DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, - - EDITOR.

JULY 8, 1893.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Sunday excepted, at 1 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah. Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, as second class matter.

The DESERET WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

The DESERET WEEKLY is supplied further in pamphlet form if desired.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (6 Months)	$3.00
Daily (3 Months)	1.50
Daily (1 Month)	50
Daily (1 Week)	12
Daily (Per Year)	7.00
Semi-Weekly (6 Months)	1.50
Semi-Weekly (3 Months)	75
Semi-Weekly (1 Month)	25
Weekly (6 Months)	1.00
Weekly (3 Months)	50

PAYMENTS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Our subscribers will kindly notify E. T. Cannon, manager, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers desiring their general residence changed should give former as well as present address.

The DESERET NEWS is not the official organ of any party or faction, but is the leading journal of Utah, representing the city and Territory at large.

For the benefit of Elders, Mining and Private parties who may be visiting the Metropolis of Utah, copies of the NEWS will be on sale every morning at the Postoffice, Hotels, Depots, Newsstands and Book stores of Salt Lake City, for the ensuing year.

Manuscripts for the NEWS should be addressed to Editor's Desk and Business letters, 167 Main Street.

All communications should be addressed to

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 30.

WHAT THE DEAD MAY ATTAIN.

The NEWS is in receipt of the following communication from Mr. Alfred Peterson, of Independence, Missouri:

In the article, "Repentance in the Spirit World," in the NEWS of June 15th, the claim is made that all mankind who have died without repenting of the sins committed in this mortal body, will have an opportunity to repent in the spirit world, with the exception of those who have committed the unpardonable sin, whether they sinned through wilfulness, ignorance or other reasons.

What I want to know is, who lies or not; they, by repenting in the spirit world, will receive the same degree of glory in the celestial kingdom as those who repent and live free from all sin in this world. Or will they obtain any degree of the celestial glory at all?

The inquiry given by the article referred to is that they will receive the same degree of glory.

If so, how speaking of children who have died, or of those who would have received and obeyed the Gospel, the celestial law, had they lived to hear it. For as I understand it there is no the celestial glory through the atonement of Christ. An answer will greatly oblige.

For the information of the inquirer we will suggest, in relation to the subject of the last paragraph of his letter, that there is a distinction between children who have died before reaching the age of accountability and those persons who have arrived at that age previous to passing from mortality. In the case of the former, no requirements are made for admission to the celestial kingdom; they are free from sin, and inherit the glory. The latter are, however, in a different situation. One further condition is required of them as a qualification for celestial glory as stated by Mr. Peterson, i.e., that they would have received the Gospel had they lived to hear it. This requirement discloses as the basis upon which they attain the desired blessing that they render obedience to the Gospel. The fact that they did not have this opportunity in mortality does not militate against them; nor does it relieve them of the obligation to receive the Gospel when they do hear it, which in their case must be in the spirit world. While in the flesh they became accountable to Gospel law, and the accountability remains with them; therefore it is essential that they obey the Gospel, the fundamental principles of which are faith, repentance, remission of sin, and the guidance of the Holy Ghost. Those who would have received the Gospel in mortality had they lived to hear it certainly will not reject it in the spirit world, for only by compliance with its conditions can they receive its benefits. They will be judged as men who have become accountable in the flesh, and not as children who are unaccountable.

Regarding the impression of which our correspondent speaks, a careful examination of the article in question fails to discover any reference to the degree of glory that may be attained by those who accept the Gospel in the spirit world. The only subject under consideration was whether or not the Gospel of Christ gave an opportunity of repentance to those who had passed beyond the veil. It was shown from the Scriptures that not only was this opportunity afforded to those who, had they heard the Gospel in the flesh would have received it, but also to some who had heard it in this life and rejected it—those who were disobedient in the days of Noah. Even this does not imply that all "the sins committed in the mortal state" may be repented of in the spirit world, so as to may be offenses of a nature whose restitution is essential to perfect repentance. If the law for the remission of "the day of grace" has not "passed away," then the only alternative is to meet the penalty for violation of the law.

