

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, August 31, 1909.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT TO GENERAL KANE.

From correspondence which appears in the New York Herald we learn that President Grant has been paying a visit to General Thomas L. Kane, at the latter's residence in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania. General Kane lives in the grateful remembrance of the entire people of Utah Territory for his philanthropic labors in their behalf in the midst of their deep troubles, when they were a stricken and persecuted people, and afterwards when we were ruthlessly assailed and almost universally condemned as unfit to live. Everything concerning him will, therefore, be read with deep interest by the Latter-day Saints; for there is no person outside of their Church for whom they feel so warm a regard as General Thomas L. Kane.

The correspondent says that the President, in that wild but romantic vicinity, certainly enjoyed that recreation of mind and rest of physical energies which he had failed to find elsewhere from the time of his departure from the National Capital on his summer tour. In the elegant mansion erected in that forest region by General Kane the Presidential party found all the personal comforts of the city, and in the courtly address of their host, General Kane, and his excellent lady, they were surrounded by all the society necessary to make their sojourn interesting and pleasant. The President threw off his usual reserve, and exhibited a vivacity of manner and freedom of conversation which would probably have surprised some people. To add, if possible, to the pleasure of this visit, General Kane invited Senator Cameron to join the party. Knowing the wish of President Grant to rest and be undisturbed, the General made his arrangements, with the assistance of a detachment of his old Bucktail retainers, that no persons, unless invited or with permission, should be allowed on that portion of his large estate immediately surrounding his mansion. The President was therefore allowed full opportunity to rest and take an evening horseback ride through the forests and over the mountain heights of the surrounding spurs of the Alleghenies. General Kane, like a wise physician, so regulated the movements of the President that he should enjoy something new every day. The day on which the correspondent wrote had been spent in trout fishing, and the President said, respecting it, that he had never enjoyed himself more since he was a boy than he had that day.

In closing his letter the correspondent says:

"The question would now naturally be asked who is this General Kane?"

Any one conversant with the battles of the Army of the Potomac will remember the brave Bucktails of Pennsylvania. Their commander was Colonel (afterwards Major General) Thomas L. Kane. General Kane is descended from some of the best stock in the country. He is in the forties in age, and very small in stature, but with a good face and eyes of life, which show the character of the man. The father of General Kane was some years ago Judge of the United States District Court in Pennsylvania, and celebrated for a decision adverse to anti-slavery principles. He is also the brother of Elisha Kent Kane, the celebrated Arctic explorer. In his youth General Kane was attached to the legation in Paris. Subsequently he was sent by the Government on a mission to the Mormons who were moving from Nauvoo westward. Afterward he made the peace between the United States forces under Sydney Johnston and the Mormons at Bridger Pass. General Kane entered the war of the rebellion at the head, as I have said of the Pennsylvania Bucktails. At Gettysburg he commanded a brigade. In the repeated engagements in which he participated General Kane was several times severely wounded, those most inconvenient being one ball through the mouth and another disabling his right leg, from the effects of which he is lame to this day. General Kane lives here in princely style. His thousands of acres of primeval forest and underlying and undeveloped coal veins lie all around him. He is monarch of all he surveys. He is the soul of refinement, and wields a powerful influence over the people of the neighborhood. It would almost seem that they were the retainers of a baron of "ye ancient day" than the fellow citizens of a distinguished and enterprising landowner. The house in which the General resides is of the suburban villa style, on a large scale, with towers and Elizabethan gables. Within it is elegantly furnished and possesses many curiosities left the General by his brother, the Arctic explorer.

