boys and girls of happiness by not telling them they are pretty or good-looking (every one can be the latter) or well-mannered and attractive. Many a child is lonely even in fond homes where there is little outward expression of love and never a compliment. Even if praise has its baneful side, it is a great deal happier to be self-conceited because of it than gloomy from want of it. Children also should make love to their parents, telling them how delightful they are, that middle life and old age has given them a new kind of charm. Many a mother grows set in her ways and chary of pretty dressing just because her children do not seem to care about her clothes, and many a father slides into slovenly tricks at table or smokes in disagreeable fashion because his children do not proudly keep him up to the mark of always being a gentleman with his family.

When not only one's own children are so different from those of other folks', but there is merely a slight mental resemblance among members of the same family, this need of mutual chivalry is all the more imperative in understanding each other. Fortunately, in spite of dissimilarities, the relation of brothers and sisters can be (not always is) that of the merriest, freest companionship, without the perils and responsibilities of married life being involved thereby. It is a comfort not to be accountable for a friendship; brothers and sisters just have to accept each other. Alas, the ideal relation is not always fulfilled, owing to the boys' innate bosaism and to the girls' acquired selfishness. But again is it half the parents' fault that there is so much turmoil between them. A mother teaches her little girl to wait on the big brother and her boy to consider that his duties lie outside of the home. Still it is a very mean boy who thinks that since a girl is his sister she ought to be his valet, and a very vain maiden who, because the boy is her brother, expects him to be always ready to go about with her.

The outgrowth of a girl's home life into college or business, even her skill in sloyd, has also affected the outlook of brothers and sisters toward each other, till now they are very apt to regard all other boys and girls in a kind of gregarious, cousinly manner, as if any one of them were about as good as another. Fortunately, they differentiate as they grow older, but co-education and the higher education for girls is somewhat responsible for the doctrine of universals in affection. Very comical, however, is the way in which the mutual discordances of children vanish when they naively talk over their parents, settle family matters and as a syndicate direct the home.

Still there is one fatality that often besets them—the giving of a life for a life. There is no harder home problem to settle. Until boards of health intervened it was thought chivalrous for a consumptive girl to share her sister's room. Surely relatives should do more for each other than for friends, but often renunciation of hopes and plans results from morbid conscientiousness that ignores thought for self, fancies an apparent duty is an inevitable one, and has not learned the high art of compromise, since one duty is always relative to another. Among the very poor this exchange of lives assumes its saddest aspects when little girls of 7 have their babies to care for. In one such home, as the fourteenth baby came, its wee brother named it "Enough!"

Still, when there is just enough to live upon, nerves and sinews are braced, philanthropy begins at home, Christmases are merry and each New Year is full of success. Love does it all!

Kate Gannett Wells

Boston, Mass.

Courses of Instruction.

Autumn-Winter Term, 1899-1900.

Mondays and Thursdays: Popular Studies in Shakespeare. Tuesdays: The World's Great Artists. Wednesdays: Desk Studies for Girls and Shop and Trade Studies for Boys. Fridays: Great American Statesmen. Saturdays: Home Science and Household Economy. These courses will continue until Jan. 31, 1900. Examinations will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of certificates.

Another Matter.

(Philadelphia North American.)

"You told me your heart was mine," said Blower.

"I know," replied his heiress wife, "but I said nothing about my pocketbook."

Something to Please You

When you put money into the baking products you want to be sure of having as a result something that will please you. You want to know that the work you put into your baking is not lost because of any inferior material. The advantage is all on your side when you use the Three Crown Baking Powder. It obtains results—that's the point. It gives you the highest quality in a product, lightness and wholesomeness, and you never will regret using it.

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Matinee at 2:15 Today.

TONIGHT AT 8.

Bronson Howard's Great War Play,

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"It is the best play I have ever seen."—General Nelson A. Miles.

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50 HORSES
ARTILLERY
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THE GREATEST BATTLE SCENE

Ever Given on Any Stage.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Matinee 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Curtain Tonight at 8.

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See our New Fall Dresses, New Fall Silk Waists, New Fall Jackets, New Fall Capes, New Fall Skirts.

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evidence that people like that practice of giving "2,000 pounds in every ton" is the fact that they come back again and again to duplicate their orders. Do you get what's coming to you every time?

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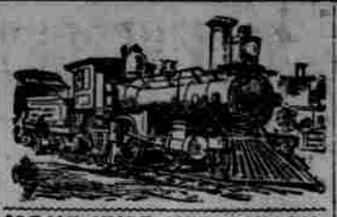

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

The only line running through cars to Portland, Butte, Missouri river, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

Time card in effect Oct. 15, 1899.

Trains will arrive and depart at Salt Lake City daily as follows:

Arrive.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver ..... 3:00 a.m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco ..... 9:05 a.m.
*From Milford, Sanpete, Provo and intermediate points ..... 9:35 a.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco ..... 3:00 p.m.
**From Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 4:00 p.m.
From Tintic, Mercur and intermediate points ..... 6:20 p.m.
From Preston, Logan, Brigham, Ogden and interme diate points. 6:40 p.m
From Ogden, Butte, San Francisco and intermediate points .... 7:50 p.m.

