DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, - - March 3, 1891.

CONGRESS AND LEADING QUESTIONS.

The Fifty-first Congress is fast nearing a close. It has only a few hours more to live. The Senate, it is reported, finished consideration of the Sundry Civil and Legislative Appropriation bills on the night of the 27th inst. For the Industrial home in this city the usual $1,000 was appropriated. Senators Plumb and Vest vigorously opposed this appropriation. Plumb is a Republican, and one of the three who voted against the McKinley bill. Vest is an old time Democrat. For the redistricting and reapportionment of Utah, $4,000 was also appropriated. The present Congress will expire without doing anything on the silver question.

The Fifty-second Congress will meet in December. The question is, will that take up the silver issue. The House will be overwhelmingly Democratic. The Senate will be Republican by a small majority. The Senate, of course, is for free and unlimited coinage of silver. Will the Democratic House align itself on the side of free silver. If so, what action will President Harrison take? It is well known that he is opposed to free silver, but the San Francisco *Chronicle* says that if a free coinage bill should pass under the circumstances President Harrison would approve it. That paper also contends that the Democrats will gladly pass a free silver bill, so that silver would not enter into the campaign of of 1892. And it asserts that the first thing to be done by the next Democratic House will be to pass a silver bill. By doing this, all impediments to the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Presidency by the Democratic convention in 1892 will be removed. There are a number of orthodox Democratic newspapers which hold that no candidate so openly pronounced against free silver as Cleveland, can be put in nomination with that question unsettled.

The *Chronicle* further says:

"If these conjectures prove true the campaign of 1892 will be fought on a single issue, that of the tariff, and it is better that it should be. By no kind of ingenuity can the silver question be made properly a partisan question, while the lines have already been drawn so closely on the tariff that it is a recognized and well-understood political issue. There are honest differences of opinion among Republicans on the silver question, but it can hardly be claimed that one can be a Republican without being a protectionist. We may well afford to let the Democrats pass a free coinage bill in December or January next if it clears the field for the campaign which will begin in the following summer, for there is every feeling of confidence among Republicans that by that time the new tariff law will have so commended itself to the people as to insure a sweeping victory for protection at the November election."

THE LABOR OUTLOOK.

THE outlook in the labor market for the coming spring has many gloomy points about it. Strikes are already commencing, and labor leaders are fighting vigorously and even aggressively. The strike of the Connellsville coke workers still continues. Owing to the large stores of fuel that were on hand before the strike, none of the foundries or smelting works have as yet shut down. But it is said that they cannot keep open much longer.

In Chicago there are a number of strikes threatened, while some are already inaugurated. The contractors of the World's Fair are working three hundred men under police protection. The men are lodged and fed on the grounds. It would not be safe to let them go into the public streets. There is a large strike going on at Pullman, a town near Chicago. There is also a strike of bakers in progress in Chicago. The labor agitators have learned that advertisements have been inserted in German papers, inviting mechanics and artisans to come to this country where plenty of work and good wages can be had. This has made the labor leaders furious, and they are crying out that government officials are in league with capital, and that the police agencies of this country are working hand in hand with the autocrat rulers of Europe, for the enslavement and degradation of labor.

The Chicago papers are treating the labor question in a purely philosophic method. They recognize the strength of labor when properly organized, and there is fear of amalgamation between the laborers and farmers. Such a fusion would undoubtedly bring about a political cataclysm, the like of which would have no parallel in history. The farmers are showing more radicalism in the reform line, than even the socialist sections of the labor leagues. With both rivaling each other in this respect, we may look for some political doctrines and theories never dreamed of even by Ferdinand La Salle, or by Karl Marx. Speaking on the situation as it at present exists, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"This spring may behold the most gigantic struggle in history between labor and capital. Labor is organizing and centralizing its forces. It is preserving the autonomy, the individuality of the trades, and at the same time building powerful central bodies through which the immense mass can be expressed. Labor is being educated. The advantages of preserving the individuality of trades was proved by the railway brotherhoods, the wane of it by the Knights of Labor. The benefit of a powerful central body is being demonstrated by the Federation of Labor."

