DESERET GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 31, 1892.

"LET UTAH PEOPLE OWN UTAH MINES!"

DIRECTORS: Joseph F. Smith, Elias Morris, Alfred Moore, J. C. Wemple, Thos. Rowton, Thos. M. Wilson, A. G. Gleason, C. H. Wilson, J. J. Toy.

I am instructed to sell sufficient of the working capital of this company to erect on their own ground a plant for the reduction of their ores from the BRANCH and MARY MINES. These two claims show a large body of ore estimated at One Hundred Thousand Tons, the average of which, as evidenced by an eighteen inch lot taken from their six openings without sorting, gives 68 oz. silver and $20.00 gold. They have 800 feet of tunnel and shaft.

These mines are in Marysvale, Piute County, 50 miles from railroad and 250 miles from ore market; out for this difficulty they would now pay dividends. The treatment of the ore at the mines will, by saving transportation, put the property on a good paying basis. Mr. R. C. Chambers and associates are now working profitably a mine but a few rods distant with the same quality and a line of ore.

It is designed to work up 50 to 60 tons a day, and it is confidently believed that this improvement will make the stock worth $1 within a year. The first block of 20,000 shares is offered at 25 cents per share.

ARTHUR STAYNER, Agent, Hooper Building, Salt Lake City.

OFFICERS: Joseph F. Smith, President. Elias Morris, Vice-President. A. M. Morris, Secretary. A. G. Gleason, Treasurer. D. C. Tate, Gen'l Mining Supt.

Parrots as Disease Breeders.

In defiance of infection by parrots derived from disease has occurred in Paris. About three weeks ago a M. Dupuy arrived from Brazil with about 300 parrots he intended to sell. On landing he fell ill, but recovering in about a week came to Paris. He took up his quarters with one of his former friends, M. Lessard, a bapmaker, living with his lady in the Rue de la Roquette. A few days after the parrots were let loose in the house and soon afterwards the inhabitants of the house began to fall ill, one after another, of a malignant form of pneumonia, the disease proving so fatal that in a few days 14 persons died. Many died every day, till at the present moment there are only two of them surviving, in the 8th floor, M. Dupuy's next door to the man who occupying the ground floor of the house and kept by M. Dupuy, and remained there four or five days before writing letters.

On the following day Mlle. Margeri, a Parisienne aged twenty years, fell ill, and six days later she died of infectious pneumonia. M. Harcourt, a son of Minister Bouffet, was ill ill and died in St. Antoine hospital, whence he fell yesterday of the same disease. A Madame Lessard, the wife of M. Dulard, and who had housed the parrots, was also attacked by infectious pneumonia, and entered the same hospital on the 8th inst., and died a few days afterwards. Cure for Laughters entered the house and died the 9th inst., and died seven days subsequently. As for M. Lessard and his two other daughters, they all caught the disease and are now lying dangerously ill at the St. Antoine hospital. M. and Mme. Dumoulin, living at Lardenoy, who paid a visit to their friends the Lessards, after the arrival of M. Dupuy and his parrots, both caught the fatal disease.

Mme. Rousset is already dead, and the 8th of her husband is despaired of. M. Fauvel, a jeweler living in the Rue de la Roquette, who bought one of M. Dupuy's parrots, is also dangerously ill. M. Tailler, living at St. Maurice, who kept a pair of the same birds, is also very ill with pneumonia, and M. Dupuy, a relation to the owner of M. Lessard, caught the St. Antoine hospital yesterday morning. The medical authorities are now, though rather too serving in the matter. The house in which the parrots were kept has been thoroughly disinfected.—Paris Cor. Lancet.

The Monterey's Turrets.

Sailmaker John Pelz proposed to the navigation department and now everyone said. They are the turrets of the United States warship Monterey.

The turrets are tools of five armor plate each. Every plate is so curved that when the five plates are set together they form a perfect circle. One of the turrets is composed of plates 12½ inches thick and 4 feet 8 inches wide or 8 high when set on edge.

The other turret is heavier and consists of 10-inch plates, 4 feet 1 inches high. All the plates were forged on the 10 hammer and heat to the required curve on the hydraulic bending press next to the hammer.

To the craftsman's eye both are marvels of mechanical accuracy and beauty. The lyrics is eternal by their gigantic magnitude and perfection, and the question whether any projectile will ever be able to pierce them. When placed on the Monterey's deck heavy guns will be set inside, and it is almost a certainty that no shot from an enemy's fort will ever touch the guns.—Chicago Philadelphia Press.

A Solid Silver Railroad Pass.