Depart.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 7:00 a.m.
For Tintic, Mercur and intermediate points ..... 7:55 a.m.
**For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points... 9:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco ..... 11:45 a.m.
*For Provo, Sanpete, Milford and intermediate points ..... 5:30 p.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 6:40 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, San Francisco and intermediate points ..... 8:45 p.m.

Telephone No. 250.

*Trains south of Juab do not run Sundays.

**Daily except Sunday.

Ticket office, Masonic block, No. 100 W. Second South st.

W. H. BANCROFT, Vice President and General Manager.

S. W. ECCLES, General Traffic Manager.

D. E. BURLEY, General Passenger & Ticket Agent.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

UNION PACIFIC — OVERLAND — WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6, "The Fast Mail," for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City ..... 7:00 a.m.
No. 2, "The Overland Limited," for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 11:45 a.m.
No. 4, "The Atlantic Express," for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver..... 6:40 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 101, "The Fast Mail," from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 1, "The Overland Limited," from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 3, "The Pacific Express," from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 3:30 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 Main Street. Telephone No. 665.

H. M. CLAY, General Agent.

Current Time Table.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN — DESERT — SALT LAKE ROUTE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east..... 2:15 p.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east..... 8:05 p.m.
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Heber, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Belknap and intermediate points ..... 8:35 a.m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points ..... 5:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and west..... 9:05 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west..... 9:45 a.m.
No. 42—For Park City..... 8:30 a.m.
No. 9—For Ogden, intermediate and west ..... 12:01 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the east..... 8:55 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Heber, Bingham, Eureka, Belknap, Manti and intermediate points..... 5:55 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the west. 2:05 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the west. 7:25 p.m.
No. 8—From Ogden and points west ..... 8:25 a.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 41—From Park City..... 9:45 p.m.

Perfect Dining Car Service.

Ticket Office, 102 West Second South. Postoffice Corner.

RABBIT FOOT MINING CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' SPECIAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Rabbit Foot Mining company, at its office, No. 206 South West Temple street, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 18th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, adopting: (1) An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the company, so as to authorize the company to sell and dispose of any or all of its mines, mining claims and mining property, and any other property, real or personal, thereunto appurtenant or in any wise appertaining, when authorized by the affirmative vote of at least three of the directors; and (2) an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the company, so as to authorize the levying of an assessment on the fully paid up capital stock of the company.

C. H. POST, Secretary.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW ERIE MINING COMPANY. A corporation organized under the laws of the state of Utah. Location and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 2, levied on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1899, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Cert. No.	Name.	Shares.	Amount.
5	Alma Eldredge	16,666	$166 66
11	J. H. Stallings	250	2 50
13	J. H. Stallings	2,000	20 00
14	J. H. Stallings	10,000	100 00
15	J. H. Stallings	10,000	100 00
16	J. H. Stallings	5,000	50 00
19	J. H. Stallings	5,000	50 00
35	P. H. Tallon	1,130	11 30
37	J. E. Hosmer	1,000	10 00
39	Alma Eldredge	422	4 22
46	G. S. Hayes	1,130	11 30
47	G. S. Hayes	1,000	10 00
48	G. S. Hayes	1,000	10 00
49	G. S. Hayes	1,000	10 00
50	G. S. Hayes	1,000	10 00
51	G. S. Hayes	1,000	10 00
56	J. H. Stallings	2,250	22 50
59	Emma Maddison	1,000	10 00
60	D. C. Van	1,000	10 00
62	J. E. Hosmer	2,000	20 00
63	J. E. Hosmer	5,000	50 00
64	J. E. Hosmer	5,000	50 00
65	J. E. Hosmer	10,000	100 00
66	J. E. Hosmer	1,000	10 00
67	J. E. Hosmer	1,000	10 00
69	J. E. Hosmer	2,000	20 00
70	J. E. Hosmer	5,000	50 00
71	G. Y. Bullock	5,000	50 00
74	Maggie Bullock	500	5 00
76	Mrs. L. Hosmer	1,000	10 00
78	W. W. Salmon	2,000	20 00
78	J. H. Stallings	2,000	20 00

And in accordance with the law and the board of directors, made on the 18th day of October, 1899, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., at room 29, Merian block, to pay delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expense of sale.

JOHN T. HODSON,
Secretary New Erie Mining Co.
First publication Nov. 24th, 1899.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under authority granted by a certain trust deed, made May 20, 1896, to Van H. Brooks, trustee, by Hannah M. Gonsalves, recorded in book 4 "B" of mortgages, page 462, county recorder's office of Salt Lake county, state of Utah, the undersigned, now acting sheriff of Salt Lake county, state of Utah, in the absence of the said Van H. Brooks, trustee, and because of his absence and refusal to act, at the request of James L. King, the legal holder of the note set forth in said trust deed, will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the west front door of the court house, at the county seat of Salt Lake county, Utah, to-wit: the west front entrance to the city and county building in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 11th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the real estate hereinafter described, or so much thereof as necessary to pay and discharge the principal indebtedness secured by said trust deed, together with the accrued interest unpaid thereon, ten per centum of the amount of said indebtedness as attorney's fees, the costs of this notice and the expenses of such sale, including legal compensation to the undersigned for his services. The sale will be made because of default in the payment of the principal sum at maturity and interest thereon.

