

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, September 12, 1888.

## SAN FRANCISCO & SALT LAKE CITY.—THE U. P. R. AND THE U. P. R.

In a recent number of the San Francisco Commercial Herald and Market Review there is an article on "The Near Future of San Francisco," which treats upon several points of considerable interest to the people of this City and Territory. The writer commences by saying that "at the wonderful rate of speed with which the Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies are progressing," San Francisco will be "in rail communication with New York long before the time predicted—the 4th of July, 1890." He says "It is affirmed that the Union Company will reach Salt Lake by the 1st of December next, and the Central Company hopes to arrive at that place quite as soon as its active rival." Estimating the distance from Omaha to Salt Lake at about twelve hundred miles, and from San Francisco to Salt Lake at about seven hundred and fifty, he claims for the San Francisco side a difference of a day in point of traveling time; and thinks that the West need not have any fear of being able to secure the trade of Utah, even though that trade should be first secured by the Union Pacific and the Eastern market. Omaha, it is contended, "could never supply the people of Salt Lake with such articles as teas, silks, sugars, coffee, wines, brandies, flour, glass-ware, and a hundred other articles of prime necessity," being itself fourteen hundred and fifty miles from the eastern terminus. Consequently, "should the Union Company reach Salt Lake a month, or any period of time, ahead of the Central Company, the trade of this region must flow westward; for people are not so prodigal as to prefer paying freight over more than two thousand six hundred miles, for articles which can be furnished them from a distance of seven hundred and seventy miles, and in proportionately less time and less expense." The rest of the article treats on the facilitated communication between Europe and Asia, and the impetus that will be given to travel and commerce between those two continents, by way of America, with the railroad completed between the Atlantic and Pacific.

This article in the Herald and Review with other allusions which we have noticed in the California papers to the same subject, indicates an awakening interest among the merchants and business men of San Francisco, concerning the trade of Utah. So far Eastern firms have manifested a much stronger desire to secure the trade of this region than Western firms have done. And a variety of circumstances have conspired to bring this Territory closer to the East than to the West, though they are actually wider apart. Not the least of these is the manner in which the progress of the Union Pacific line has been kept before the public. As it was pushed forward towns sprung up along its track, which, however short-lived, in most instances gave existence and support to one or more newspapers, whose life was the heralding forth the greatness of the place, the rapid progress of the mighty work, and the unparalleled prosperity it would bring to all the Rocky Mountain region. Every mile almost of grading and track-laying was talked of; the next terminus was speculated upon; gold discoveries, many of them without foundation, were announced; wild and restless spirits kept up with the track in great numbers, and business men were found ready to keep pace with them and supply their wants; while their daily doings were chronicled in unnumbered newspaper paragraphs, and were spread over the continent on the wings of the press. These and other things tended to keep the progress of the Eastern end of the line constantly before the people of the Rocky Mountains; and the approaching line invited travel and extended commerce.

But no such adventitious aids brought and kept the progress of the Central before the people. Work was conducted quietly, however energetically, through the Sierras, and while it had made wonderful progress but little was heard of it, till the line reached a more level country and approached its eastern terminus with much greater rapidity. Without intimating that California, through her merchants, and the Central Company, might have adopted a policy better adapted to bring Utah and California closer together, the facts are as we have stated them.

At the present time, however, every exertion is being made by both companies; and there is quite a struggle between them as to which will get the grading done to a terminal point farthest in this Territory. Already the Union Company have finished track-laying a distance this side of Black Butte, the present terminus, and unopposed and intelligent gentlemen, who have crossed the line this week, say the terminus will be at Green River by the 1st of October. And every effort is being made to push forward the work in Weber Canyon, that should the winter be open and the weather favorable for

track-laying, there may be no delay. Should the weather permit track-laying during the winter, the Union Company will, without doubt, have their line laid into this valley before it is over. The Central Company have decided upon the route by the northern end of the Lake. They do not think of anything else. If they succeed in reaching the mouth of Weber Canyon before the Union Company, their intention is to run a branch line to this City. But those most familiar with the progress of the line do not think for a moment that they will meet the Eastern line nearer than within a hundred miles of the mouth of Weber at the least; while some believe the Union will overlap the Central two hundred miles westward from that point.

