

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, June 3, 1899.

MISTAKEN VIEWS—ERRONEOUS  
PREDICTIONS.

THE completion of the Inter-oceanic Railroad has brought to our land an unusual number of newspaper correspondents, every one of whom fails not to give to the reading public of the section from which he hails his peculiar views respecting the Latter-day Saints, their religion, their institutions, the form of their Church government, the organization of their society and everything connected with them that can be supposed to possess the least interest to the outside world. Of course where so many from every part of the republic, and of every shade of opinion, write, it might be reasonably expected that many favorable things would be said about us. We notice an absence of that bitter, denunciatory feeling in the letters of correspondents at the present time that has characterized similar correspondence on previous occasions. Though not expressed in words, the prevailing feeling seems to be that Latter-day Saint institutions are on their trial, and those who bestow thought upon us are apparently content to await the issue. This feeling has its origin, principally, in the confidence that great changes must be wrought in our condition by the railroad running across our Territory.

The following paragraph, from the New York Tribune, fully illustrates the feeling to which we allude:

"Brighton, Young breaks ground for the little branch road that is to run southerly from the Pacific Railroad to Salt Lake City as bravely as if it were not sealing the fate of his peculiar community. There have not been wanting hot heads who sought to have the Government settle the Mormon problem by war, but the authorities have wisely seen that passenger cars were better than battleships. When the flood of railway travel across the continent is once fairly poured into the Salt Lake basin, whatever dangers the isolated Mormon community may have threatened are at an end."

But it is when correspondents and writers assume the prophetic tone in dealing with this subject that they are most at fault. Whatever other virtues and gifts newspaper writers and correspondents may possess, that of prophecy is not one of them. They evidently, as a class, take Paul's exhortation "Covet to prophesy" to heart. When dealing with the Latter-day Saints and their doctrines and future their attempts at predicting are lamentable failures. Those who now assume that role are no more far-seeing or reliable than their predecessors, who, for the past thirty-nine years, have published their vaticinations on the subject.

There are certain causes now operating which these sapient gentlemen think must inevitably bring about the overthrow of our system. Prominent among these are the Railroad and Polygamy. Various degrees of importance are attached to each and both of these by different writers; but the tone of easy confidence with which they dwell upon the effects these causes will have upon our people and institutions, is very amusing to those who have the opportunity of reading their effusions. There is one feature apparent in them all, they reckon without God. It is a foregone conclusion with most newspaper men, or it appears to be, that God is out of the question. Now, as we view Him as an all-important element in the discussion, their conclusions appear singularly lame and impotent to us. The non-recognition of His influence and power is the fruitful cause in dealing with this subject, of the failure of their predictions and the downfall of their hopes. If His power were not exercised, and He did not overrule and control every event so as to accomplish His purposes in giving success and triumph to this system, then the history of this work and people could easily be written. But when writers ignore all these things, is it any wonder that they are baffled and misled?

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

St. Louis.—Kansas dispatches say that Col. Weir, with a squadron of cavalry, is scouting on the Saline river for Indians. Col. Merrill will take the field from Fort Harker, Gen. Custar from Hays, and Hamilton from Riley, with orders to pursue vigorously and punish severely any Indians who may be found. The killing of thirteen persons in Saline county is confirmed. The women were ravished. It is said the outrages were committed by the Sioux and Cheyennes, who are divided into bands of from 9 to 17.

Indianapolis.—Commodore James P. Foster, of the U. S. Navy, died this morning in this city.

Worcester.—Elliot's mills, at Woonsocket, R. I., containing a grist mill, carpenter shop, boiler house and a large stock of paints and nails, and also the rooms of the Woonsocket type and binding company and the workshops of W. E. Hubbard, O. S. Fuller & Co., and Joseph Page, were burned last night; loss \$100,000; partially insured. Two hundred people are thrown out of work.

Brooks.—A colored man named Brooks drove a horse and buggy into the river, to-day; both man and horse were drowned.