The town of Kane is situated on the summit of one of the spurs of the Alleghenies, about 2,500 feet above the sea. The town contains about 1,000 inhabitants and is named after General Kane. The place contains the machine shops of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and a round house capable of containing sixteen locomotives, which are used in drawing trains over the heavy ascent and descent which lie on either side of Kane summit. A large hotel, 150 feet front has been built, but is not yet opened. The surrounding country abounds in deer and bear and a great variety of the feathered game, besides fine specimens of the spring water species of the finny tribe. Through the energy and enterprise of General Kane and the McKean and Elk County Land and Improvement Company, of which Captain Clay is agent, this section of the State of Pennsylvania, fifteen years

ago a wilderness, shows remarkable wealth and development, and promises not only to be a valuable coal region, but the pasture lands of immense numbers of cattle for the Pennsylvania market.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 30.—Rosa Browne denies that he denounced the Burlingame mission. He awards due credit to Burlingame for honesty of purpose, but thinks the Chinese Government will not move forward except under pressure enforcing treaty rights. He disavows all participation in the charge against Burlingame of fraudulent credentials or procuring the appointment of a new minister to China.

Philadelphia.—The first report of the explosion at Phoenixville was exaggerated; four men were injured, two so badly they cannot recover. A portion of the building was torn away and other damage done.

Washington.—The President returns to-morrow. A Cabinet meeting will be held at which all members, except Hoar, Boutwell and Robeson are expected. Rawlins is much better and was at the Department today.

Saratoga, Pa.—One thousand to 1,500 men from coal fields north and south of this city arrived to-day by rail and wagons, and avowed their purpose to prevent the coal miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company continuing work. They are now holding the second meeting, but have taken no forcible action so far. A meeting of citizens has been held at the call of the mayor to protect the miners. Volunteers are fast enrolling. A meeting of the select council has been called for this evening. Much excitement prevails.

Toledo.—Conrad Meir has been sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 5, for the murder of Solomon.

New York.—A slightly increased rate of freight has been adopted by the Erie and the New York Central lines, viz., forty-three cents to Chicago.

The Skirland shawl factory of Wm. Hoffman, at Tremont, Westchester county, employing three hundred hands, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$30,000; insured for \$50,000.

Binghamton.—Several houses and barns near here were struck by lightning on Saturday evening. No lives lost.

Nashville.—Nearly one hundred negroes have come here from the neighborhood of Rutherford county, and report that they were driven from their homes by lawless whites. These negroes have been working on shares with the planters, and they, as well as the planters, will lose heavily if not protected in securing the crop. A well-known planter of that neighborhood is here trying to secure protection for himself and the negroes in his employ. Bands of outlaws are operating in a similar manner in Sumner county. The Governor's proclamation warning them, may have some effect, but the planters will probably have to form combinations for self-protection.

Memphis.—A fine rain fell the entire afternoon. The prospects are that the heated term is ended.

Buffalo, 31.—Preparations for the International Exposition are being rapidly brought to a conclusion, the grounds adjoining the skating rink are now enclosed. The Treasury Department has instructed the collector of customs to admit, duty free, from Canada, all articles for exhibition, under bonds for sixty days.

Albany.—No witnesses were examined yesterday on the Susquehanna railroad receivership question; the examination has been adjourned till the 15th of September.

Judge Hogeboom holds a special term of the Supreme Court to-morrow, when a motion will be made to confirm the order of Judge Peckham, appointing Robert H. Pruyn.

Saratoga, Pa., 30.—All is quiet to-night. The bars and saloons of the city have been closed by order of Mayor Hill. Four hundred special police have been sworn in and seven hundred citizens have been enrolled as volunteers, under the command of Col. Charles E. Royce. All the coal mines are heavily guarded, at the request of the miners belonging here, but the employees of other districts, who have returned, and since then it has been voted to resume work, and that question has been reopened. A final ballot will be taken by the Miners' Union at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Six mines were worked to-day, but none with a full force. Many miners from other localities left on the evening train. The miners of the Delaware and Hudson canal company, at Olyphant, voted to-day to return to work.

Chicago.—Specials from New York say the last hours of the Fenian Congress were quite stormy; no plans were arranged for future military operations. The claims on file for O'Mahoney's twenty thousand dollar Fenian fund, are, in the aggregate, fifty thousand.