A party of surveyors are out at the present time, for the Eastern Company, on the route by the south end of the Lake, examining it. All the men with whom we have conversed, who are familiar with that country, lean to the opinion that it is more feasible for a line of railroad than that by the north end of the Lake. Even if it should be a little more expensive, it is the route by which the line should run; for, as President Young recently said in substance, had it not been for our settlements here there would have been no line of telegraph, no stage line, nor would the trans-continental railroad now be carrying passengers and freight from ocean to ocean, with only a gap of a few hundred miles, which will soon be closed up. Every one familiar with the country can endorse that sentiment as being essentially true; and some respect should be paid to the express wish of the people who have done so much to make the undertaking practicable.

We are still inclined to the opinion that the Eastern Company will see that it is to their interest to build their line south of the Lake to Humboldt Wells. Should they do so, there will be a very pretty race between that Company on the south and the Central Company on the north of the Lake. A hundred miles have been let out on the Northern route, from Monument Point westward, to Messrs. Benson, Farr & West, and it is expected that by the time it is finished the grading parties from the west will meet it. The larger portion of this hundred miles is sub-let, and the work is to be completed by the 1st of December. Every week brings us nearer to San Francisco and New York.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

### GENERAL.

Worcester, Mass.—At the Republican State Convention to-day a very large gathering was participated in by the most well known of the party leaders in the State. Hon. Wm. Claflin was nominated by acclamation for Governor; the rest of the ticket is the same as last year, with the exception of Joseph Tucker Lennox, for Lieut.-Gov. It was resolved to base further calls for conventions on the Republican vote of the State instead of the entire vote, as now. A resolution was offered calling for Senator Sumner's re-election, and was greeted with cheers. Gen. Butler spoke. During the proceedings of the convention resolutions were adopted briefly endorsing the national platform, and declaring that the success of the Democracy tends directly to revolution and civil war.

Atlanta.—In the House, a message arrived from the Governor enclosing a report of the committee, in the case of persons applying for the seats vacated by expelled negroes, who inquired whether the constitutional question as to whether the State Constitution gives the negroes the right to hold office. Pending the reading, a motion was made to table it, as a direct insult to the House. The motion was not sustained. The following resolution was introduced: Resolved that that portion of the communication from the Governor reflecting upon the action of the Legislature in deciding on the eligibility of free persons of color under the Constitution, be returned to the Governor, with the following resolution: Resolved, that the members of both Houses are judges of what are the qualifications for the members of each House, and not the Governor; they are the keepers of their own consciences and not His Excellency. A resolution was passed to wear in the members having the next highest vote who are not ineligible under the third section of the 14th amendment. Several new members were sworn in and took their seats.

New York, 10.—It appears that the dispute between Binckley and district attorney Courtney, at the Astor House, yesterday, ended in a personal encounter. Binckley was knocked down by Courtney, who proceeded to pound him severely, Binckley crying loudly for assistance. He left for Washington last night and will have nothing more to do with the revenue cases here at present.

Chicago, 10.—Another terrible marine disaster has cast a shadow over the community. The propeller Hippocampus left Benton harbor, Michigan, on Monday evening, bound for this port with a cargo of peaches. Not arriving, a tug was dispatched last night in search of the missing vessel, and brought back the tidings that the unfortunate steamer had sunk in the middle lake, 30 miles from shore; all aboard are believed to be lost, no tidings having reached any port of any having escaped. From 50 to 60 persons thus found a watery grave. Portions of the wreck were found floating in the lake, but nothing to indicate what caused the disaster.

Foughkeepsle.—Gen. Ketchum has been unanimously renominated to Congress by the Republicans in convention. New York.—The Rev. R. L. Dashiell, of Orange, New York, has been elected president of the Madison Council, in place of H. M. Johnson, deceased. J. B. Roberts, Ex-President of Liberia, and his wife, arrived at Baltimore

on Tuesday, Everything in Liberia is reported prosperous.

Washington.—Secretary McCulloch gives an official notice that on and after Monday next all the 7.30 notes must be forwarded direct to the treasury at Washington for redemption.