Washington.—The statement of the public debt for June shows that the total debt, bearing interest in coin, is \$2,107,822,100; the interest on the same,

\$8,476,682. The debt bearing interest in lawful money is \$7,075,000; the interest on the same is \$2,865,000. The debt bearing no interest is \$412,852,234; the interest on the same is \$421,833. The total debt, with principal outstanding is \$2,590,531,251; the total interest on account of which is \$4,024,845. The amount in the Treasury including the bonds in the sinking fund is \$125,258,035. The total debt, less cash and sinking fund bonds is \$2,505,412,613, being a decrease during the month of \$13,844,777. The decrease since March 1st is \$20,000,000.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during May, to meet the requirements of the Government, amount, in round numbers, to thirty million, three hundred and sixty thousand.

Syracuse.—In the State Temperance Convention to-day, resolutions, favoring strict prohibition and requesting both parties to nominate prohibitionists, were adopted. A proposition to hold a State Convention in September to nominate a temperance ticket was rejected. A State Committee was appointed, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

Lewiston, Me.—A boat containing nine men was carried over the small waterfall below Rumford Falls, on Tuesday; three of them were drowned.

Portland, Me.—Mrs. M. A. Baker, a milliner and dressmaker, was shot and mortally wounded last evening by the wife of W. Parker, a lawyer; Mrs. Parker gave herself into custody.

Raleigh.—Sheriff Colgrove, of Jones Co., was shot dead on Saturday morning by a party of white men, concealed by the road side; his servant was mortally wounded, and has since died.

Concord.—The organization of the legislature was promptly effected by the choice of Hon. J. V. McGrigge, of Concord, as President of the Senate, and Samuel W. Wheeler, of Daves County, as Speaker. Governor Stearns will be inaugurated on Thursday.

New York.—At the Union Course on Long Island, in a trot for \$2,500 the purse was won by American girl, who beat Lucy and Goldsmith's Maid; time 2:24 2/5 and 2:25. Lady Thorne was lame. The weather was showery, but there were nearly five thousand persons present.

Milwaukee.—Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold, president of the Milwaukee bar, died suddenly to-day, of heart disease, while at his office.

Newark, N. J.—The Annual Congress of the brewers of the United States, commenced to-day in the Dramatic Hall; there were about 200 leading beer brewers present. After an address from Hon. Henry Claussen, Jr., President of the Central Organization, giving interesting statistics of the trade, a committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, when the convention took a recess.

New York.—The orthodox Friends' Yearly Meeting has been in session for several days; the proceedings have not been of general interest. The accession of fifteen hundred persons to the list of members during the past year was reported. The membership including the branches in Great Britain and Canada now numbers eighty-two thousand.

Boston.—The trial of Dennis Reene, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Dennis Cronan, at Cambridge, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged.

In the Senate, to-day, the woman suffrage bill was defeated, 9 yeas, 22 nays.

Washington.—The number of registered voters in Washington is 8,032, being a decrease of 5,200 from last year.

In the month of May the Secretary of the Treasury sold five millions in gold, receiving therefor, seven millions in currency; he also bought during that time \$30,700,000 worth of bonds, at a premium of about 700,000 in currency. The receipt of customs for May were \$5,000,000. From Internal Revenue \$3,000,000.

It is claimed that the State of Pennsylvania has the right to authorize the manufacture of cigars by convict labor; this subject has been officially presented to the Internal Revenue Bureau. No decision has yet been rendered, but as far as is ascertained, the ruling will be against the claim, for the reason that if cigars can be thus manufactured without paying a tax, the distillation of whisky might be conducted on the same plan.

A statement recently appeared that information received at the State Department shows, almost conclusively, that the Brazilian and Argentine authorities, who control the La Platte river below Asuncion, had intercepted Minister McMahon's dispatches, and that McMahon was at Asuncion on the 17th of April. After that time he proceeded the river and joined Lopez. There is good authority for stating that the only information upon this subject possessed by the Department is, that intelligence reached Rio on the 7th of April, of the arrival at Asuncion of Minister McMahon. One account received there read as follows: "The American Minister has escaped from Lopez, and is now under the protection of the Brazilian authorities at Asuncion."

New York.—Mrs. Frances Ann Kimball was among the passengers in the Titanic for Liverpool to-day.

Hon. H. B. Ogden, of Chicago, last evening read a paper before the New York Historical Society upon the Pacific Railroad.

The Committees from the National Woman's Suffrage Association and Working Woman's Association appeared before the Board of Education to-day, and urged the propriety of opening in New York City a college for girl students, as well as for young men under the law of the late Legislature.