The South as an iron producing country is fast rivalling Pittsburgh. In fact the labor troubles of the Pennsylvania coke and iron districts are caused by cheap iron from the South. The labor leaders realize this, but their cry now is assuming the form of a division of profits. John Swinton, Samuel Gompers and others, are coming into the socialistic fold with this cry. The action of the leaders in ordering the coke strike at the time it was first initiated, is regarded as singularly unwise. There was a supply of ore smelting fuel on hand at the time, sufficient for months. One hundred thousand tons of coke are still stocked at the Braddock furnaces. The output of coal has been in advance of the consumption for a long time. The persons who seem to understand the situation think that the strikers are only playing into the hands of the capitalists; and that there is a possibility that the leaders were paid to organize the strike, so as to shorten the supply, and create a demand.

There is reason for thinking that some strategy of this kind might have been adopted. But if it should be so, it will not have any effect to mitigating the danger of the situation. It may demoralize labor organizations, and lessen the trust in labor leaders, but it will make the masses more desperate, more anarchistic, and less inclined to believe that capital has any consideration for the average wage-worker.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

CANADA is at present in the throes of a political campaign second only to such a one as precedes a presidential election in this country. On Thursday, the 5th inst., the Canadian elections will be held. As the day draws near the contest grows hot and bitter. The parties there are styled Liberals and Conservatives or Tories. The Liberals favor reciprocity in trade with the United States. In fact, they are charged with being annexationists in disguise. The Tories are opposed to all intercourse, politically and commercially, with the United States. The Tory organs appear with glaring headlines such as: "Home Rule and not Yankee Rule is the Rallying Cry of Every True Canadian," "Vote for God Save the Queen, and Against Yankee Doodle," "Vote for the Union Jack in preference to the Stars and Stripes," and so on.

The Tories also charge the Liberals with being in alliance with Yankee politicians, and with receiving campaign funds from the United States. The Halifax *Herald* (Tory) says, "Let us oppose and run to the ground this annexation scheme, even if it is necessary at the point of the bayonet."

The Roman Church, it is said, is playing an important part in these elections. The higher dignitaries are asserted to be working hard for the Tories, while the humbler priesthood and many of the laity are operating for the Liberals.

It appears the French speaking Romanists are decidedly opposed to annexation to the United States, while the English-speaking Romanists are of the contrary opinion. Sir John MacDonald, the Tory leader, is very popular with the French Cardinal and Archbishops. He worked hard to gain some very extensive privileges for the Jesuits and others of the religious orders. In fact it was by the aid of his party that the Jesuits were recently compensated for some of their confiscated estates. Sir John has always given this church a kind of left-handed State recognition. He has some of the principal authorities of the church always present at his State banquets and State receptions. The church in return is working hard for him.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION DAY.

THIS day (March 3) is the anniversary of the emancipation of Russian serfs by the Czar, Alexander II., in 1863. It is the greatest event recorded in Russian history. In a country, the political condition of which is so chaotic, it is little wonder that with unlimited despotism on one side, there should be unlimited insurrectionary tendencies on the other. In early days the killing of Princes was quite common in Russia. The peasants in those times could, however, move from one estate to another, and had a certain measure of freedom. Perhaps it was with a view of preventing the assassination of men of rank, that at the close of the 16th century, an ukase was issued, binding the peasants to that particular estate on which they then resided. This was virtually a system of slavery, little better, if any, than that at one time existing in the United States. It lasted in Russia until Alexander II. issued his "Imperial Manifesto," on March 3, 1861, emancipating the serfs, to take effect two years later. Although the nobles opposed the edict, it was carried into effect with little disturbance.