New York.—The Citizens' Association have published a letter to the public in reference to pauperism in the State. They assert that five millions are expended annually in private and public charities. They propose to organize the expenditure so that it may result in more benefit, and relieve taxation. For that purpose the charity commissioners have established a labor bureau, to which the association calls the attention of all interested.

The Councilman embroglio has ended, the five members concerning whom legal steps were taken having been admitted to their seats.

### FOREIGN.

Brussels.—An international convention of workmen in Europe has been in session in this city during the present week; the attendance was large and the proceedings harmonious and orderly. It was resolved that, in the opinion of this convention, the workmen cannot attain complete emancipation from the oppression of employers through the means merely of local strikes, and that all strikes should be subject to a code of uniform rules and regulations, that council of arbitration be found to settle differences between the employer and employed, and finally that trade societies be established in those countries where they do not now exist, and that all such societies shall be organized so as to be able to act in close connection and concert with one another for the general improvement of the status of the workmen throughout Europe.

New York.—An Ottawa special's dispatch to the Herald says the city swarms with correspondents, detectives, &c. Around the jail which receives Whelan every night is encamped a guard of 20 men; each man is served with 25 rounds of ball cartridges. The prisoner is marched up in square. The loyalists have threatened that if justice is not done, they will take Whelan by force and hang him. In public feeling the moral conviction is strong that Whelan is the murderer.

Six or seven head centres from New York and Buffalo are here with money to aid the defense; they are closely watched. The defense is dispondent. Threatening letters have been sent to all the witnesses for the prosecution, one of whom has been attacked and knocked down with a slung shot.

Dublin, 9.—The Archbishop of Armagh, on a visitation of his diocese, predicted that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would cause the dissolution of the Union, and make Ireland a separate state.

Ottawa, 9.—The trial of Whelan was resumed; the testimony given was highly unfavorable to the prisoner. The case for the prosecution closed to-night; it is supposed that the case for the defense will occupy about a week. Little doubt is entertained of the conviction of the prisoner.

Montreal.—The Anglican Bishop, Tuftord, has died, aged 65.

Paris.—Victoria leaves here for England this evening.

London.—The cab strike has ended. Florence.—It is reported that Italy has requested the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

Vienna.—Dispatches received here state that the Bulgarian insurgents have formed a provisional government on the Balkan mountains.

Montreal, 9.—The Anglican Bishop of Montreal, who has been unwell lately, became so alarmingly worse yesterday that his recovery is despaired of. The sacrament was administered to him and he is still in a very critical state.

Hulifax, 9.—The assembly sat yesterday p.m., with closed doors, and discussed the correspondence between Gov. Doyle and Attorney General Wilkins. A resolution was offered condemning the course of the Governor General as interfering with the right of free speech. The house was informed by the Governor that if the resolution was not expunged he would dissolve the house. Another secret session was held to-day, resulting in the resolution being expunged. There is much excitement in political circles.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 9, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir—I am at all times unwilling to intrude myself upon public attention, unless duty urges me to do so; but when I find undue prominence being given to, or taken by, an individual as a scientific instructor, I cannot allow statements made by him, which are untrue, to pass unnoticed. I allude to the lectures recently delivered by Mr. Barker in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms.

Fortunately for us as a people, we have revelatory appeal to upon all subjects which are of interest to us as human beings; but as the individual I allude to does not stand forth, professedly, as a religious teacher, I shall confine myself to the scientific views which he endeavors to present.

He represents no school of philosophy, which is of no importance to me if truth was fairly presented; and, probably would pass unchallenged by me, if I saw that truth was his aim. I may be mistaken, but, when any man assumes to be, and publicly asserts that he is a "Master Spirit," I have a right to be suspicious of and to demand proof of his assertions.

I shall merely handle one part of this gentleman's lecture—that relating to light and the sun as the source of light; and I shall do this, not only in the interests of science, but to show that he is not an exponent of truth as generally understood. The gentleman takes the liberty of asserting that "the Newtonian theory of light is untrue," and also that "the undulatory theory is equally untrue." If such assertions were made, in the same spirit, in the presence of any other people than the Latter-day Saints he would be hissed. Whether these things are true or false, impenetrable language is intolerable in giving expression to mere opinion upon subjects which can only be conjectured. There is a courtesy due to the public in return for their attention which is not paid when men, who stand pre-eminent among their fellows, and whose memories are respected, are spoken of in offensive terms; more especially when their motives are impugned and their scientific

discoveries are pronounced to be "alie," especially by one who, evidently, is unequal to the task.