The city, to-day, received its first profits from the sale of railroad franchises, in the shape of \$150,000 from Geo. Law, for the new 23rd Street road. The small pox, which has been raging here for the past three or four weeks, is rapidly subsiding under the energetic measures of the Board of Health; there was only one new case yesterday.

The hotel waiters' strike continues; the affairs of many leading hotels show no improvement over the confusion of yesterday. The old waiters annoy the landlords by threatening the new waiters with violence unless they leave their situations. The proprietors, however, are resolute and refuse to employ any old waiters who remain members of the Society.

The Tribune claims to have authentic information, and gives details thereof, that 21,000 small arms and 22 field pieces have reached the Cuban insurgents, by expeditions which have left this country.

Cincinnati.—Miles Greenwood's foundry and machine shops, at the corner of Walnut and Canal Streets are burning;

it looks now as if they would go. The fire commenced in the finishing shops on Walnut Street, at a quarter past one. The buildings are very valuable.

New York.—The Herald says that President Grant does not support Sumner in the views on the Alabama claims expressed in his late speech. He calls the speech good rhetoric but poor logic, and professes to believe that Sumner himself was not sincere, but was actuated to overreach Banks and the annexationists, by putting England against all notion of ceding her North American possessions to this country. He holds that if we would not go to war with England we must conduct negotiations with courteous diplomacy.

New York.—The Solicitor of Internal Revenue in this city is engaged on business connected with the claims of certain banks, for exception from taxation on the ground that a large portion of their capital is used by them as brokers in carrying stocks, and they are not, therefore, liable to taxation as bankers.

Cincinnati.—The City Council committee, on the Southern railway met last night, in secret session; the ballots changed for Chattanooga, but another ballot was not taken. The question was decided for this afternoon.

Adam Steinman was struck and killed yesterday, by a freight train near Forest, Ohio.

L. G. Boelnicke committed suicide near Dayton; also Gilbert Lewis an insane man, at Merrittown, Brown Co.

There was a fire, this morning, at the shops and mills of Greenwood and Co., manufacturers of hardware and malleable and grey iron and brass castings; the building was four stories high and of brick; the rear wing was used as a paint and a japanning shop. It was destroyed totally with its valuable apparatus, material and manufactured articles. Two of the upper stories were used for a finishing shop; they were destroyed with their machinery, tools and stock; the lower stories of the same with their contents, were damaged by water. Loss \$50,000, insured fully by home companies.

Chicago.—Simonton and Fitch are here to-day en route for San Francisco.

The Tribune's special says that Senator Ross has asked that several cavalry regiments be stationed on the Kansas frontier during the summer for protection against the Indians. He thinks their presence will encourage emigration. Secretary Rawlins has given the matter favorable consideration.

Congressman Jencks has been here on business connected with the civil service scheme; he finds all the new Cabinet members and most of the heads of bureaus favorable to the leading ideas of the project, and he is strongly encouraged to believe that the plan of appointing by competition will be formally and forcibly recommended by all the officials in their annual reports next fall. It has been put into operation by the commissioner of patents, and to a partial extent by other heads of bureaus, and thus far has been of decided advantage to the service in different departments.

The sub-committee of the Congressional committee on retrenchment, consisting of Senator Patterson and Representative Jencks, is now in session at New York engaged in examining the affairs of the Custom House of that city; they began work to-day.

They talk in this city among politicians to the effect that the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, which meets at Philadelphia on the 27th inst., will be asked to declare itself on the settlement of the Alabama claims' question. The persons moving in the matter are said to support the views of Mr. Sumner.

Richmond papers to-day, contain Canby's order for the conduction of the election in Virginia. It fills between three and four columns of the papers.

One of the evening papers says the President and Secretary of State, to-day, expressed themselves much pleased with the tenor of the speeches made by Minister Motley.

The Tribune's New York special says General Walbridge will introduce, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, resolutions recommending the President to renew the reciprocity treaty with Canada, on the ground that it is the speediest way to ultimate annexation. He urges the free navigation of the St. Lawrence as necessary to the growth of the North-west, and the freedom of trade, and of the fisheries on the British American coast.

Chicago.—A man named Wm. Laundon was found dead in bed at the Briggs house, having blown out the gas instead of taking it off.

