

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, June 21, 1899.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. CHARLES, June 15, '99.

Last night, as darkness closed around us, we had a smart shower of rain. The appearance of the sky was very threatening, and we made what preparations we could for a wet night. We found the large Sibley tent, which our kind friends at Ogden had provided for us, a very acceptable shelter. About ten o'clock the rain ceased and the sky cleared off. President Young arose early and the camp was all astir by a little after three o'clock. President Hammond soon had a fire built, and he proved that he had lost none of his old skill at cooking fish—a skill which I had seen exhibited on many previous occasions when we were fellow missionaries on the Sandwich Islands. His son, Francis, Jr., had succeeded last evening in catching a lot of very fine trout, and though the hour was an earlier one than the company were in the habit of breakfasting at home, yet most of them contrived to make a very substantial meal.

We took leave of our Ogden and Huntsville friends, as they intended to return from this point, and by about four o'clock we were on the road. Finer scenery than we passed through this morning would be difficult to find in any country. It appeared to better advantage in the early morning than it would have done in the full glare of day; for as the sun arose light and shade were beautifully blended, and every point was brought out with such sharpness of outline and in such marked contrast that the effect was very striking.

As we rounded the hill and emerged from Lodge Pole canyon we saw a company of cavalry drawn up on the hill awaiting our approach. The spot was admirably chosen, whether by design or not, to make an effective display. Their line was spread to its full size in the breeze, and as they performed their evolutions to form into line on the side of the road, their arms glinted in the morning sun, and they looked, from the low point where we saw them, a much more formidable body of men than they really were. They were under the command of Col. Joseph C. Rich and Major Solomon Hale. Shortly afterwards we met Bro. Charles C. Rich who had come out to meet us.

We turned from our road in Round Valley to examine Big Spring Creek. Various accounts of this spring had reached us, one was that a man could ride on horseback into the hole, under the mountain from which it issues, other that a covered wagon, or a load of hay, could be driven in; but though we found the spring a very large one—a stream of over twice the size of City Creek in Salt Lake City being formed by it, the orifice from which it issued was not large. The water, like that of all the streams in this country, was beautifully clear; and we saw a number of schools of trout in its crystal depths.

We stopped for dinner at Ithaca, called by some Last Chance, a little town at the head of Bear Lake. I am told that stock can winter here on the range and keep fat. At no time for several years has the snow been more than a foot deep at this place, while a few miles distant it has covered the ground to the depth of three feet; and last winter they did not have more than three inches of snow. The appearance of this place will be greatly improved by the planting of trees; some of the settlers have commenced their cultivation.

As we descended towards Round Valley, shortly after meeting the company of cavalry, we caught our first glimpse of Bear Lake. One is struck by the deep blue color of the water. Traveling on the east side, appear to have their bases washed by the waters of the lake. At no place on that side, I am informed, is the bottom land more than half a mile wide. On the west side the bottom is much wider, and here are the principal settlements. The lake proper is about twenty miles long, and varying in width from five to ten miles. At the northern end is what is known as the "turnpike." It is a beach thrown up, the greater part of the distance about the width of a wagon road. There is an outlet of about thirty or forty feet wide and about fourteen feet deep, which runs through into what is called the Northern Lake, a shallow body of water, about five miles long, widest at its southern end and gradually narrowing to the northern extremity until it runs into Bear River. It is into this small lake that Bear River empties from the east.

DIXIE.—Bro. W. G. Mullin, of Harrisburg, has just arrived on a visit from the South, where he has been engaged in the cotton mission for seven years past. He reports the health of the people tolerably good. The grasshoppers have destroyed a great portion of the fruit and wheat crops. The cotton, cane and corn crops look very promising, and the iron-clad pests, having taken their flight the people feel confident and happy under the blessing of God.

Special to the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

New York, 20.—The contract between the New York and Western Associated Press has been extended one year.

A freight train of 11 cars ran through an open draw into the Passaic last night. The persons on the train escaped.

Hudson.—The first charter conferred by the Regents of the New Jersey University, to grant degrees upon women, was to-day conferred upon the Hudson River Institute at Cleaverick.

New York.—Two men named Lovis and Arnold were arrested last night on a charge of boring holes in the bellows of their gas meter; each hole saved ten per cent on the consumer's bill, while the companies sustained ten per cent loss. This fraud has been largely practiced here and in Boston.