The questions propounded by Mr. Peterson may be answered thus: There are in the spirit world two classes of beings for whom obedience to the Gospel is necessary in order that they might enter the kingdom of God and partake of any degree of glory: (1) those who had not the privilege of hearing the Gospel in the flesh, but would have received it had they lived to hear it, and (2) those who rejected the Gospel in the flesh or would have done so had they heard it. The first class may attain to the celestial kingdom by observing the rules upon which that exaltation is predicated, the substance of which is in being "called for the testimony of Jesus." Like them, the second class will be judged upon their whole record; but those who actually have rejected the Gospel in the flesh, or who make it manifest to a just Judge that they would have rejected it had they heard it, surely can lay no claim to being "called for the testimony of Jesus," and by their own action close the door of the celestial kingdom against them. They may attain to a lesser degree of glory, but "they obtain not the crown over the kingdom of our God."

THE ULMIRA SENTENCE.

The near approach of an extraordinary session of Congress coupled with the infrequency of such occurrences in this country is causing a great deal of comment and speculation. Only eight of the Presidents have done what Mr. Cleveland was impelled to do in that respect and the causes for which such action was taken were widely divergent. If, as is supposed in some circles, tariff revision shall be engaged in at the forthcoming session, it will be the first time Congress has ever been called upon to deal with such a question in the face of such circumstances.

The records show that when President John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison (twice), Martin Vanburen, Old Tippecanoe Harrison, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln and Rutherford B. Hayes (twice) called extraordinary sessions they were for the raising of troops and money, the prosecution of a war, the settlement of international disputes or the making of appropriations relieved at previous sessions. Thus, on July 4th, 1861, President Lincoln called a special session. The Southern states had seceded and a Northern army was needed, and money for the ammunition and the soldiers had to be had. Went in May, 1877, Mr. Hayes called an extraordinary session "on the ground of the pending Congress to pass an appropriation for the army." Silver or money was at that time giving great trouble, too, but not nearly so much as now, and this will be the principal if indeed it should not be the only subject of legislation next month. It is to be hoped the wise and reverend signiors of the Senate and House will not delay matters too long, as the question is one demanding urgency; also that they will not be in such haste as will render their work incomplete and unsatisfactory, for the issue upon the land is a momentous one.

It seems to us that a six-line act or thereabout might embrace all that is needed to give general satisfaction and bring the country back to a healthy, prosperous basis. In such an act there would be room for the demand of the goldites for an "honest dollar" and the gold-silver advocated by bimetallists to have full expression. As congressmen are so much given to politics, some of them may smile broadly at this suggestion of a "plug" bill carrying as much; but it can be done, for because:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the silver dollar of the United States shall contain one ounce of pure silver and shall be coined without restriction or seigniorage, and shall be a legal tender for all obligations public and private the same as gold."

SACRED PLACES.

As Palestine becomes more settled, its resources better developed and the knowledge of the country increases, the interest in its "sacred places" is likely to be intensified. As communications are facilitated the numbers of devoted worshippers from Catholic countries will swell to hundreds of thousands, and even Protestants will mingle with the pilgrims and share with them the emotions natural on entering on the stage whereon more the scenes of sacred history were enacted.

With this increased interest in the country a systematic search for the most noted places will follow. And where doubt the possibility of still making discoveries which will remove the mist of uncertainty that covers many places now held to be sacred on the strength of tradition only? All feel sure about the localities of the ancient Temple ground, of Mount Calvary, Abraham's burial place, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Bethany still exist in their general outlines, but there is one place, by many considered sacred above all other places but about which nothing certain is as yet known, and that is Calvary and the sepulchre of Christ.

There is a place pointed out as the spot of crucifixion and sepulchre of Christ. In favor of its genuineness is tradition. Eusebius says that a Venus temple was standing on Calvary at the time of Constantine and it is supposed that this temple had been erected by Emperor Hadrian who was born shortly after the death of Christ. Constantine is said to have ordered an excavation of the place and found the cross, which then was thought to be the cross of Christ. The Empress Helena, as Macrobius says, "first found it, and upon the grave and through a miracle the cross on which Christ had been crucified was discovered." A chapel was built on the place, and as soon as it became the genuine one the best commodities of heat and his relations. A church was erected and although this was destroyed in later years it has been rebuilt, beautified and enlarged until it became the magnificent edifice it is today.