Boston.—The case of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, vs. the Grand Junction Railroad Depot Company, brought to recover \$34,800 in bonds, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

New York.—The uniform rule of the police commissioners has been modified in order to permit the officers to be relieved from wearing the uniform, in special cases, by the board of superintendents.

Chicago.—Captain Shaw of the London Metropolitan fire brigade, reviewed the fire department of the city yesterday; the men, horses and engines presented a highly creditable appearance and displayed great proficiency in drill.

Washington.—Specials say that the reported mutiny of the frigate *Sabine* is disproved. The *Sabine* had aboard sixty midshipmen of the last graduating class, and it is believed that had such an attempt been made the officers would have telegraphed from Cherbourg for instructions, before hanging the number of seamen, and the State Department would have been notified of the event through our consul there. The absence of such dispatches causes little faith to be placed in the story.

Stokes is urging the general removal of the Senior office holders in Tennessee, and has filed a list in the post office department and one in the Treasury, which he hopes to have acted upon this week. The plans of the Stokes men are regarded as of the most extreme character by the officials to whom they have been submitted; they involve the eventual recognition of Stokes and his legislature, as the choice of the legal voters of Tennessee.

FOREIGN.

London, 30.—The Times says there is much anxiety in respect to French intelligence. Napoleon is certainly ill. The utmost uneasiness prevails in Parisian society on the course the panic was taking on Thursday, and has been so since, though the alarm is now subsiding. The news is still confused and contradictory. Public opinion refuses to be reassured. We have no wish to lay great stress on the Emperor's indisposition, but can hardly believe the rumors are the result of stock stratagems. We do not think any good end can be served by the stubborn denial of the fact of the Emperor's sickness. The statements respecting his illness are not without reason, as the physicians attend daily. It is satisfactory to hear that he is able to transact business.

Paris.—The following news is official. The condition of the Emperor grows more satisfactory.

London.—The Independence Belge asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is confined to his bed by chronic malady, but the present attack is not of an alarming character. It is reported from Rome that fifty bishops only have declined to attend the Ecumenical Council.

Hongkong, 5, via London.—The reports of the massacre of Christians and missionaries in the province of Szechuen is confirmed. Twenty are known to have been killed by the populace. The Pekin Government has instituted an inquiry concerning outrages.

Pesth.—The Supreme Court has approved the impeachment of Prince Karageorgevich for the assassination of the late Prince of Serbia; but has permitted him under heavy bonds to leave the prison in order to prepare his defense.

London.—Authentic details of the war in Paraguay, have been received. No operations have been attempted by the allies against the forces of Lopez in the mountains, nor have the Paraguayans offered opposition to Gen. Paranhos' march on Villa Rica. The chief position of Lopez in the Cordilleras commands a view of the movement of the allies.

Paris.—Regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal are published. The State canal will be open for vessels of all nationalities with draft less than seven and a half metres.

The Pall Mall Gazette reports that in one large village in Russia, seventeen hundred persons, members of a new fanatical sect, burned themselves to death.

Paris.—The suspension of a bank in Vienna has been announced. The name is not yet ascertained.

Charleston, S. C.—Holladay held a reception to-day in honor of Prince Arthur. Five hundred persons were present.

Havana.—Letters from the jurisdiction of Colon state that the insurgents had left that quarter, going east, taking with them all the slaves of the San Antonio estate. Gov. Trilloa Sigua la Grande surprised the insurgents at Encrucijada, and killed twelve. *Te Deum* is ordered to be sung in the churches of Puerto Principe for the disappearance of the cholera. Capt. Urcola, with one hundred men, killed ten insurgents and took thirteen prisoners near Cubitas, in the jurisdiction of the Puerto Principe.

The Diaro editorial semi-monthly review of the situation for the Spanish steamer regrets its inability to send flattering notices regarding the suppression of the insurrection; but reiterates that the Spaniards are completely in the ascendancy in seven jurisdictions of the eastern and central departments.