Concord, N. H.—John P. Austin was shot dead on Tuesday evening, in Dover, by Ann Gage. Some young people were examining a revolver when the deceased asked Miss Gage to fire at him, not supposing the pistol was loaded.

Chicago, 19.—The Tribune's Washington special says the McGarran case has got into the Attorney General's office. The other side asked the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to them, but he referred the matter to Judge Hoar for advice. McGarran's counsel appeared before the Attorney General to learn the result of the application.

The case of lawyer Bradley against Judge Fisher, was called up at the Circuit Court yesterday. Bradley claims \$20,000 damage because Fisher expelled him from his court during the Surratt trial; Fisher has filed a plea, shielding himself behind his prerogative as a Judge on the bench at the time the proceedings occurred.

Pittsburg, 20.—Miss Emma Litke, aged 15, a resident of Juniata Co., was suffocated by the escaping of gas, at the St. James Hotel, in this city last night. She blew out the gas instead of turning it off.

Washington.—A very large meeting of the Typographical Union was held in this city last night. The committee on nominations, among others, reported in favor of the admission of Lewis H. Douglass, a colored printer employed in the Government Office. A minority report against his admission was presented, on the ground that as he came from Denver, where there is a Typographical Union, without a card, he could not properly be admitted here. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 229 to 104. The announcement was received with applause, mingled with hisses. After a vote on three other applicants had been taken, the President was about to read Douglass' name, when a motion to adjourn prevailed amid great disorder and excitement.

Memphis.—The crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and North Alabama are favorable, despite the unpropitious weather of some weeks past.

Washington.—To-day, in the District Court, in the case of W. S. Smithson vs. Edwin M. Stanton, in an action for fifty thousand dollars, for false arrest and imprisonment, Judge Hughes filed a motion for the inspection of the orders, letters and documents referred to in the plea of the defendant. Judge Wylie reserved his decision.

New York.—President Grant and Gen. Sherman are here.

The funeral services of Mr. Raymond are appointed for Monday afternoon. Recruiting for the Cuban army is reported to be quite brisk in this vicinity. It is considered certain that some troops will soon leave the city. The men enlisted at Philadelphia number only four hundred and have not yet gone away, as the vessel is undergoing repairs.

Boston.—The closing performances of the Peace Jubilee were given to-day by 700 to 9,000 school children, attracting large and delighted audiences. Ole Bull played a solo, Parepa Rosa and Adelaide Phillips sang a duet. The closing piece was the "Old Hundredth Psalm," sung by the children, the audience joining. Several children were overcome by the heat and excitement.

Washington.—The Bricklayers' Union have expelled six members because they persist in working with two colored bricklayers in the Washington Navy Yard.

New York.—The cap makers are on a strike. They had a meeting last night at which a regular fight occurred; one man was badly hurt.

Washington, 19.—Reports have been received from the revenue officers of East Tennessee, North Carolina and the border counties of Virginia, communicating intelligence of the seizure and destruction of sixty illicit distilleries within a few weeks past. The work was rendered exceedingly difficult and dangerous, owing to the remoteness of the districts and the desperate character of those engaged in the business. Gen. Sherman directed the military to render any assistance in their power to the revenue officers. In consequence of the great difficulty encountered by the revenue officers in Philadelphia in their attempt to suppress the numerous contraband distilleries, Application has been made to the Secretary of the Navy for a squad of marines. The Attorney General has directed that the States Marshall there to contribute aid to the local constabulary.

FOREIGN.

London.—The press, this morning, inferences from the tone of the debate in the House of Lords that the passage of the Irish Church bill is certain.

The Times says disestablishment is fore-ordained, the extent and mode of proceedings remain to be settled.

London.—After the Duke of Devonshire's speech in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill, but did not commit himself to all its details. He stigmatized as false the assertion that the House of Lords in assenting to the bill of the nation express subordination to the Commons; whether it was a fact they had better disappear as a co-ordinate branch of the government in the majority of cases the Lords must decide for themselves, but when the Commons and the nation are agreed on a given point the functions of the House of Lords have passed away and the responsibility devolves on the nation and its Commons. He thought the bill illiberal and impious but did not believe its amendment would be contemptuously disregarded by the Commons. Lord Colchester and the Bishop of Tuam opposed the bill. Earl Stanhope and Nelson proposed

slight amendments and supported them briefly.