We do not want to know what Moses believed or taught in relation to the origin of things, only so far as they are stamped with the impress of truth. If we want to know concerning these things, we, as a people, have reliable information in the revelations given upon the subject; and, if there is not sufficient, it is obtainable through the channel appointed by the Lord. But, when any man professes to handle things scientifically, he has to be dealt with according to the manner of men.

Mr. Barker asserts that "light is not emitted from objects," in accordance with the emission theory; that light does not pass off from the sun as particles of matter, as taught by Newton; neither does any action of the sun cause a vibration to a suppressed etherial substance, which vibration is continued to other particles of this subtle ether, so as to produce the phenomena of light; both of these theories are pronounced to be false. This may be true, but who is to prove it? Most certainly he does not.

What is his substitute for these theories, either of which may be true? He tells us that a certain "undefined action" of certain fluids existing around us produces light. What are we to understand by "undefined" action? Is it vibration, percussion, oscillation, or is it undulation, which he denies? Again, he asserts that the sun is merely an appearance (mirage); so is everything we see. The light shines upon objects and is transmitted from them, and when the light reaches the optic nerve, an impression is made upon the senses, without which we could not see objects at all. There is no doubt at all, in fact, nobody denies that we do not see the sun, but the rays of light, or, in other words, the image of the sun.

Then he asserts that the sun is not 95,000,000 miles from the earth. This may be true, but one thing is certain, Mercury and Venus sometimes pass between the earth and the sun, (transit) and therefore the sun is something further off than either of those planets; and if we cannot have some better proof to the contrary than he offers, it is as well to let it remain as it is. With the same confidence we are told that "light does not travel from the sun to the earth in eight minutes." The astonishing velocity of light appears to be incredible to the lecturer, and the fact of light continuing its force throughout its long journey is said to be impossible. No doubt these things are very wonderful, but this does not justify anyone in denying the facts with which science makes us familiar. Who can doubt the fact that the moons which revolve round the planet Jupiter are eclipsed, at periods which are calculated with precision? Who can deny that when the earth is in that part of her orbit which is nearest to Jupiter by the diameter of the earth's orbit, eclipses are seen sixteen minutes sooner than they would be if on the opposite side of the earth's orbit? About the difference of time there can be no doubt; if light does not travel, but is visible everywhere at the same instant, why does it take sixteen minutes longer, or shorter time, to see the eclipses spoken of, in proportion to the relative position occupied by Jupiter and the earth?

As to distances among the heavenly bodies we can only measure them by calculation; this is a trace of velocities also, till we can determine distances. That light does travel, and that with the astonishing velocity represented by astronomers, is established beyond a doubt, if the distances are correctly stated, which, unfortunately, no one can determine without a higher knowledge than man yet possesses.

The lecturer asserts that "space is dark;" there is no doubt of the truth of this assertion. All writers upon the subject have assumed that such is the case; but this does not prove that light cannot pass through it. The room that I sit in is now silent, but sound could pass through it. Light passes readily through a glass jar which is made perfectly empty by the air pump. This proves that light will pass through a vacuum, and, probably space itself permits light to pass even more rapidly than it would if more dense than our atmosphere, for experience proves that light is "refracted," or broken off from its course, by the atmosphere. He asserts also, and endeavors to illustrate this by a diagram, that light only shines "upon" the earth, that the rays of light do not pass by the earth in straight lines, as generally taught. Experience teaches the contrary. That objects beyond the earth are illuminated by the sun unless they get in the earth's shadow, is proved every time an eclipse of the moon takes place; and that light can be stopped in its course is proved by the case of the sun, which only occurs when the moon passes between the earth and the sun. This is also proved by the transits of Mercury and Venus, which obscured the sun while passing sufficiently near to produce a little spot on the sun's apparent disc. All these are proofs that light can be interrupted, or cut off, in its passage, and also that light, whatever it is, moves in straight lines.