London.—Mr. Mayo, a farmer of Newport, was yesterday shot and killed by an assassin. The act is regarded as an agrarian outrage. The murderer is not yet arrested.

Mr. Stuart, the British Minister of the Argentine Confederacy, in a dispatch dated Buenos Ayres, July 25, says that Gen. McMahon, the late Minister of the United States at Paraguay, had arrived there. He reports that he left British subjects in the service of Lopez in good health and well satisfied with their condition and treatment, and not anxious to leave. He brought with him a considerable sum of money from them for parties in England and the United States; that in some cases President Lopez made them advances to enable them to purchase friends at home. Gen. McMahon was to leave soon for England, bearing letters and messages he had been commissioned to deliver.

Madrid.—Gen. Prim has had no interview with Napoleon, but had been promised an audience as soon as the latter recovers from his illness.

Gen. Sequiro has resigned the office of Captain General of New Castile.

Vienna.—Baron Beust to-day closed the session of the Austrian and Hungarian Delegation in a speech. He announced he was authorized to give the Emperor's sanction to the resolutions they had respectively adopted; their proceedings would fix attention upon foreign affairs and contribute to maintain peace.

Private information from diplomatic circles abroad represents that Spain is becoming quite restless under the evident desire of the American authorities to recognize Cuban belligerency. The report abroad is that Spain will insist upon a full understanding of matters. She holds that any deviation, in the case of Cuba, from the views of neutrality, laid down in our correspondence with England, would be a special act of hostility toward Spain.

A Halifax paper says that the Nova Scotia coal mines are prepared to supply New York or other Atlantic markets as soon as the duty is removed. The discussion about annexation has been renewed, and the project is rapidly gaining in favor. A meeting was held at Halifax to decide upon receiving the Governor General; a majority of the citizens voted to give him no reception. The matter was compromised by a small number, who quietly arranged for a reception, but there was no enthusiasm when the Governor General arrived.

Private letters from Berlin say that King William has recently been quite ill, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. Bismarck's health is improving.

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Remember the lecture to-night, at the Theatre. George Francis Train, the inimitable, the irresistibly comic and droll, the Charlatan, mountebank and impostor, will lecture on "The Doctor, the Lawyer and the Parson," that, in such hands, will afford ample scope for fun and sarcasm. The price is lowered to suit the times, and all who want to spend an hour or two in listening to a treat of an extraordinary character, should attend; they will have their money's worth.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S LECTURE.

LAST night Mr. Train gave his first lecture, in the Theatre, in this city, to a moderately good house. The speaker made his appearance at a very few minutes past eight o'clock, and was received with hearty applause.

A verbatim report of one of Mr. Train's speeches it would probably be impossible for any one to give, therefore we do not pretend to give one.

Mr. Train commenced by saying that according to all the rules of debate and public speaking he ought to be laid up in bed with a pretty severe sickness.

Were he a politician twenty or thirty speeches would be sufficient to lay him up with diphtheria or bronchial trouble. But this was the 187th lecture he had given since he was delivered from a British castle, when he gave three groans for England and three cheers for the Irish Republic in the presence of the military at Cork. There was a secret connected with the reason why he was enabled to speak so continuously, and he thought it was no more than fair that his audience should know it. The secret was that he never polluted his system in any way, nor never had; he had never tasted wine, gin, brandy, whisky or any intoxicating beverage, smoked a cigar or chewed a piece of tobacco in his life, hence he was able to speak day after day, for weeks and months together, and said he, "I expect to do so until you send your card to me at the White House in 1872."

He then spoke of the terms in which he and his lectures were spoken of by the press generally. He had been styled a mountebank, a charlatan, a lunatic and an ass, and his lecture was termed incoherent, rambling, erratic, eccentric, etc., and the people, in most places, turn out to see him with the curiosity they would some curious animal. He wanted his audience to know that he was no one-horse lecturer from Massachusetts who goes around the country to pick up the money of the people; he had never lectured without donating the proceeds to some charitable purpose or institution.