Adverting to the course of the House of Lords on the Reform bill in 1832, Earl Russell implored their Lordships to act in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and to accept the decision of the nation as final and binding.

The Duke of Abercorn opposed the bill as the production of a man eager for personal and party triumph rather than for the good of his country. He said the result would be the obliteration of the Protestants and the introduction of discord, and a failure to conciliate the Catholics.

The Duke of Argyll argued that disestablishment and disendowment could not be separated. He admitted that the question was forced into consideration hastily and not by protracted agitation, but was the logical result of political freedom. He thought the measure was an attack on the rights of property, and he disliked indiscriminate disendowment, but the ecclesiastical system of Ireland, which endowed Protestant sects and made the Maynooth College valuable to the church, had never promoted the cause of Protestantism. He urged their Lordships to consider, carefully, all the circumstances and to endeavor to be in harmony with the nation. He declared that the present movement was dictated by a desire to erase the foulest stain on England's rule in Ireland.

The Bishop of Litchfield said his experience in the operation of the disendowment of churches led him to oppose the bill unhesitatingly; disendowment was unfair and unjust, as the churches have fairly discharged their duties in maintaining Protestantism, religious freedom and liberty of conscience. Lord Witherby regarded the bill as full of evil, as its effect was likely to produce dangerous results; still he was bound to vote for its passage in an amended form; but if the amendments were not accepted he must insist on the rejection of the bill. It was the constitutional duty of the House to yield to the expressed will of the people, and to respect any policy coming from them, but they should not pass the bill full of evil and mischief. The House was bound to see that the will of the people was really and deliberately expressed. On any other principle the House would become an hereditary oligarchy, which was entirely out of place in the British Constitution. The coronation oath was only a compact between the crown and the people, from which the Parliament, representing the people, could release the crown, and does so in every question sent to the House of Lords, which is inconsistent with the terms of the coronation oath. The Act of Union is a similar compact, and with a Parliament full of power to abrogate it, and it is a serious point to deprive a corporation, fulfilling its duties, of its property. We can only do so when it ceases to discharge its obligations. On further analysis of the right of the Church to its property, he maintained that it had the same and equal right to hold it as a private individual had to possess his estate; and admitting its allegation that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, would this movement stop here, or must the land be restored? The three questions at issue were the Church, education and the land, and the latter should be dealt with first. He strongly deprecated the introduction of the bill at the present critical juncture.

New York, 19.—The Herald's London special says the best calculators reckon upon the passage of the bill to its second reading in the Lords, from 12 to 22 majority. The general belief is that the House of Lords will strike out the disestablishment features and leave disendowment only, which will be like the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, would this movement stop here, or must the land be restored? The three questions at issue were the Church, education and the land, and the latter should be dealt with first. He strongly deprecated the introduction of the bill at the present critical juncture.

Copenhagen.—A meeting of the National Rifleman's Association was held here yesterday. The King visited the meeting and addressed the riflemen. In the course of his speech he expressed his heartfelt and confident hope for reunion with those who are longing to be restored to the mother country.

Brest.—The shore end of the French cable has been submerged. The Great Eastern has not yet come in sight; when she arrives the splice will be made with the deep sea cable, and the work of laying the line direct to the island of St. Pierre Miquelon will be proceeded with at once.

The World's Havana letter of the 14th inst. says Gen. Jordán's filibusters have been as highly successful since their landing as the most sanguine could reasonably expect. A number of Spanish war vessels are cruising in the bay of Nipe. For the present filibusters are advised not to attempt further landings.

Havana.—The volunteers were alarmed at the announcement that the new Captain General, De Rodas, would bring with him two thousand troops, and the consulting committee of the Spanish Junta has prevailed upon the acting Captain General, Espinardo, to telegraph to Madrid that more troops are not needed in the island, as it feared De Rodas would use the troops against the volunteers. A reply having been received that no more troops will be sent, the volunteers have become quiet, and expect to be able to force De Rodas into the adoption of their programme, or drive him from the island before reinforcements can reach him.

San Francisco, 19.—The Mikado arrived at Yeddo on May 9th. Numerous outrages are reported on foreigners. The English Minister has complained to the government with regard to the matter.

Queen Victoria's birthday was observed at Yokohama in a splendid manner. The English troops and marines were reviewed, and a regatta was held. Legal tenders 73.