The Silverton railroad and the Rio Grande Southern companies, of which Otto Mears is president, has a combined mileage of 300 miles. Mr. Mears some time ago had a beautiful annual pass made for him and in the world. This pass is made in a slightly polished, solid silver plate, made of Colorado silver by native workmen. The border is in artistic Roman filigree silver work. The name of the recipient is engraved on the central plate.

There are no scrolls, conventional "courtesies" on the reverse side of this dainty pass warning the holder that in accepting this he "releases the company from all liability for personal injury." This sentiment is treated in as generous and free a fashion as the whole of the Mears enterprises through which the road runs.—St. Louis Republic.

The Cost of Government.

In a recent conversation Mr. Blaine said to have expressed himself on the subject of a republican form of government.

"I was perfectly understand," said the man, "that a republic would be the ideal form of government for an ideal people. What I am unable to understand is a Representative monarchy, which I regard as a nation of law and corruption.

"However," he added, "whether a republican form be good or bad for other countries, it would not do at all for Russia, which is not ripe for any other government than that which she enjoys today."—Exchange.

Have His Engine Through a House.

Conductor of William Morrison's house at Laporte, O., were rudely awakened yesterday morning by a visit from a runaway engine which, while running at a high rate of speed, to make a heavy grade, jumped the track on coming to a sharp rail. It dashed into the house and stopped within five feet of the bed in which Mr. Morrison was lying. The house was almost completely demolished. The occupants miraculously escaped with but a few bruises.

An Interesting Change of Color.

A. E. Willets, a young chemist and electrician of Jersey City, entertained a few of his friends some months ago with a list of legerdemain tricks that Hermann himself might be proud of. During one of the company in the middle of the room the chemist produced a napkin from his black wood where he began to wave about the head of his assistant. Professor Cook and Sandy, the strangers, who were of very light complexions, immediately began to grow darker and darker until they were very dark brown.

After the accomplishment of the operation had subsided the young chemist called upon the two to wash their faces in a pail of a very difficult character and reactions that he had been working to obtain for a year. He had painted the face, neck and hands of the subject with a transparent solution. Under his own arm he had concealed a small rubber bag or gun, which was connected by rubber tube with the black wood, itself a hollow tube, so that while waving the wand he had ejected the gas. As soon as the gas came in contact with the solution on the skin a dark brown compound resulted from the reaction.

Mr. Willets got the idea of his invention while watching the transformation effects in one of the Harlem plays. His first experiment he made on the face of a young German. It worked perfectly as far as coloring the man was concerned, but the black would not wash off, and the German spent several unhappy days trying to wear it off. But with Willets has worked on his compound and it will come off easily with the usual black.—New York World.

A Russian Discovery in Central Asia.

The Russians have made a singular discovery in Central Asia. In Turkestan, on the right bank of the Amou Daria, in a chain of rocky hills near the Bukharan town of Kerki, are a number of large caves, which upon examination were found to lead to an underground city, built, apparently, some time ago. The Cyclopean city. According to the origin, inscriptions and designs upon the gold and silver money unearthed from among the ruins, the ancients of the town date back to some two centuries before the birth of Christ. The office contains all kinds of domestic utensils, pots, urns, vases and so forth.

The high degree of civilization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the fact that they built by layers of stone, by the symmetry of the streets and squares, and by the beauty of the latest clay or metal utensils, and of the ornaments and coins which have been found. It is supposed that long centuries ago this city, so curiously concealed in the bowels of the earth, provided an entire population with a refuge from the incursions of nomadic savages and robbers.—Detroit Free Press.

The Time of Age in New Violins.

Dr. S. Pierce, of this city, has invented a process by which a violin can be given the tone that breakdown has only been imparted by age. The processes are secret, but it is understood that the desired tone is imparted by a long series of vibrations on wood, the time differing according to the quality of the wood. It is done by a mechanical appliance, and the company formed by Mr. Pierce claims to be able to put more life into a violin in two weeks than centuries of playing and aging would do.

The violinist Remenyi was permitted to enter the workroom in Wright's power house, on South Tennessee street, during his visit to this city, and exclaimed that the results produced were marvelous and that this was one only establishment of the kind.—Indianapolis Journal.

Was This the First Steam Engine.

An extraordinary story comes from Heidegrund concerning the discovery of a school containing a quantity of iron work and a roll of parchment giving a description of what must have been a steam engine, devised long before the time of Pagin or Herrhoun. It needed that the iron work forms a rudimentary steam engine, the cylinder, piston and other parts of which had been taken to pieces, but are wonderfully fashioned, considering their antiquity. Each piece bears the inscription, "Sagar parum Oeffnet Sum." Sagar was the well-known alchemist and under both Louis VI and Louis VII. He died in 1135.—Philadelphia Record.

Killed by a Cobweb.