Against the tradition much can be said. The location is not very far from the center of the present city, which seems to be impossible to reconcile with the statement of the New Testament writers that Calvary was situated outside the wall, unless, indeed, further investigation should prove that this place at the time of Christ was so located. But this seems again to be unlikely from the fact that the city then must have been considerably larger than it is now.

There is at present nothing in the shape of the place that suggests the meaning of the name. It was called (in Hebrew) Golgotha or Golgotha, "skull," from its round skull-like form. This would seem to indicate that the crucifixion took place on an elevation with sufficiently marked characteristics, not to be seen where the Grave Church is located.

A tradition among the Jews is rather curious. They say that the Empress Helena, anxious to find the grave and supposing that the Jews who lived in Jerusalem knew where it was located, captured an aged rabbi and under threats of torture and death demanded him to show her the place. The rabbi did not have the desired information and so told the empress repeatedly. She did not believe him but imprisoned him in torture. In wandering about the streets of the city between Roman soldiers, he accidentally came upon a cave which bound like a grave, and in order to escape his torturers he exclaimed, "Here is the grave you are looking for!" whereupon he was released and the empress was satisfied.

Outside Jerusalem to the north, a few steps from the Damascus gate, we find a hill in which is the so-called cave of Jeremiah. In later years attention has been called to this place as more likely to be Calvary, and it will readily be admitted by all who have seen the hill, that its form resembling a skull and its location outside the city wall are points in favor of it, although unsupported by tradition.

It is well, perhaps, that no certainty about these places has been obtained so far. True Christianity does not live on "sacred places." It is the great fact of the crucifixion and resurrection that is the life and soul of the religion of Jesus. But when a time shall have come that the followers of Jesus are free from the superstition that worships a stone while disregarding the commandments of the great Master, then a pilgrimage of the place where He suffered will be a blessing, for it will help to draw the soul nearer to Him in love, as a memento of a brother long ago dead will help to refresh the memory of the one behind the veil.

So considered, the sacred places of Palestine will some time be mighty factors in the promotion of all that is good, noble and true.

AN ID LAND TITLES.

The following letter has been received:

PROVIDENCE, Cache County, July 3, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

Some parties in looking over their land deeds find that they are not secure; their deeds were issued by Judge W. Hyde (who is deceased) who was probate judge of Cache county and who colonized our township. The present occupiers have held possession of the land for over twenty-five years, but their deeds do not call for the land that they are occupying. Now, can we not, in the easiest and legal way of all, obtain surety title to our land? We understand if the judge was alive he would give us new deeds. A SUBSCRIBER.

It, we would appear from our correspondent's letter, the government deed to Judge Hyde was issued to him in his official capacity, and hence in trust, and to his successors in office, the present judge can, upon the above showing, issue correct deeds. The fact that the occupants have been in peaceable and undisturbed possession for twenty-five years would constitute in itself a good and sufficient case; and if the present incumbent of the office refuses to make the necessary correction we think he can be legally compelled to do so. If on the other hand the patent was issued to Judge Hyde personally and hence to his heirs and assigns, his heirs should agree to a confirmation of the errors; and if they decline, a suit at law to quiet and clear the title would have to be instituted. Similar cases to the foregoing have frequently arisen in this city and county, and they have usually been settled without difficulty—such legal proceedings as may be taken having been generally formal and with the acquiescence of all concerned.

The suicide of George A. Messersmith is one of the most shocking things that has happened here for a long time and was an event for which no one was prepared. That he was in financial straits is not so much to be wondered at, as that is a matter common enough in this new, but that he was so weak as to permit any misfortune, however particularly one of the kind, to lead him to self-destruction. Would never have been believed by those who knew him if it had not happened. Mr. Messersmith was a whole-souled man whose life of generosity and charity were proverbial and could perhaps ill-afford to and many there be who will of sorrow mourn his untimely departure.