Madrid, 19.—The Cortes has passed a bill giving the acts of the Provisional Government the force of law and conferring upon it the power to carry them into effect. After a stormy debate the Republicans succeeded in bringing before the Cortes a resolution expressing disapproval of the presence of the Duke of Montpensier in Spain, and demanding of the government an order for him to return to Portugal.

Gen. Pezuelo, a strong supporter of the ex-Queen, has arrived here on the pretext of renting the estates of Segovia, claiming his right to do so as a citizen under the Constitution. He was arrested and sent to Aranjaz to await further orders, and will probably be expelled to the Canaries.

A conspiracy for the restoration of Queen Isabella has been discovered at Granada.

On taking the oath of office yesterday, as Regent of Spain, Marshal Serrano made a speech in which he promised to

respect the Constitution and liberties of the country. President Rivas in reply, assured him of the support of all Spaniards.

New York.—Several skirmishes have taken place between the Brazilian scouting parties and the troops of Lopez; in one of which the Allies lost 4 killed and were compelled to retire. The Allied naval expedition had ascended the Paraguayan River to Manuripi, where some Paraguayan steamers were aground, but they were unable to reach the enemy on account of the shallow water and returned without accomplishing their object. The Paraguayans kept up a heavy fire from the river banks. The Allies were destroying the fortifications at Asuncion.

On the 12th ult., the Brazilian Chambers were organized. On the 13th the Minister of War presented his proposal to the chamber of deputies, fixing the land forces of the Empire at 20,000 soldiers in ordinary and 60,000 in extraordinary circumstances. He stated that Gen. Webb, the United States Minister claimed from Brazil the payment of \$70,000 for damages done to the ship Canada, which was wrecked in 1856 on the coast of the Rio Grande Del Norte. The Minister refusing to enter into negotiation because there was a pending decision with the Government at Washington, Gen. Webb, addressed him a violent and grossly offensive dispatch and before having received an answer he declared his relations with the acting government of Brazil were interrupted and demanded his passports, which were sent him.

The members of the new Ministry were presented to the Cortes yesterday. General Prim addressed the Chamber, and promised that the government would observe all the provisions of the Constitution and would give equal respect for them from the nation. He exhorted the majority in the Cortes to continue united in their action, and urged the Republicans to preserve an attitude of moderation. After a long discussion the resolution condemning the presence of the Duke De Montpensier was rejected by a vote of 94 to 67. General Prim opposed the resolution, arguing that the Duke had perfect liberty to inhabit any part of the country.

London.—Later advices from Melbourne report that the troubles in the Colonial Parliament continue. The members expelled for bribery have been re-elected. The legislators who were sent to jail by order of the Parliament have been released by the judges, on the ground that they were wrongfully committed. The Parliament now appeals to the Privy Council.

Paris.—It is stated that the government has ordered the arrest of all Carlists and Isabellists on the frontier. Paris.—The city remains perfectly tranquil; no attempt has been made to renew the late disorders.

Burlington is preparing to leave for St. Petersburg with the Chinese embassy.

Madrid.—The President of the Republican Club at Cadiz has been arrested for making a speech against Marshal Sarrano. The action of the authorities has caused great excitement in Cadiz.

London, 19.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cairns spoke against and Lord Hatherly and the Earl of Granville in favor of the bill; amid great excitement the House at 8 o'clock passed the Irish Church bill to its second reading by 179 for and 146 against.

Paris.—Eight hundred persons arrested here during the recent election disturbances have been discharged; two hundred are still kept in confinement.

Athens.—The King opened the Session of the new Chambers with a speech. He announced that new laws would be required for the reorganization of the educational system of the country. He said it was the intention of the nation to fulfill her monetary obligations, therefore for the further development of their resources he proposed the cutting of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Corinth.

London.—In the House of Commons last evening, a motion was made to go into a committee on a new commercial treaty with France, the present treaty expiring before next session. Mr. Bright opposed the proposition in a stirring speech. He was followed by others pro and con. The House divided with the following result, for 101 against 155.

The Times to-day, in an article on the passage of the Irish Church bill to its second reading, says, the bill passed by a large majority, a peaceable termination to the session being now assured. This great triumph is not so much a triumph for a minister as for the power of public opinion and for the machinery of the Constitution.

The Post says, the great debate must increase the people's estimation of the House of Peers, their judgment having furnished additional proof of the utility of the upper house. The second reading is but preliminary to moulding the bill into a form that will better satisfy the nation.