The lecturer also asserts that "the atmosphere acts as a lens." There is no doubt of this, every one may gather that information from the schoolbooks; but when he asserts that "it focalizes the rays of light," he is in error. Any one acquainted with optics knows that a concavo-convex lens—which is the form the atmosphere represents, nor even a convex-plano lens, does not bring the rays of light to a focus. It is fortunate the atmosphere does not act in the sense alluded to, for, if the sun's rays were focalized they would melt the earth.

It is also asserted that "light is incapable of acting except upon organized matter." How this can be determined before we know what light is, is as difficult to comprehend as the assertion that light is produced by the action of electricity (which is acted upon) upon hydrogen, which is converted into nitrogen. This is to assert that nitrogen is hydrogen, changed by the action of electricity; and, if it is true, is capable of demonstration, for both of those elements are within our reach. It is not impossible that hydrogen may be changed into nitrogen and that light; and heat also, may be evolved; but this has never been done, and, until it is done it is only an opinion. Many difficulties, however, with such an opinion. There are no alterations in the condition of the atmosphere since observations were first made by chemists; hydrogen which bears a very small proportion to the atmosphere, and nitrogen exist in the same proportion that they did in 1776, when Priestly discovered nitrogen to be a simple element. Now, if the changes spoken of

are continually going on, hydrogen is being exhausted and nitrogen is increasing, which is not the case. When hydrogen is acted upon by repeated charges of electricity passing through it, no change takes place unless oxygen, chlorine or some other element is present; if the former gas is present an explosion takes place, and water is formed, with the latter hydro-chloric acid is formed; or, by mere exposure of these two gases, in a mixed state, to the operation of light they gradually unite and form hydro-chloric acid. How is this? Does light, as well as electricity, act upon hydrogen, oxygen, or chlorine? It certainly would seem that all can be acted upon either by light, or by electricity, for like changes are produced by both.

What is it but light which produces our sun pictures? Any photographer can tell us that the chemical rays produce the change upon the acids used. Light can be analyzed better than many more ponderable elements, its heat-giving elements can be separated from its luminous rays and its chemical rays from both.

It is too late in the world's history to quibble about the meaning of words. When it is written by Moses that light was called forth by the fiat of Omnipotence, he does not say that it was created; when he asserts that the sun was to give light upon the earth, he does not say that it was to shine upon the earth alone. He does not, in fact, name the sun at all, but we may infer that "the lights," spoken of were "for lights in the firmament of the heaven."

As to the assumptions of the lecturer, they are novel where they are untrue; and, anything advanced by him which is true is presented in an unseemly manner. His want of education would be no defect if he did not lack in humility. It is pardonable to be unlearned, but to be arrogant as well as ignorant is no mark of regard for true science, the nature of which is to teach us that humility which characterizes all who have learned the first lessons in true education—self knowledge.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
A LOVER OF TRUTH.

PSYCHIC.—Con Orem and a Scotch youth named McArdle, known in Montana as "the Giant," had a P. R. encounter at Helena, on the 5th, which lasted forty minutes. Forty-three rounds were fought, when McArdle yielded, being somewhat badly punished. Orem threw a hand-spring, and the crowd of spectators cried "humbly." The entertainment was so well appreciated that though the price of admission to the arena was five dollars reserved seats ten—and notwithstanding stringent times prevail in Helena, some six hundred persons were seated in the enclosure. They must like that kind of "amusement." We learn from the Gazette.

WANT TO KNOW.—It is evident that the people of this Territory do not understand the topography of Utah. It is not long since we quoted from the Montana Post about the location of Echo and Weber Canyons; and now to prove how far we are behind our Montana neighbors in the knowledge of home geography, we clip this scrap, from the Helena Herald: "An enterprising 'bugger' in Olathe near Decatur, gathered seven quart of potato bugs from one acre the other day." Please tell us where "Decatur" is; and whether it is much of a potato region.

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.—Much labor may be saved by running a bush harrow over the ground just as the shoots are breaking through. This will disturb the whole surface of the ground, and is equivalent to a good hoeing. A week or ten days later go between the rows with a cultivator, and if the young shoots are covered in deeply with dirt it will not harm them. The early sorts will only need cultivating once or twice more, and this can be done by horse power. Early and frequent cultivation makes cheap potatoes.