The legislation on emancipation acknowledged the inherent right of the freemen to own a certain portion of land. Each serf, in addition to being declared free, was endowed with from five to twenty-five acres, according to its fertility, and with a house and orchard attached. For this he had to pay a certain tax to the government for a number of years. Of course the landowners were also compensated by the Government. The land laws of Russia, strange to say, are among the best existing in any country in Europe. In fact, every farmer in Russia, is a land and house owner. But tradesmen, laborers, and wage-workers in general, generally are the most wretched on earth.

THE ARIZONA FLOOD.

A LETTER received by S. H. Kimball, from Mesa, Arizona, dated February 20th, states that there had been a steady rain for several days and the Salt River was higher than ever was known before. It was all around the Crimson House and the inmates had to move out. The water was running through the streets of Lehi, formerly (Jonesville) and was up to the flour mill at Tempe, was all around Winchester Miller's house and had taken the railroad bridge all away and was doing lots of damage generally.

Lehi is probably the "Mormon" settlement on the south of Salt River that the dispatches say has been destroyed.

LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM.

The Political Situation of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

[Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

It is a matter of fact that the political air of Scandinavia has been very clear during the last two decades or since the last German-Danish war, when Sweden, ruled by Charles XV, was not very far from becoming an ally of her attached sister kingdom. Well for her that she did not!

Some day, and, perhaps, one not very remote, she may need all the strength which she has been able to gather since her last war in 1814. The blessings of peace have been of the greatest benefit to the commercial and intellectual development of the country, and the Sweden of today is in a more prosperous state of affairs in every way than the Sweden of the past.

There is only one cause for anxiety, and that comes from the appearance of a cloud in the eastern political firmament. This cloud, although not yet of very large dimensions, is, however, black and heavy, and is regarded by many people as the fore-runner of a political tornado, now directing its mad course westward towards the Scandinavian peninsula.

But figurative language will not explain the situation; I must state the facts.

The tyrannical acts of the Russian despot in his endeavor to Russianize poor Finland are something that may set every true Swede thinking. The peace of Fredrikshamn in 1809 gave to Russia Finland, which had been connected with Sweden for six hundred years. The terms of the treaty of peace stipulated, however, that Finland was not to become a Russian province, but to retain its autonomy, though the nominal head was to be the Czar of Russia under the title of Grand Duke of Finland. The first Alexander ignored many of the agreements, but Alexander II. was a good ruler, and asserted that the Finlanders were the most loyal of his many subjects. It was during his reign that the Finnish Landtdag was assembled for the first time.

But what does the present Czar care for the most loyal of his subjects? To Russianize them, to make Finland a part of his great empire is his aim. Will he succeed? Without doubt. Already the Russian language has been made obligatory in the schools, native Russians have been appointed to the more paying government offices, the refractory newspapers are being confiscated en masse, and the Finnish postage stamps will soon be "stamped" out. Russian ones of a corresponding worth going to take their place. The good financial reputation of Finland is also to be crushed, the marks being compelled to make way for the ill-fated rubels. Indeed, every encroachment of the Czar is a fearful blow at the Finnish civilization and nationality.

But it signifies more than that. It is a thunder-bolt aimed at the vital power of the Protestant people around the Baltic sea, and it may cause political dissensions within the cordon, dissensions, which, perhaps, will be obstacles to the aim of the assimilation.

The assimilation being more of an interior than foreign character will probably not call forth even a simple protest from the great powers.

The people of Sweden and Norway, however, do not look at the acts of Russia in the same light, but regard them as an indirect demonstration, a prelude to a war for the purpose of obtaining one or several harbors on the coast of Norway. The geographical situation of Scandinavia cuts off Russia from any direct connection with the North Sea, and it is a well-known fact that the Muscovite power desires to get possession, in some way or another, of the Norwegian harbors washed by the Gulf stream. Finland thoroughly Russianized, this aim will be the next of the Czar.