Mr. Train said he had announced that the "gas" would be turned on at the usual hour, but he complained that too much had been turned on, (at the foot of the stage) and requested that some of the lights might be extinguished. His request not being immediately complied with, he repeated it, when President Young stepped forth and extinguished them, using his hat as a fan for the occasion. "Well," said Mr. Train, "for once I consider myself beat, I might have done it myself; I am very glad, for once, to be thrown entirely in the shade." He continued: "I am very glad to have met your President. For many a long year I have been desirous of seeing President Grant in this wonderful institution here in Utah. In 1863, December 21, I telegraphed to Utah inviting President Brigham Young to be present at the banquet when I broke ground for the Pacific railroad. I was astonished to get a reply that very night cheering us on, and saying he would do all he could to build the Pacific Railroad. I am very sorry he has done so much, as our people have not paid promptly and I am highly ashamed of them."

This called forth thundering applause from the audience.

The lecturer then gave a humorous description of a coherent and incoherent lecturer. The coherent lecturers, lectured on one subject only year after year. Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips are among the coherent lecturers; Edward Everett was of the same school. Charles Sumner has delivered his lecture on the "Barbarism of Slavery" for thirty-two years; the last time he gave it was in the Senate in his speech on the Alabama claims, the only change made was the substitution of the word Alabama. Chapin has given his lecture on Columbus hundreds of times; Edward Everett used to deliver his lecture on Washington all the year round, and Wendell Phillips, on the "Lost Art of Horace Greeley" does the same thing. Lecturing of this kind may be very coherent. But the idea of delivering such lectures put him in mind of the man, who, somewhat intoxicated, entered a dark room and seeing a lady sitting there in a deep mourning he said, "G-o-d b-l-e-s-s-e-m-y s-o-u-l how gloomy everything looks here." "Yes," said the lady, "my husband is dead." "Do you mean to say," said he scarcely able to articulate his words, "do you mean to say he is dead? Will you permit me to ask you how long he has been dead?" "About eighteen months," replied the lady. "God bless me," replied the man, "then he must be very dead by this time." This is what I thought, said the lecturer, when I heard Chapin's lecture on Columbus; it seemed to me that a man who lived as long back as 1492 must be very dead. He merely referred to these things to show how easy it was to be a coherent speaker. He asked them if they would have a coherent or incoherent speech, all in favor of the latter were to say "aye." The decision was unanimous.

The speaker next said, "I have stated to you that I have never drunk wine or liquor or intoxicating beverages nor indulged in other evil habits; you may be curious to know how it happens that one who has traveled all round the world as I have does not happen to be dissipated in these respects. I was brought up by a kind old grandmother, in the backwoods of Massachusetts. When about three years old my father and mother took me and my sisters down the Atlantic ocean to New Orleans. I was such a little fellow when there that I can only remember there was much sickness and death from yellow fever. I can remember death carts coming around and a man with a hoarse voice crying 'bring out your dead.' And they took out my little sister and placed her in that damp grave yard. A week after in answer to the summons 'bring out your dead,' my little sister Josephine was carried out, and a week later my sister Ellen, as frail a little flower as ever bloomed, was carried away, and I had no sister. A month after that my dear mother was taken, and then my grandfather wrote for George to come and live North. I went aboard the ship, my father kissed me, and bid me good bye, and I was on my way, a little boy only four years old, and I remember floating down the Mississippi, through the Gulf of Mexico up the Atlantic ocean, and I have been floating ever since.