In the death of Judge Hamilton the country loses a wise, conservative and experienced jurist. He was in years of age and has been failing for some time. We are glad to note that of late the great strain has been in most enough to shell congratulations and the probable successor.

A BENEFICENT SOCIETY.

Ten years have elapsed since Zion's Benefit Building Society was organized in this city on the broad basis of mutual help, with the knowledge of course that many were joining just such security as it proposed to give, and many more were desirous of such help as it was created to impart.

At the date of this organization old fashions and methods were in a transition state. If a man wanted to build or make an addition to his home he rarely sold, mechanics had become influenced to start one year, and adding a little annually, complete a house after three or four attempts, as halfway the profits from both grocery and mercantile—the foundation one season, the walls, sometimes the roof another, public plastering next and finished when ready. There was no satisfaction to any workmen in this and it was expensive to the builder. Still a man be paid to anything and everything and needed the house when time the start.

As the better of this method declined in Utah and money became more reachable, builders and improvers began to borrow, to mortgage and hold at usury, but the rates of interest being from 1 to 1½ per cent per month and upward, in experience it was found to be more than a real, in fact an embarrassment. Through which many homes eventually lapsed to the mortgagee. The artisan, the man of daily or weekly wages, realized in his little deposit or his cabin that if he deferred supplying accommodation to his growing family until he had the money on hand, he would go on foot little, and to lose his credit seemed in every way unbearable or to be the asking a favor, and so came about a decided era of home improvement.

When the above-named society was perfected and incorporated many failed it as the days dawn of deliverance. Others for fear it would fail, gave it neither encouragement nor patronage. But the few hopeful cases organized for start, and now and then one who had money came to—those who never expected to borrow but entered as investors and party to aid a promising cause. Many of the class, however, drew out when investment elsewhere seemed more profitable for the time. The incorporators and officers were none of them enriching. Every position save that of the secretary was an unpaid and honorary yet onerous one. Expenses were at a minimum, so it need not call for surprise that success was almost inevitable from the start.

It is understood of course that the monthly subscription per share is but fifty cents, or six dollars per year, outside of the entrance fee, which is ten cents per share. Each share is supposed to reach par, or one hundred dollars in value, as the outcome of continued investment and accumulated interest, if continuous management is the rule. That this has been the case will be fully demonstrated at the close of the present year, when the first series of stock will mature, and all stockholders holding that series will receive their hundred dollars for an investment of about sixty-three; and as a new series is issued in July of each year, succeeding years will enjoy one of a perpetually maturing series. From the beginning up to date every investor will have received nine and three-quarters per cent per annum for his money (whatever the series) and yet if he has been a borrower from the society, interest on his loan will have been but eight per cent per annum. The facts are that no money is ever permitted to remain in the treasury. Rather has the demand always exceeded the supply. Near six hundred thousand dollars has been loaned by the society to its members without calculation or fetichism of mortgage of any consequence. Its members number nine hundred, and delinquencies as to prompt payment, whether of stock or interest, have never reached beyond the present status of one dollar and a third per member. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars has been declared in dividends, and upwards of one-third that amount has been paid out, the balance being credited to borrowers and stable investors.

Who can estimate the sense of deliverance from worry and anxiety when a mortgage has been lifted by the society? Who can estimate the increase of comfort to homes enlarged or improved by so beneficial an organization? Who cannot see the stimulus given to marriage by the possibility of a personal home for the young couple just starting into life? What of the creation of the spirit of thrift, of economy, of progressive independence in the heart of a young man through participating accommodation? What of the realized satisfaction in success, or where one of a supposed, or if called to ultimate any life, when a man owns his own home, and neither he nor his family are subject to any number in a term of years? Can any better thing, any safer investment be suggested for a young man receiving wages than that he take a few shares in the building society? If he already possesses a home, can he little surplus accumulate safer anywhere than this? Without an limited sense of economy, of selling, of sacrifice in house, of other form Leaving, or enlarged by a little put away from month to month for an emergency, a rainy day, a nest egg to repose, for wife and children or for self?