It is true that Russia can reach the North Sea by the Sound (the water between the Danish Seeland and the Swedish province of Schonen), but a confederated German-Swedish or German-English fleet could, in case of war, easily prevent this. The German navy is fully able to compete with that of the Czar, and as to King Oscar, he asks every Riksdag for appropriations for new men-of-war. To be shut out from the North Sea is what Russia fears, especially as the great powers will not allow her to reach the Mediterranean or the Indian Sea. The immense realm of the Czar lacks admittance to the oceans, which would make Russia even stronger and more powerful than she is at present. A harbor at Lofoten or any other place on the Norwegian coast would help this need in some degree, Russia thereby being able, perhaps to keep her maritime connections, even if the navies of other powers should block and lock the gate of the Baltic—the Sound.

But if Russia can get her heavy foot on some small spot in northern Norway, then, sooner or later, she will probably imagine that she is in need of the whole peninsula.

The independence of Sweden and Norway is threatened accordingly at the present by no other power than their great eastern neighbor, and the movement now going on all over Scandinavia for the purpose of raising money for the matter of defense is easily explained. Luckily for Sweden and Norway their relation to the German empire are the most friendly, and a war of Russia against the Scandinavian kingdom would without doubt mean a war with Germany also.

I have now tried to explain the political situation as near as possible. Nothing has been given but the real facts. To what has been said may be added the following dispatch, which has just been received at Stockholm and caused much excitement: "The 37th St. Petersburg division of infantry, including the 145th, 146th, 147th and 148th regiments, are to be stationed in the northern part of Finland, and the staff quartered in the city of Uleaborg. The custom house guard at the Swedish frontier is to be kept by a detachment of cavalry."

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12, 1891.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Empress of Austria is about to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

A reciprocity treaty with Venezuela, on the same lines as that with Brazil, is almost completed.

Governor Willey, of Idaho, has vetoed the bureau of immigration bill. It provided a salary of $1200 a year for a manager, but it lacked in advertising particulars for Idaho.

In Germany 5,500,000 women earn their living by industrial pursuits, in England 4,000,000, in France 3,750,000, in Austria-Hungary 3,500,000, and in the United States 2,700,000.

Statesman Quay and Statesman Bismarck have two points in common. They are both tumbling into an abyss of unpopularity. Mr. Quay, however, is considerably further advanced in his descent than Mr. Bismarck.

"It is impossible," says a contemporary, "for Mr. Cleveland to please the New York *Sun*." It is believed that Mr. Cleveland could please the *Sun*, however, although a natural distaste for suicide prevents him from trying to do so.

Report comes from Berlin that Caprivi, the German chancellor, will be compelled to retire. The Emperor thinks that Caprivi's diplomacy has retarded the establishment of friendly relations between Germany and France.

Railroads between Chicago and Kansas City are not making operating expenses. The forces are cut down to the lowest available standard. Traffic has fallen off one half for the month of February. Still the Grangers are after the roads.

Samuel Gompers, the Trades Union leader, is at the Templeton Hotel. He will be given a reception tonight at Marks Hall, and afterwards a grand banquet at the Templeton dining room. The Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union is doing the honors.

That poetry of Tennyson's is not of a high order. We know a Salt Lake Judge who has written much better poetry and did not get a nickel a word for it. Tennyson got ten dollars a word for his latest poem. The Judge writes from sentiment, not for money.

The Chicago & Northwestern was the scene of an attempted highway robbery, on the 2nd inst. Two tramps boarded the train, not far from Chicago. One was armed with a club, the other with a revolver. They attacked the passengers, but two brakemen armed with pokers, drove the highwaymen off.

No one need suffer much through sympathy for Senator Ingall's downfall. The senator will not exactly starve. It transpires that he has $300,000 stowed away against the rainy day when the senatorial doors are closed and the congressional ghost fails to walk.

The Salt Lake Industrial home for women has cost up to date $75,000. The inmates at present are four women and five men. How did those men get into a home intended for women? The whole nine are non-Mormons. Here is another perversion of affairs. This home was built for "Mormon" women. Why not use the Industrial home as the office of the Utah Commission? Or why not give it to the Deep Creek railroad for a general office.