I was reared, as I have said, in the backwoods of Massachusetts. In the old Puritan style, with the old-fashioned Sunday-school, and the old-fashioned night-school, continuing to the Tuesday morning, during which time the curtains were let down, nothing but whispers were heard through the house, when they tied up the cat, plugged up the vinegar and would not allow the sweet cider to work. I was brought up in that faith that kind old Christian lady. Now, she appealed to my ambition to become a great man; but her stupid idea was that to be great I must be good. What could be more absurd? I think she gave me fifteen commandments, among which were these: "I must not drink, smoke, chew, swear, gamble, lie or cheat. I grew up to the age of eighteen years old and had broken none of these commandments. I was then ambitious to see great men, and went to Washington, and there I saw Webster, Clay, Calhoun and the rest of them; but imagine my astonishment to see all of the great men in the world drinking, smoking, chewing, gambling, swearing, lying, cheating and doing all the very things that I had been taught not to do. Of course, said my old grandmother had swindled me in my education, or else she don't know what passes for great men. However, said I, it is all right, and I am sure it must come out right, for as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. Scar the sapling in its youth and the gnarled oak will tell you of its centuries to come. So powerful were the impressions made on the tablets of my mind by the education I received in my youth, that though I have traveled from one side of the world to the other, have traveled 300,000 miles, been in 300 cities, have seen high life below stairs and low life above, have talked with every kind of people, been in every gambling den, opium house and brothel on the globe, have dined with the President and been down in the rat-holes of life, and believe I have seen more looking through the key-holes in the night time than most human beings in broad day-light, yet so powerful was the impression made on the tablets of my mind by the education I received from my grandmother that, so help me God, I have never tasted wine, intoxicating drinks, never smoked a cigar, chewed tobacco, swore or gambled, neither do I lie, cheat or steal. No wonder they think I am crazy and a charlatan; for I do none of these things, and I dare to say what I think in regard to political parties, home, kindred, man or woman."

The speaker then said he made up his mind to travel, he thought by so doing, the world would praise him as a traveler. He went into the world and learned languages, but got no credit for it; made books, which lived only in the libraries, no one seemed to think he had done anything remarkable. He was an American patriot in London, when Americans were scarce; and for two years, while there, he, holding Yancy by one hand and Lord John Russell by the other, preached this text, "men have made railroads to run east and west, but the Almighty, the greatest of typographical engineers, made the rivers to run north and south, and what God doth put together let no abolitionist dare to put asunder." While base traitors in the States were preaching disunion throughout the land, he, there, "felt for the Union let us live and for the Union let us die."

He returned to Boston and was received with a carriage and six horses at the station, ladies throwing bouquets and carried through the streets in triumph; but only six days after he was knocked down and his life threatened, and henceforth compelled to carry his life in his hand because he would not join in the infernal political parties.

Referring to the city of Omaha, Mr. Train said, "I saw that Omaha was the half way station to China and it would be the great central city of the continent,—the new Chicago of the new North-west, and I said, if it is connected with fifty thousand miles of lake and river navigation and railway, and a hundred thousand miles of telegraph in a very short time it must have a population of fifty thousand. He went to that city and opened negotiations for the purchase of land, and said he "now I own half the city of Omaha,—five thousand lots. When I bought it, it had only four thousand inhabitants; now it has twenty-five thousand; to five years it will have fifty thousand, and in ten years hundred thousand." He gave a humorous account of his landing in Ireland, of his arrest as a Fenian, and his detention in British prisons; told about his letter of twenty pages on Fenianism, and denouncing the hypocrisy and corruption of British diplomats and commercial men, written to the Times newspaper, afterwards reduced to twenty lines of epigrammatic writing, which had not been fashionable since the middle ages. After his liberation from the Irish prisons, in three of which he was confined, he held large and enthusiastic meetings of the Irish people at which, in spite of the warning of friends, he spoke his feelings in plainness to the people, although for seven hundred years before no man had dared to speak in that nation above a whisper. While there, he saw that Great Britain, through Exeter Hall in London, and Free-trade Hall, Manchester, govern the United States; and though he left this country a native American he returned an adopted citizen of the Irish Republic, feeling that to be an American citizen was the meanest thing on the face of the globe. He told about, afterwards effecting the liberation of Warren and Costello through his threats of mailing the British Lion, if within sixty days they were not free; the result was that they were free in forty-five by the clock.