Yesterday, while deputy sheriff Dewitt of the county of Iowa, and Richard Ballinger, a policeman of this city, were leaving the court room with a prisoner who had just been given into their custody, two men attacked the officials with slung shots, severely injuring both; several other thieves were present who ran off the prisoner through the crowd. One of the roughs who assailed the officers was captured; the other escaped. The outrage was a very bold one, being committed in the court house in open day, when the halls were well crowded with people.

San Francisco, 8.—General Thomas, the new commander of the division of the Pacific, was seated at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night. United States Senator Williams, of Oregon, was also serenaded, and responded in a brief speech.

The Democratic clubs in the city have appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Senator Casserly and Congressman Axtell, who are expected here on Saturday next.

The French gunboat Lamothe Piquet, which arrived from Panama, May 26th, infected with small pox, was released from quarantine yesterday.

The sale of the State tide lands within the limits of San Francisco commenced yesterday, under the direction of the State land Commissioners; there was a large attendance. Prices were higher than was anticipated.

## FOREIGN.

Havana.—Seventy thousand dollars have been received for confiscated property since the 15th of April. The city has been terribly excited since yesterday on account of the volunteers arming; serious riots are expected. A heavy engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and insurgents on the peninsula between the Bay of Nipe and Bayamo. Official reports announce that four cannons and all the other munitions brought by the filibusters have been captured.

New York.—The Herald's cable special from London, says that the Star publishes a highly complimentary article, in which it says the character of Motley, in itself, is a sufficient indication that the United States will treat the subject honorably, while the presence of Mr. Bright in the English Cabinet, with Gladstone at the head of the Ministry, constitute an equally sufficient guarantee that England loves peace, and that a determination to do justice animates the Ministry.

The Telegraph thinks that Motley will, for the present, devote himself to the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, and in that capacity he may consolidate that cordial alliance which ought to exist between the two countries. It will be a reproach to England, her politicians and journals if, for the sake of pandering to a popular prejudice, they throw difficulties in the way of a mission of good-will and peace, which Motley declares he comes to carry out, even to the end.

The Times understands that no new demand has been addressed to England, and that Motley enters upon his duties without any prospect of a controversy, but it, at the same time, says the English Government should examine any new proposals and see if they promise a just and equitable solution. If the neutrality proclamation is made a subject of grievances we are bound to listen to the arguments addressed to us on the subject, though it is impossible that any good purpose would be served by raising such a discussion. The special adds but notwithstanding the tone of the London press, I have good authority for saying that not one of the newspapers has received the slightest hint or indication from Motley in regard to his instructions, which I am assured will, in the end, be found thoroughly dignified and in firm American tone.

London.—The proceedings in the House of Commons last evening, with regard to Canada and other British colonies in North America, were very interesting. Sir Harry Verney, member for Buckingham, inquired what the policy of the government would be towards the American Colonies. Monsell, under Secretary for the Colonial department, replied at considerable length, and while he declined to enter on the general subject of the colonial policy of the government, he intimated that part of the policy was to throw the cost of self-defense on each colony. Measures to that end had been partially taken, and would be extended; he had no doubt that the arrangement for the cession of the Hudson's Bay Territory would receive ratification by the Canadian government. The question was not one of purchase only, but also of the development of colonization and civilization, which, hitherto had been virtually closed. If the scheme was successful the Dominion would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He believed that all the interests of British Columbia lay in connection with those of Canada, and every facility would be given to forward them. Sir Stafford Northcote, Member for North Devon, thought the Canadians better able to decide for themselves what action they would take in the matter, than to act on the advice of the government, still he believed the question would soon be satisfactorily settled. Viscount Barry regarded Canada as the future gateway to the Indian and the East. Much has been said and written about the incorporation of the British possessions with the United States. He ridiculed this idea, and said by such a course the colonies had everything to lose and nothing to gain. Adderly, member from North Staffordshire, formerly under secretary for the Colonial Department, regarded the arrangements detailed and explained by the government as eminently satisfactory in principle. He generally disapproves of the system of government guarantees, yet he would vote in favor of this.

Havana.—The agitation in the city has partially abated; Captain General Dulce has returned to the city. Don Espartero is acting Captain General, and will continue to be so until the arrival of General Caballero de Roda. The city is tranquil, but disorder threatens to break out at any moment, as the volunteers are greatly incensed against General Pele, who has disappeared, and whose whereabouts is unknown. A feeling of great anxiety prevails. The Vasegode volunteers arrived to-day.