At Austead, W. Va., on the 2nd inst., coal miners, while driving a drift under Rich Creek mountain, discovered a skeleton 1200 feet from the entrance. The skeleton was found in a chamber, the dimensions of which were 20x10 feet. As soon as the air touched the skeleton it crumbled into white dust. In the chamber was the remains of an iron vessel, and on the walls were crude drawings of animals and of trees. No opening could be found from the chamber to the surface. The affair is quite a mystery.

Park City has been visited within the past week with one of the heaviest snowstorms on record. Three feet of snow has fallen. The wind has piled it fathoms high in the mountain gorges. The farmers need have no apprehensions as to scarcity of water next summer. Several snowslides have taken place, two in Ontario canyon, two in Empire canyon, and one from the hill adjoining the Boss mine which was near carrying away the Alliance boarding works and boarding house.

There are many hotels in New York which contain no room numbered 13. There are other hotels and office buildings wherein the rooms that are so numbered cannot be leased except once in a great while. In large hotels one custom is to letter the first thirteen rooms and call them parlors. Another custom is simply to skip the unpopular number and call the thirteenth room "No. 14." A man who has just rented an office which bears the objectionable number in a down-town building asserts that though he has no superstitious dread of the number he finds that others will not transact business with him in that office, and that he will be obliged to change either his office or his number.

A Correction.

In the minutes of the Stake Conference, as published in yesterday's NEWS, two errors occurred. The name of A. W. Carlson appeared as having been sustained as Second Counselor to A. W. Winberg, in the Presidency of the Scandinavian meetings. It should have been C. A. Carlquist. Brother Carlson was presented and sustained as a home missionary.

The name of Reuben G. Miller appeared on the home missionary list. It was not presented at Conference for the sole reason that circumstances during the ensuing year will call him away from home most of the time, rendering it impracticable for him to fill appointments.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

LIKENESS OF MARRIED COUPLES.—Resemblances between husband and wife have often been noted, and have been ascribed to the influence exerted by each on the other during many years of life together. This explanation, however, does not satisfy M. Hermann Fol, a careful French observer, who is convinced that in a large number of cases there is a more or less striking similarity from the beginning, and who concludes that in such cases marriage is due to qualities possessed by the couple in common, not to those in which they differ. The resemblance in the many newly married people visiting Nice first drew his attention to the subject. The curious phenomenon so impressed him that he obtained the photographs of 251 couples for comparison, and he found a resemblance between husband and wife in 132 (about 66 2-3 per cent) of the 198 young couples represented, and in 39 (about 71 per cent) of the 55 old couples.

A BLOSSOMING REGION.—The Maritime Alps, a small department in Southern France blessed with an exceptionally mild climate, makes a specialty of growing flowers, particularly in the winter season. The product has become really astonishing, reaching an annual total of 3,598,000 kilograms (nearly 7,300,000 pounds) having a value of about 15,000,000 francs. This includes 1,800,000 kilograms of orange blossoms, the chief crop; 1,000,000 kilograms of roses; 157,000 kilograms of violets; 147,000 kilograms of jasmine; 74,000 kilograms of tuberoses; 30,000 kilograms of jonquils, and 20,000 kilograms of mignonette.

The bluish-grey color of the shell of the crab and the lobster is found to be due to the superposition of two pigments, one red and the other blue. The blue pigment is easily destroyed, as by boiling and sometimes by disease, leaving the more stable red in all its brilliancy.

A green tree frog in the London Zoological Gardens prefers wasps to other food, despite occasional stings.