The lecturer talked at considerable length on other topics, during which some not very complimentary remarks were said of San Francisco; referred to the principle of sustaining each other, now being practically carried out in Utah, and said it was the grandest system ever introduced, and that he wanted to do for the whole country what Brigham Young was doing for Utah. The American people were the most corrupt on the face of the globe, and Utah is the only place in which lawyers, doctors and clergymen cannot thrive, and where you cannot find gamblers, drunkards and prostitutes. After talking an hour and a half Mr. Train said he had only got through the preliminaries, and had not commenced the lecture, which he would defer until to-night if the people would come and hear him. The sense of the meeting being taken it was unanimously decided that he should deliver his lecture this evening, the price of admission, at his suggestion, being lowered so as to give all a chance to attend.

In this brief outline nothing like jus-

tice has been done to the speaker, his peculiarities rendering such a thing impossible. George Francis Train to presentation in print can do no justice. His manner is not so graceful as it is full of animation; his powers of mimicry are good, and he tells a story with capital effect, keeps the audience in continual good humor by his lively sallies of wit and sarcasm.

On appearing he had on an overcoat and gloves, of which he divested himself before commencing to speak; he was in full dress,—having a dress coat with gilt buttons, white vest and black pantaloons; on the left breast of his coat wore the badge of the Fenian Legion of Honor.

Married:

In this city, by Elder Wilford Woodruff, Aug. 30, 1899, William Duncan, Major and Virginia Faithful McMaster, both of this city.

Died:

In Provo City, June 21st, 1899, in the 54th year of his age, Wm. R. Cartledge.
In Salt Lake City, on the 28th day of August 1899, aged 35 years, after an illness of twenty-one days, Susan E., wife of Jno. Snyder, Jr.
In this city, August 30th, Robert Hardy, son of Thomas and Nancy Latimer, aged 1 year, months and 3 days.
In this city, August 31st, of cholera infantum Minnie Susan, daughter of H. W. and Elizabeth Nasbitt, aged 13 months and 13 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager... H. B. Cannon & J. T. Cannon.

BY UNANIMOUS REQUEST,

Geo. Francis TRAIN

Will deliver a

SECOND LECTURE

IN THIS CITY,

THIS EVENING,

TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1899.

Being his 78th Successive Lecture on the Pacific Coast, and the 188th of his course of 600 since released from a British Bastille, on his way to the White House in 1872.

Let the Ladies Turn Out

AND HEAR THEIR CHAMPION!

SUBJECT:

How Lawyer, Doctor, Clergyman, Politician and Editor destroy the individuality of the Citizen, making the Fourth of July a Sham, the Declaration of Independence a Farce, and the American Republic a Miserable Oligarchy of corrupt office holders.

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The religion of the Christians, Since the child first learned to spell, Is a phantom God, a local Heaven, A long-tailed Devil and a brimstone hell.

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REDUCTION OF PRICES:

General Admission, 25c

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Third Circle, 10c

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock.

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AN INVALUABLE COUNTERFEIT.

The water of the Seltzer Spring, nature's salubrious cathartic and restorative, is perfectly simulated in TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SODA WATER. To have it within reach is the same thing as living within a stone's throw of the living, leaping Seltzer Spring. The dyspeptic and the bilious, the nervous and the feeble, are invited to try this specific for their ailments, which is equal in every essential element to the purest.

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TIME AND MONEY WOULD BE SAVED by every family in the Territory being in possession of a complete set of the CURTIS PREMIUM MODELS; they will enable the possessor to cut every style of fashionable garment worn by gentlemen, ladies and children, so as to insure a perfect fit. They are very simple and persons from 14 years old can learn in a few hours, to cut Coats, Pants, Vests, Dresses and Cloaks in all the fashionable styles of ladies' and children's wear. In the State Fairs in California they have taken the first premium. Numerous references in the city and country can be given. Parties desirous of testing these facts can do so by calling on Mrs. J. B. Bull, 17th Ward in this city, who is the Sole Agent for the Territory. Agents Wanted.