The real estate above referred to is situated in the city and county of Salt Lake, state of Utah, and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot two, block twenty-one, plat "F," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence west five rods, thence north ten rods, thence east five rods, thence south ten rods, to the place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the water rights, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

JOHN F. HOWELLS,
Sheriff Salt Lake County, Utah.
Krebs & Hoppaugh, Attorneys.
Dated November 9th, 1899.

THE TETRO MINING COMPANY OF Tintic. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment levied on the 16th day of October, 1899, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

No. Cert.	Name.	No. Shares.	Amt.
116	Miss Nellie Wallace	1,000	$10 00
149	C. D. Woodman	500	5 00
347	W. L. Nicol	1,000	10 00
449	F. E. Parrisq	500	5 00
476	E. A. Brough	1,000	10 00
479	A. L. Jacobs	500	5 00
508	J. H. Lovendale	500	5 00
518	D. H. Perry, jr.	1,000	10 00
524	S. J. Carpenter	1,000	10 00
553	F. A. Shontz	1,000	10 00
558	F. A. Shontz	1,000	10 00
571	W. T. Dinwoodey	500	5 00
596	Milton Price	2,000	20 00
590	Frank Margetts	1,000	10 00
601	F. E. Shrimpton	500	5 00
602	John McCrystal	1,000	10 00
606	John Lyons	200	2 00
607	J. H. McChrystal	1,000	10 00
618	E. P. Sears	500	5 00
623	Joel Mears	500	5 00
634	B. Plaut	500	5 00
644	R. L. Colburn	1,000	10 00
681	J. E. Jennings	2,000	20 00
671	H. G. Brockman	500	5 00

And in accordance with the law and order of the board of directors, made on the 18th day of October, 1899, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company, No. 617 McCornick block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 9th day of December, 1899, at two o'clock p. m., to pay delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expense of sale.

ERNEST WILLIAMS,
Secretary Tetro Mining Company of Tintic.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 18th, 1899.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY of December, 1895, Jesse W. Fox, Jr., and Ruth M. Fox, his wife, and H. S. Young and L. Georgiana Young, his wife, made, executed and delivered to James T. Little a deed of trust to the property hereinafter described, with covenants that they own and are seized of the granted premises in fee simple, and that said property is free of all encumbrances, in trust, however, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for six hundred ($600.00) dollars of even date therewith, payable one year after date, with interest, to the Deseret Savings Bank, signed by said Jesse W. Fox, Jr., and H. S. Young.

And whereas it is provided in said deed of trust, among other things, that if default be made in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, or any interest that may accrue thereon, as the same becomes due and payable, then the said deed shall remain in force, and the said trustee, or in the event, among other events, of his death, the Sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah, or any of his deputies then acting for him, as successor of said trustee, may proceed to sell said property, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash (either of the parties to said deed of trust being at liberty to become the purchasers at such sale) at the Banking House of the Deseret Savings Bank, in Salt Lake City, Utah, after first giving twenty (20) days' public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, and the property to be sold, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the English language and published in said Salt Lake City, Utah, and out of the proceeds of such sale, to make certain payments as provided in said deed of trust.

And whereas said note was not paid on the date the same became due, nor at any time since it became due, and is still due and unpaid, and no interest thereon has been paid excepting interest paid thereon up to the second day of December, 1898.

And whereas the said James T. Little, trustee, died on or about the 28th day of February, 1898, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and the undersigned is the Sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah, and the said successor in trust, and a request has been made upon him by the Deseret Savings Bank, the holder of said note, to make a sale of the said premises as provided in said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, John F. Howells, Sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah, successor to James T. Little in trust aforesaid, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said trust deed and in pursuance of the aforesaid request of the Desert Savings Bank, the holder of said note, will, on the 8th day of December, 1899, at the Banking Room of the Deseret Savings Bank, situated on the Northeast corner of the streets, at the junction of East Temple and First South Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the property above referred to and described as follows, to-wit:

All of the Southwest quarter (¼) of the Southwest quarter (¼) of section 15, Township 2 South, of Range 1, West, Salt Lake Meridian, U. S. Survey, containing forty (40) acres of land. All of the foregoing property situate, lying and being in Salt Lake County, State of Utah; that upon said sale the said trustee will make a deed to the said premises and property so vested in him to the purchaser, in accordance with said deed of trust, and the proceeds from said sale will be used as in said deed of trust recited.

JOHN F. HOWELLS,
Sheriff of Salt Lake County, Utah.
Dated November 17, 1899.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO. 3.

THE NEW KLONDIKE MINING company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Utah. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, state of Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors held on the 27th day of October, 1899, an assessment of one cent per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 27th day of November, 1899, to the secretary and treasurer, room 212 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the said 27th day of November, 1899, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made it will be sold on the 18th day of December, 1899, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

F. A. DRUEHL, Secretary.
Room 212 D. F. Walker