Some peculiar evidence was given during an inquest before the Liverpool coroner touching the death of Martha Roberts, six or seven weeks ago deceased cut her hand, and to stop the bleeding she adopted the housewife's plan of using a cobweb. Blood poisoning set in prematurely because there was dirt on the cobweb—and the woman died. The doctor said that death was due to blood poisoning arising from the wound on the hand, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.—London Telegraph.

A Postal Tube Across the English Channel.

The proposed plan for the postal tube between France and England is to run pipes two feet in each about three feet in diameter, by means of steel cables thrown across the channel, 120 feet above the level of the water. These cables are to be fixed to pillars whose foundations will be the rocky bottom of the channel, each pillar six yards from its fellow. If the plan as proposed is successfully, miniature trains, each carrying 500 pounds of mail matter, will run through the tubes.—Yankee Blade.

Queer Colored People in New England.

The colored race does not increase rapidly in New England. Rhode Island is the only one of the New England states where the colored people were in 1890 more by 1,000 than in 1880, or 1 per cent. of the population. Even there the colored population has, according to the census, fallen off from 3.37 per cent. of the population in 1870 to 3.31 per cent. in 1880, to 3.25 per cent. in 1890. In the same period, the percentage declined from 3.61 to 1.73 in Maine, the colored population in 1890 was less than a quarter of 1 per cent., a decline for the decade, but a slight, scarcely perceptible gain is recorded with the whites. This is true of New Hampshire and Vermont, where colored people make up only 0.3 per cent. and 0.6 per cent., respectively, of the population.

In Massachusetts they were in 1890 1.69 per cent. of the population, against 0.81 in 1880. In Massachusetts, as in all other New England states, however, their percentage declined during the preceding decade. The census enumerators found 38,239 colored people in Massachusetts in 1890, 1,938 in Rhode Island, 1,384 in New Hampshire, 1,062 in Vermont, 7,857 in Rhode Island, and 17,393 in Connecticut. There is no indication of the forming of the color line in New England politics in these figures, but there is, on the other hand, the suggestion of a physically decadent race, or at least one that is not holding its own in its social relations.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

He Had Done What He Could.

A short time ago, in New York city, a pupil of the Grammar school, No. 87, Public Park Place, died after a sudden illness. He was but twelve years old, and had done nothing to make himself famous, nearly as soon as age, but the little story which his death brought out has created his name for and while.

Some days a year ago, when he was lively alone, Timothy Pete Barnard a glass to complete a library for the grammar school to which he belonged. He was aware that the most insignificant pupil of any school in Italy is a beginning, and that he could do by saving up the money which was given him and earning a back account for the benefit of the library.

When the last Christmas season came Pendy announced that he intended that all his money which was likely to be spent for the should go to the library fund in the bank. Perhaps this announcement stimulated giving on the part of his friends at any rate, with these special gifts and Pendy's savings he more than a year, the sum of $[illegible] had been obtained.—Youth's Companion.

Based in Leap Years.

A curious belief about leap year is perhaps not as well known as the ladies' privilege. Rustic folk in many parts of England firmly believe that in leap year all kinds of beasts are produced in the pods in the reverse position to that which is usual, or, as an old laborer in Surrey once phrased it, "In leap year the eye is in the point, in other years in the stem," that is, the stalk. There is ample evidence that in the last twenty-four years in many widely separated parts of the country, the beans were observed to be produced in the pods in this manner, and the rustic belief that this was caused by the fact of its being leap year was universally entertained.

But by some agriculturists the phenomenon was taken to be a sign of plenty, and there is no doubt that beans grew in this manner in other years than the twenty-four, but whenever the occurrence happened to coincide with the leap year the superstition is sure to revive.—Yankee Blade.

Cutting Ice by Electricity.

A new departure in ice cutting has been proposed by a man who contends that it is quite practicable to cut the ice by means of a wire, heated electrically. His plan is to install a portable steam and dynamo plant at a convenient point on the river, near to the ice harvesting operations, and run from the dynamo a suitable steel wire of the required length with a proper return. By generating a sufficient current to maintain the temperature in the wire at about 200 degs. and by stretching the wire taut along the surface of the ice a series of cutting through the ice would at once be established.—

DON'T CARRY TAR IN A PEACHBLOW VASE.

Don't use poor tobacco in a briarwood pipe. The result is certain to be the same. They'll be spoilt.

MASTIFF PLUG CUT

is a slow burning tobacco therefore does not injure the pipe. there are imitation pouches in the market.

MASTIFF

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear water. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 40 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, John D. Cox.

G. G. GREEN Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

THE BALANCE of the World Smoke SEAL of NORTH CAROLINA Why DON'T YOU?