The analysis of the vote shows that the Archbishop of Dublin and 13 Bishops voted against the second reading. The Bishop of St. David was in favor, but the other prelates abstained from voting.

An immense Orange demonstration occurred at Enniskillen, Ireland, yesterday. It is estimated there were 20,000 people present.

The steamship Great Eastern has left Portland for Brest whence she will sail on her cable laying expedition.

Madrid.—In the Cortes yesterday Rivero administered the oath of Regent to Marshal Serrano. There were loud "vivas" for the Regency and for national sovereignty, but no disturbances, as were apprehended.

Havana, 19.—The Spanish war steamer Fernando Cataloo brought into port to-day the schooner Laave, captured on the high sea, near Cape Mais. The schooner is from Boston and its officers claim it was going to St. Marys, Hayti, or Kingston. Her cargo consisted of thirteen barrels of gunpowder, and two half barrels of powder and much other ammunition. The vessel is detained until it is determined if she is a legal prize.

NOTICE!

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 22nd, 1899.

Our Coaches will leave as follows:

To connect with Train going West - 5 a.m.

To connect with Train going East - 9 a.m.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

T. F. TRACY, Agent.

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP "MINNESOTA."

Thomas and Jane Stamp; John Ellen and Reuben Davies; Joseph J. Jane and Elizabeth Roberts; Philip and Ann M. Ferris; John A., Matilda, Louisa and Ernest Wecker; Hyrum and Nancy Davies; Alexander, Isabella, Thomas and Charles Brunner; John Dollard; Anna Phillips; Daniel Poole; Charles and Joseph Parry; William Ann, Henry, Elizabeth, Wm., John, Joseph and Sarah Millard; Mary Jones; Mary Reynolds; Roderic Davies; Thomas Evans; James Phillips; Benjamin Jones; Wm. Smith; David, Margaret, Wm. and Isabella Charles; Richard and Richard Griffith; Louis, Ellen, Margaret A., Nephew, William; Cathy, Ellen and Elizabeth Lewis; William Fugh; William Davies; John R. Ann and Jane Bowen; Elizabeth and Margaret Treuman; Wm., Jane, Hyrum, Martha, Daniel, Dan and Jane Perkins; John, Mary and Mary Stevens; John, Ann and Ann Taylor; Riek, Mary, and Wm. Gibbs; Richard Morris; Mary Ann Williams; Philip Phillips; Mary Humphrey; William, Ann, William, David, Charles, Jane, Mary, Harriet, and Sarah Morgan; Thomas Rees; Thomas Mary and Mary Lake; Evan, Martha, Mary, Rees, Eneuron, Gaswallon, Gwroth and Arthur Lewis; David, Ann, John, David, Wm., and Wm. Gibbes; Jones; Sarah, Elizabeth, Frances, and Mary Rees; Gwennell, John, Barbara, and Johanna Williams; Wm. Woolley; David, Hannah, William, John, and Elizabeth Roderic; John Powell; David Jones; Charles, Orson, Sabina, and Charles Shepherd; John, George, and Joseph Gage; Allen, Wm.; Henry Gardner; Albert Gray; Margaret, Rees, Mary A. Harris; Robert, Annie M., and Harriet Tipton; Edward, George, and Elizabeth Lynham; John, Mary, Lorenzo, Dan, Geo., and Mary A., Thos., Sarah, Margaret, Ann, Martha, and Rachel Williams; John, Ann, and Ann Colclough; Sophi Thomas; Ann, Lizzie, Martha, Mary, and John Jones; Howard Thomas; sec. and Jr., John and Lydia Morgan; William, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Luther, Jemima, Mary A., and Rosetta Christmas; Hannah, Lewis, and Lillie Allen; James Hudson, William and Mary Hapgood; George Newbald, William Richards, Fanny Williams, Richard, Hannah, Frances, and Caroline Hayes; Mary Ann Unger, Margaret Williams, Thomas Lewis, Mary Davies, Jenkin Williams, Johanna, Morgan, David, Mary A., and John Davies; Sarah and Sarah Phillips; David, junior, and Mary, Mary and Evan Morgan; John, and David; George Morgan; David Phillips; Jenkin, Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth, John and Margaret Evans; Catherine Jones; Jane Butler; David, Elizabeth, Edward, Thomas, Ann and Elizabeth Llewellyn; David, Ann, David, Hyrum, Joseph, John and John Vanhook; Michael, and Peter Parry; Robert, Margaret and Margaret Parry; Margaret and Thomas Conway; Joseph Ward; Parley Davies; Mary Edwards; Philip Lewis; Joseph Fowles; John and Rebecca Williams; Harriet, Emma and Wm. Thomas; Joseph, Elizabeth and Emily James; Griffith, Jones, David, Christina, Robert, Andrew, James, David, Jessie, Margaret, Alexander and Harvey H. Adamson; Thomas, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Thomas, Jennie, Elizabeth, John, Vere and James Forrest; Mary A., George and Elizabeth Thompson; William Dec, Edward Ann, John Edwin, Henry, George, Sarah, William and Matilda Gled; Elizabeth and Margaret Thomas; John and Margaret Evans; Margaret Thomas, Danl. and Margaret Stevens; Ellinor, David, Thomas, Evan, Mary and William Thomas; Hyrum Thomas; Moses Jones; Thomas, Elizabeth and Margaret Jones; Margaret and Daniel James; Peter Reynolds; Elizabeth Davies; John Walters; Brigham Barlow; Wm., Ann, and Isabella Smith; Elizabeth McEwan; Sophia Woodbridge; John H. Moorthy; Jane Parry; Margaret Howell; Thomas Poin; Wm. Howell; Elizabeth Rodgers; Mary Rees; David Parry; Ann, Isabella, Ann, John, and Elias Pearce; John Page; William Howells; Margaret Rees; John Robbins; William Parry; Johanna, William and Brigham Lloyd; David Jones; Susan Holland; Catherine and Catherine Rees; John May.