A TRICYCLE DRIVEN BY PETROLEUM.—Among the latest attempts to produce a satisfactory motor for light road vehicles is that of Mr. Edward Butler, of Greenwich, England. His apparatus is a petroleum motor tricycle, which is expected to run forty miles, at a rate of three to ten miles an hour, on a consumption of one gallon of petroleum or benzoline. The motor is placed on the rear wheel, which is covered by an oil reservoir of a capacity of three and a half gallons, and has a cylinder on each side and a fly-wheel close to its spokes. The first stroke of the pistons draws in the air and oil vapor, the second stroke compresses the charge, which is exploded at the third stroke, and exhausted on the fourth. The crank shaft operated by the pistons is geared to give motion to the rear or driving wheel in the ratio of 8 to 1. The compressed charges are alternately ignited by a spark from an electric battery under the seat between the two forward wheels. Stopping and starting are accomplished by raising and lowering the driving wheel by a foot lever on casters, steering is effected by a pair of rocking handles actuating the front wheels, and the speed is regulated by a throttle-valve lever. The complete machine weighs 280 pounds.

THE STEFANITE ALUMINIUM PROCESS.—A minute percentage of aluminium has the effect, as is well known, of lowering the melting point of iron or steel, making it extremely fluid, and facilitating the production of castings free from blow-holes. The new Stefanite process, with which experiments have been made in Germany, is designed to lessen the cost of the alloy and make its general use practicable. This process consists simply in the addition of emery and alum before the iron ore or pig is melted, the reaction of the alum on the emery giving rise to vapors of metallic aluminium, which instantly alloy themselves with the iron, imparting the improved qualities which have hitherto been gained by the addition of manufactured aluminium of ferro-aluminium.

Dr. Corput, a Belgian sanitary official, reports the annual army death-rate to be 3.87 per cent in Germany, 4.07 in Belgium, 5 in France, and 6.94 in Austria-Hungary.

BUILDING STONES AND FROST.—An English chemical journal reports a series of experiments by Mr. Ransohinger to determine the resistance to frost of natural and artificial building stones. From three to six pieces of each kind were selected, and their tensile strength, wet and dry, their capacity for absorbing water, alteration of volume, tensile strength and behavior toward water after freezing and thawing twenty-five times, and their specific gravity were determined. Of samples of twenty-one different kinds of natural stone only six—one of dolorite, one of diorite, and four sandstone—were found to resist repeated freezing, though four others resisted fairly, but not absolutely. Of forty-one samples of artificial stone similarly tested, only three were thoroughly unaffected, while eight were fairly resistant.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.—When it is considered that some 10,000 messages daily are sent over the ten cables connecting Europe and North America, something will be realized of the present importance of submarine telegraphy. The cables of the world, according to Mr. Geo. W. Niven, now number 1045, of which 798 belong to governments and 247 to private companies. The total length is 120,070 nautical miles, of which 107,546 miles are owned by private telegraph companies, nearly all British, and 12,524 by governments. The Eastern Telegraphic Company has seventy cables of a total length of 12,986 nautical miles. The British government has 103 home cables of a total length of 1469 miles, and 270 colonial cables of a total length of 2811 miles. Of the other government cables, Norway has 250, averaging less than a mile each. The longest cable extends from Brest, France, to St. Pierre Miquelon, a small island off the south coast of Newfoundland, and measures 2685 nautical, or 3092 statute miles. The oldest cable in use is the one first laid—that from Dover to Calais—and dates from 1851.

The element fluorine is of great interest to chemists, as it is the most powerful solvent known. Hitherto it has been found in nature only in a state of combination, and has been isolated with the greatest difficulty, but two French investigators have lately obtained evidence of its existence in a free state in fluorspar.

Z. C. M. I.

IN AN INSTITUTION LIKE OURS THERE IS ALWAYS SOMEthing new "COMING TO THE FRONT."

TODAY we direct the attention of the Ladies to a fine purchase of

HENRIETTA CLOTHS,

In All Shades and Colors.

These Goods have been popular—almost famous, in Blacks and Dark Shades, and we predict quite a large Spring sale of the new styles.

There is nothing prettier for Children's wear than the

FRENCH ZEPHYR CLOTHS;

And we have them now in STRIPES, CHECKS and PLAIN. Many persons are already buying and making up for Spring.