Madrid.—It is officially announced that the Queen's birthday, on the 10th of October, is to be celebrated at Madrid. General O'Donnell, while speaking in the Cortes against the proposed reduction of the army, was seized with apoplexy and died in the chamber.

The Cortes is engaged in signing the Constitution, which will be promulgated on the 6th inst.

New York, 8.—The Herald's London special states that the official correspondence between England and America, relative to the Alabama affairs was published in February, 1898. In that correspondence Seward expressed a wish for the settlement of the claims, suggesting an international conference; subsequently Seward desired that the naturalization and San Juan questions should be first settled. These were accordingly concluded in October. Johnson, then, in behalf of Seward, proposed that the Alabama claims be referred to a committee formed of an equal number of British and American, with power to call upon an umpire in case of disagreement, whose decision should be final. Stanley responded, saying the point on which the former negotiations were broken off, was the claim of the Americans to raise for arbitration, the question of the alleged premature recognition, by Her Majesty's government, of the belligerency of the Confederacy, which the British government alleged could not be taken up, for it would thereby cause the government to depart from the position it had already taken; but he saw no difficulty in so framing a reference to that, by mutual consent, either tacit or express, so that the difficulty might be avoided.

The negotiations thereafter, proceeded on the basis of this agreement, by which both nations were blinded for the purpose of making things run smoothly. The convention was drawn up and signed in December, England, conceding that the place of meeting be Washington. Subsequently Seward informed Mr. Thornton that the contents of the convention were not in accordance with the instructions to Minister Johnson, and that the President and his colleagues could not approve certain stipulations which, in their present form, would not receive the sanction of the Senate. Mr. Seward assured Mr. Thornton that the United States was anxious to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, and acknowledged the negotiations, but hoped

the importance of the subject would lead his government to consent to such modifications as would be acceptable to the Senate.

On the English Ministry being changed, Clarendon wrote, under date of Dec. 24th, that the British government was prepared to meet the wishes of the United States, and sent the draft of a convention by which the negotiations were to be completed. On the 14th of January, a second convention was drawn up by Lord Clarendon, which was the one lately rejected by the Senate. This was, in fact, a proposal to cheat the public by deceptive clauses with regard to the recognition of the belligerency of the South, and it excited indignant comment here with all fair minded men, and appears to have fully justified the action of the Senate.

Madrid.—The Cortes, last night, finally adopted the new Constitution by 214 affirmatives and 55 negatives. After the vote was declared Senor Figueras, amid much enthusiasm announced that the Republicans, though opposed to those clauses of the Constitution which provide for the establishment of a monarchy, would support and follow them. A motion was made by the Republicans that the standing army in Spain be reduced from 85,000 to 35,000; the motion was lost, 178 against 53.

Admiral Tophet informed the Cortes that six hundred political prisoners from Cuba, were now at Fernando Po, but they would soon be transported to the Canaries.

Paris.—Gen. Dix, the retiring American Minister, at the banquet last night, made a speech of considerable length, which was well received. Hereafter he was to be separated from his countrymen in Paris, and referred to many occasions and impressions with respect to the United States. He said the true mission of that country was to subdue the wilderness and convert it to the abode of civilization. He traced the succession of events leading the colonists from the valleys of the Mississippi first to the valley of the Mississippi and thence to Colorado and California. He said still another century would be required to complete the work. The policy of America was not war, but improvement; not devastation, but fraternity; not aggression, for the accession of territory was certain by friendly arrangement, but not by injustice or violence.

## Special Notices.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Michigan Central Railroad and its connections—the "Great Central Line," with which is connected, the "Blue Line," for the transmission of freight. We have traveled on this line and know whereof we speak when we say that it is a good line of railroad for passenger travel as can be found in the country, and the best in the West. In making trips to and from the frontiers in years past we were always pleased to get on the Michigan Central, for we were sure to have good cars, speedy and easy traveling and punctuality. By "The Blue Line" through freight is brought without transfer from the East, at least as far as the Mississippi, and being of the same gauge as the U. P. R. R., if not already made, it will not be long until arrangements will be made for the shipment of through freight without breaking bulk. H. E. Sargent, Esq., is General Superintendent of the M. C. R. R., than who no more enterprising, courteous gentleman manages any line.