Total 80 souls.

Elders Elias Morris and Orson C. Holbrook, returning Missionaries.

Died:

At Mantl, Sanpete County, May 30th, 1899, of lung fever, Daniel, daughter of John and Julia C. W. Smith, aged 9 years, 8 months and 14 days; also on June 8th, 1899, of lung fever, David, son of Albert and Sophia C. W. Smith, aged 4 years, 2 months and 15 days.

At Star Valley, Lander County, Nevada, of small pox, Archibald, son of Alexander and Isabella Williams, aged 29 years.

At South Cottonwood, May 26th, 1899, Joseph Richard Heim, aged 22 days, son of John and Emily Heim; his wife late of Herefordshire, England.—Miscellaneous Please copy.

At Millville, Cache County, on the 15th instant, of inflammation of the lungs, Laura Lothrop, youngest daughter of Bishop George O. and Maria Pittkin, aged 2 years, 2 months and 5 days.

Special Notices.

FOURTH OF JULY should prompt every country dealer to supply themselves with lemons, oranges, etc., together with every variety of fireworks at Reese's fruit store, third door north of Salt Lake House.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE is Willcox and Gibbs—Call at F. A. MITCHELL'S, and judge for yourselves.

THE HYDRAULIC WASHING MACHINE is the only successful washing machine, all things considered, made. F. A. MITCHELL has just received a lot, and sells at manufacturers' price and freight added. Go and see them.

WARRANTED DEEDS for sale.—The citizens of this Territory are now in possession of all the rights and privs accruing from the enjoyment of the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and hereafter all transfers of titles to land will have to be effected by means of Warranty Deeds, instead of the Quit Claim Transfer Deeds heretofore used. In view of the demand for such documents, we wish to inform the public that we have them on hand, in legal form, and are prepared to sell them singly, or otherwise, at very low rates, to suit purchasers.

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. Quaking logs, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DISWOODEY'S, Salt Lake City.

CASH paid for clean COTTON BAGS at this Office and at the Paper Mill, Sugar House Ward.

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A WOMAN to do housework. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Q. Cannon, 17th Ward.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY in the known world is WALKER'S VINEGAR. It is a cure for every disease in Man, Woman or Child. No person can take them, with proper nursing, and remain long ailed. J. WALKER.

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Among the many wondrous feats, will be introduced the Extraordinary Hindoo Marvel, the

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Give a full exposure of the Spirit Medium

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NOTICE

MR. ABRAHAM WATERS has this day been admitted as a Partner in my business, the style of the firm hereafter to be WATERS & BROTH, at the old stand, Walker's Block, Main Street, Salt Lake City. d179-3 J. WATERS.

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