Packed in Patent Cloth Pouches and In Foil.

SALT LAKE STEAM DYE WORKS

THOS. McELVAIN, Proprietor.

Ladies' Clothes Cleaned and Dyed. Gents' Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired.

FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED & CURLED

Office in Clothing Factory, 33 W. First South Street. Works at 5 West Temple Street, opposite Grand's Livery Stable. SALT LAKE CITY.

Star Horse Nails

Polished or Blued.

Have been sold by E. L. H. for over 15 years. They are the Best Nails Made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will last a shoe as longer than any other.

MADE BY THE UNION HORSE NAIL CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE BY E. L. H. AND BRANCH STORES.

Southern White Lead Works

ST. LOUIS.

Manufacturers of

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD

RED LEAD. SOUTHERN COMPANY WHITE LEAD IN OIL ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO. LITHARGE.

THE SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD is manufactured entirely from the best refined Pig Lead and is ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and as the company manufacture only STRICTLY PURE, parties buying White Lead branded "Southern Company" are absolutely sure of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by All Dealers in White Lead.

The "LITTLE BEAUTY" A $5.00 Scale for $1.00

$5.00 SCALE

Warranted to be the most accurate, durable and convenient Scale in the world. Capacity 8 oz. to 24 lbs. Graduated to 1 oz. Tare Beam, Steel Bearings, Steel Knife Edges, Brass Scale Pan, Brass Beam, Nickel Plated Scale Frame, Hardwood Base. Each Scale in a box. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00. Agents Wanted. Address, E. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, CHICAGO, ILL.

ED. L. HUNTLEY'S

$10, $14 and $18 Suits.

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. Who want to save money and yet have some regard for style, should call on the undersigned for a Spring Suit or Overcoat. Fine Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Fancy Cloths, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Vicunas, Mohairs, Alpacas, Lustrous, Lining Silks, Satins, Cambrics, Etc. Fine Tailoring a specialty. Fit guaranteed. Samples and Rules for Measurement sent free. Address, E. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Sole and Exclusive Agents, CHICAGO, ILL.

REMOVAL!

WEBB & FEVERYEAR,

Of the Deseret Bakery, open in their new quarters,

No. 46 W. FIRST SOUTH STREET,

In the Equitable Block,

Where they will carry a Full Line of

Bread, all kinds of Pastry, Confectionery and Summer Drinks.

They cannot at least call persons and the public to call on them at their new quarters, where everything will be FIRST-CLASS.

ANOTHER CHANCE

In Prices at

TEASDEL'S.

50c. Carpets now 40c.

75c. Carpets for - 60c.

GLOVES.

$1 Black Kids for 50c.

$1.50 White Kids, 75c.

LADIES' FINE PERCALE WAISTS.

$1.25 Grade now - $1.

$1 Waists for - 75c.

MEN'S SUITS.

$6.00 Reduced to $4.00.

$11.00 Suits to - $8.00.

Men's Stiff Hats.

NEW AND NOBBY.

$2.00, price now $1.50.

$1.00 Felt Hats for 60c.

BONA FIDE REDUCTIONS

—AT—

TEASDEL'S.

JAY C. WEMPLE COMP'Y

CITY & SUBURBAN BROADWAY, NEW YORK. | 241 & 243 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

EMPIRE

WINDOW SHADES AND SPRING ROLLERS

ARE THE BEST MADE.

Sold by all Dealers. These Goods are all Hand Made.

FOR SALE BY

Z. C. M. I. Sole Agents in Salt Lake City,

JAMES-SPENCER-BATEMEN CO.

TINNERS

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

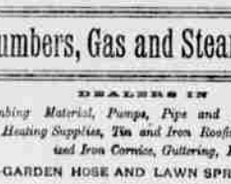
DEALERS IN

Plumbing Material, Pumps, Pipe and Fittings, Steam Heating Supplies, Tin and Iron Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Guttering, Etc.

—GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS—

No. 67 S. MAIN STREET.

MEN'S SHOES. LADIES' SHOES. BOY'S SHOES. CHILDREN'S SHOES.



LOWEST PRICES in the CITY. QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Barnes, Lewis & Co., 16 Main St

BEING IN A POSITION

To supply the wants of every gardener, or any one who may be engaged in gardening just now, and nearly everybody is--attention is called to our stock of

GARDEN TOOLS, GARDEN AND LAWN HOSE, LAWN MOWERS AND LAWN SPRINKLERS,

All of the Most Improved Make and Standard Grades. We are prepared to offer a small line of

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves

And Stock of CUTLERY at Prices much under the market.

BIG INDUCEMENTS TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE COMPANY,

PROGRESS BUILDING.