## Special Notices.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a high price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor.

April 1, 1888.

### BRIGHAM YOUNG.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR  
I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale; price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

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### "HOW WAGS THE TIME?"

ON the Railroad or off it? If you want your WATCHES REPAIRED, bring them on. Railroad Men, Superintendents or Workmen, can send by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express; they will be returned safely packed.

WORK WARRANTED.  
J. MEERS' PIONEER JEWELRY STORE,  
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

d226-1m

### ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession one red, 2 year old STEER, brockie face, branded M Con hip, brand on left horn illegible, crop off right ear.

One red, yearling STEER, branded M Con left hip.  
If the above described Stock are not claimed within 30 days from this date, they will be sold to the highest bidder at the County Pound.

JOHN LEAVITT,  
d230 1 e64 2 Davis co. Poundkeeper.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Public are informed that the Partnership between P. W. Fisher and J. B. Lalonde, Blacksmiths, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City, is this day dissolved. The business will still be carried on by J. B. Lalonde, to whom all outstanding debts must be paid.

2202 2  
P. W. FISHER  
J. B. LALONDE

# THEATRE!

Lessee and Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calkins.

## GREAT VARIETY BILL.

ENGAGEMENT  
Of the Eminent Tragedienne,  
Miss ANNETTE

# INCE!

Who will appear

IN TWO CHARACTERS!

SATURDAY EVENING

SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

Will be presented, the Thrilling Drama,  
in 3 Acts, entitled,

# MADELAINE!

THE BELLE OF THE FAUBOURG.

MADELAINE, Miss ANNETTE INCE  
Bertrand, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Remy, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Henri de Castries, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Appiani, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Dr. Bartle, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Pierrot, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Grosme, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Goulaine, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Keeper, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Adelaide, Miss Anna  
Catherine, Mrs. M. C. Boring  
Marguerite, Mrs. M. C. Boring  
Charlotte, Mrs. M. C. Boring  
Peasants, Grooms, Servants, Bridesmaids, &c.

The performance will commence with the  
Petite Comedy, in 1 Act, entitled,  
A MORNING CALL!

Mrs. Chillingworth, Miss ANNETTE INCE  
Sir Edward Arden, Mr. J. S. McKee  
To conclude with the new, laughable Farce,  
never before acted here, entitled,

SMITHS AND BROWNS

OR,  
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Mr. Somerton, Mr. J. M. Harbo  
Jonathan Smith, Mr. P. Margrett  
Timothy Brown, Mr. J. S. McKee  
Mrs. Somerton, Miss Anna  
Mrs. Smith, Miss Anna  
Mrs. Brown, Mrs. M. C. Boring

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15, 1888.  
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT by the Patron  
of the Drama to the Veteran Actor,  
MR. T. A. LYNE.

On the occasion of his last appearance at the  
Salt Lake Theatre.

Miss ANNETTE INCE  
In the kindest manner has volunteered the  
valuable services, and will appear in her great  
Character of ELVIRA, in the Farce Play  
PIZZARO!

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK. Performance  
commences punctually at 8.

500 Packages

Dry Goods!

JUST RECEIVED

And now opening at

WALKER BROS.

200 Kegs Nails

MULE AND HORSE SHOES.

WALKER BROS.

10,000 lbs. Choice Bacon

WALKER BROS.

LARGE LOT OF

California Blankets & Cassimeres.

WALKER BROS.

FINEST GUNPOWDER

AND

HYSON TEAS.

WALKER BROS.

Splendid Assortment of

DELAINES & FLANNELS

WALKER BROS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

BALMORALS & SHOES

WALKER BROS.

Our Assortment is complete in every

department, and we are prepared to

offer our large and varied Stock at un-

precedented Low Rates, and all will do

well to call and examine.

WALKER BROS.

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STRAYED,

A SMALL, bay MARE, horse shoe brand on

left shoulder. When last seen, she was

running on the mountain between the Hot

Springs and City Creek. Any information

given of the above animal to E. C. FOSBERG,

will be rewarded.

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