WANTED.—At the Deseret Mills, a good practical woolen dyer. Apply to J. W. Cummings, at the Mill, or his residence, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City. d163-6

GREAT BARGAINS and splendid inducements for all who want Cheap Goods, at the ELEPHANT Store. Do not forget to call and examine their immense stock. d140-1m

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!—20,000 feet of 4 x 4 white pine Scantling, 10,000 feet of 3 x 4 white or red pine Scantling, white pine preferred. Quakings logs, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DINWOODY'S, Salt Lake City. d140-4

See advertisement in to-day's paper of bridge road. Take it to the owner, A. Daft, and get the reward. d163-6

## THEATRE.

Lenses &amp; Managers—H. B. Clavson &amp; J. T. Gans

FOURTH APPEARANCE  
Of the Brilliant and Talented

## HOWSON

## OPERA, BURLESQUE and COMEDY

## TROUPE!

## Comic Operetta! Grand Concert!

## LAUGHABLE COMEDIETTA!

## This Evening,

## THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

The performance will commence with Offenbach's Comic Operetta, in 1 Act, entitled

## TROMB-AL-CA-ZAR;

## OR, THE

## DRAMATIC CRIMINALS!

Mons. Beaujolais, a Manager of a Dramatic Company, Mr. John Jerome

Mons. Verpomme, Author, Composer, Editor, &amp;c., &amp;c., Mr. Frank Howson

Mons. Gizeux, an Inker, Mr. F. A. Howson

MISS EMMA HOWSON

Ladies, Gentlemen, and Ballet.

To be followed by a

## Concert of Vocal Gems

Grand Duets, "Sainted Mother,"

Ballet, "Nocturnal," &amp;c., &amp;c., Miss Emma Howson

Comic Song, "Captain Jack," in character

Cavatina, "Waiting," (as sung by Parepa

Rosa), Miss Emma Howson

To conclude with the Laughable Comedietta, of

## THE ETON BOY!

Colonel Curry, Mr. A. Thorne

Colonel Popple, Mr. John Jerome

Colonel Dainton, Mr. Frank Howson

Sally Potts, Miss Lillian Platt

During the Piece, the Modern Abolitionist,

## THE GRECIAN BEND,

Will be introduced, with an appropriate Song, by Mr. JOHN JEROME.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—A Bridge, belonging to Harness, Silver mounted with square buckle, will give the above reward for the return of the same to me. ALEX. DAPT, Second South Street. d163-2

## University of Deseret.

THE NEXT TERM of the University will

OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 7th inst.

Classes beginning Latin, German, French,

History, Surveying, Photography and the more

Common Branches, will be organized at the

Commencement of the Term.

To persons desiring it, Private or Special

Lessons will be given in the Languages and

Photography.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,

1544 N. CAMPBELL,

DAVID O. CALDER,

Ex. Committee.

d162-635-2

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HOUSE, containing two rooms and two

garret rooms, with one-quarter of a large

good Orchard and Flower Garden. Also a

lot adjoining the above, planted full of choice

fruit-bearing Trees, of every kind. This property

can be bought separately or in one lot. Enquire

of E. ABLES, on the premises, one block north

and half a block east of Teath Ward school

house. d163-6

## Wyeth &amp; Vandervoort

## MALTING COMPANY.

2 and 4 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.

WE have always on hand a large stock of

prime

## BARLEY MALT,

Ground and unground, which we are prepared

to sell at lowest market rates. Also,

## HOPS AND BREWERS' MATERIALS

d162-1m For Sale.

## Wonderful Medical Discovery!

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY in

the known world is WALKER'S VINE-

GAR BITTERS. They are a sure cure for

Morris, in Men, Women or Children. No

person can take them, with proper nursing, and

remain long sick. JOSEPH WALKER,

Sold at all the principal Druggists. d16-1m

## NATURALIZATION!

ON TUESDAY, the 1st inst., the Court will

issue Naturalization Papers to aliens. All

interested should avail themselves of this op-

portunity which may not occur again.

PATRICK LYNCH,

Clerk 3rd District Court. d162-535-1

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order to me directed from the

Probate Court of Morgan County, I, the

undersigned, will offer by private sale one

House and Lot, situated in the 15th Ward, Salt

Lake City, being the property of the late Isaac

Morris, deceased. All persons having claims

against said estate must present them on or