Then we invite a special visit from our friends, so they can see or buy from our extensive line of

Brilliant ALPACAS, CHALLIES, BUNTINGS,

And the Noted Novelty Dress Goods,

Before the cream is disposed of.

Our Season's Flowers, Feathers,

ETC.,

Have come in, and we invite inspection of this department also.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

"At a special meeting of the Lumber Dealers Association, held at the office of the Barton-Gardner Company, Friday evening, the 20th inst., the following resolution was adopted, and signed by members of the Exchange:

"Whereas the present Lien law offers very imperfect protection to lumber dealers, unless sold direct to the owner, and

Whereas, many contractors have found it convenient to take advantage of the situation by figuring so low that no one could hope to compete who made calculation on paying for material, thereby working a hardship on contractors who expect to pay their bills, therefore be it

Resolved, That after the 1st. day of March, 1891, all lumber dealers of this city in selling material in excess of $100 shall do so only upon the written order of the owner or agent.

Signed,

Taylor, Romney, Armstrong Co.,
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co.,
Salt Lake Building & Mfg. Co.,
Carey-Lombard Lumber Co.,
J. W. Eardley,
Mason & Co.,
Wm. Asper & Co.,
Geo. Beggs & Co.,
Angell Brothers,
10th Ward Lumber and Building Association,
Morrison, Merrill & Co.,
The Barton-Gardner Co.,
Parker & Depue,
W. T. Cannon,
Leaver, Conrad & Co.,
Pacific Lumber and Building Co.

Go to
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
No. 36 Main St.
for Blankets,
Yarns,
Shawls,
8-4 Sheetings,
Wool Hosiery,
ALL HOME-MADE.
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO

LOST.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, A BLACK Cashmere Shawl. The finder will do a great favor by leaving it at the Juvenile Instructor office.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE HILLstone Ranch, comprising 320 acres in Wasatch County. Apply to [illegible]

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Butcher's business. Apply to [illegible] Provo City.

JOHN M. CANNON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 40 MAIN STREET, Hooper & Eldredge block.

WANTED.

A WASH WOMAN, TWO DAYS EACH week. Apply at 308 E. South Temple Street.

NOTICE!

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association will be held on Thursday, March 5th, 1891, at 7:30 p.m., at store of said corporation. A full attendance of the stockholders is requested.

A. S. GEDDES, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

The Musical and Society Event of The Year!
Commencing Wednesday, March 4,

EMMA :-: JUCH
GRAND OPERA CO.

20 GREAT ARTISTS. 110 MEMBERS.

The Juch Orchestra. The Juch Chorus.

Wednesday, March 4th, Richard Wagner's
TANNHAUSER!

Thursday, March 5, Chas. Gounod's
FAUST!

Friday, March 6, G. Meyerbeer's
LES :-: HUGUENOTS!

Saturday Matinee, March 7, George Bizet's
CARMEN

Saturday Eve., March 7, Richard Wagner's
THE FLYING DUCHMAN

Sale of Seats opens Monday, March 2, [illegible] Prices—[illegible]

WONDERLAND
SECOND SOUTH, Next to CULLEN.

The regular prices will from today prevail at this Popular Resort and [illegible]

10c.	TODAY, CHILDREN'S DAY.	10c.
10c.	[illegible]	10c.
10c.	[illegible]	10c.
10c.	[illegible]	10c.
10c.	See the lady who tells your fortune	10c.
10c.	[illegible]	10c.
10c.	[illegible]	10c.
10c.	ADMITS TO ALL.	10c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE World, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Cohn, Frederick H. Auerbach and Samuel H. Auerbach, under the firm name of Henry Cohn & Co., and carrying on and doing business in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

This [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1891.

HENRY COHN,
FREDERICK H. AUERBACH,
SAMUEL H. AUERBACH.

NOTICE!

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Utah Sugar and [illegible] Company, at [illegible] East South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1891, at [illegible] for the purpose of amending Article [illegible] of the Articles of Incorporation, [illegible] the capital stock of said corporation to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN R. WINDER, Jr., Secretary.