Five dollars a month carefully invested for short ten years means a thousand dollars on hand to begin some business with, to buy a farm if practicable of wage toilers. Commonly invested such a sum is a foundation for fortune, and the success of industrious men if blessed of heaven. Hosts of young men "find away" many times this amount every month in the year. They are little aware their "best girl." The theater, the circus, the lake, a drive or two, maybe the saloon or the possible absent a space of sometimes a prospective dollar, as the earth shows to the shower. Things are desired, used, enjoyed, which could be as well dispensed with; things in which there is no harm probably, then things inexpedient, and things foolish or wicked.

The safety of an investment in the Building society is beyond question, and if urgent necessity should arise, all deposits can be withdrawn on brief notice. Over a quarter of a million dollars has been so withdrawn since the organization. Not that this is to be encouraged, for some have done so without making any other effort, or trying whether conditions might not speedily pass over, and so their savings continue intact. That property and appreciation has attended the labor and been in the hearts of borrowers is attested by the fact that $250,000 so borrowed has been repaid to the society, and every month this process reduces the amount of past loans and becomes a new one to applicants who continue the routine.

The president of the society, T. G. Webber, is the well known superintendent of Z. C. M. I., a gentleman recognized at home and abroad for conservative business capacity, and to him and the members of the board who are elected annually by the stockholders—and all unpaid—the stability and values of the organization is no doubt due. There is nothing of the wildcat or speculative character to the society at all. Even loans are not awarded at the expense of a bidder, but priority of application—other things being equal—determines the loan; and a conservative committee or examining board estimates all security offered and recommends or otherwise for the action of the board at large.

Such a society should commend a much larger membership, both of those who may need money for a home and those who prefer its savings bank features until they want to build or buy. While the whole Territory is suffering from a dearth of employment, it seems a good time to suggest the increase of such organizations. There is not a settlement, there is scarcely a family, or home or a farm, but what needs a building, a fence, a barn, an addition or an improvement. The means for all this is in abundance; the labor of the artisan, the mechanic waits for demand; and organization helping to a mutual change of product would revolution to the appearance of any section speedily if the same prudence, patience, perseverance and interest were brought into play, as have been done through Zion's Benefit Building Society. Mutual interest, involving mutual help from mutual action is the need of today and under this beneficent union, marriages could be made more commonest and easy, homes would spring up as if by magic, extensions for family comfort and accommodation would give a higher tone, a richer air of refinement and culture than is possible today in cramped and crowded or village secluded homes.

Let this effective, popular, successful society be the stimulus and example, and it circumstances in the city and country do not allow an exact parallel because money is scarce in the latter, let it not be forgotten that the portions of indebted it to devise, to explain, to meet an emergency, and let it be fully understood that taxable property, surplus wealth in homes, farms, families, etc., never increased so fast in Utah as when dollars were as scarce as "Zion's truth," for the essential spirit of the community was then a veritable "Zion's Benefit Building Society."

Subscriptions of fifty cents per share per month can be made now for the incoming year's series, the worthy secretary, Mr. Edgar Howe, can be found at his office in the Z. C. M. I. shoe factory, where circulars can be had or any other information in regard to the society peel or prospective.

GRAND NATIONAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC TO CHICAGO JUNE

At Garfield Beach tomorrow afternoon by Prof. Leonard.

A Good, Safe Investment.

It will pay you to investigate the plan of the Security Trust and Investment Company, an institution incorporated under the laws of Utah.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. G. Smith & Co.

Give Gold Band Coffee a trial. It is the best of all package coffees. SO SAY WE ALL.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Those figures represent the number of "bottles of Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '92, or March, '93. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The record of success is plain. It never disappoints and seldom is the money refunded on the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Price, 50c. and $1.00. At A. G. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon the following terms: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer if we did not know that Dr. King's New Discovery does do relief. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at A. G. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

TO RENT.

TWO COOL, FRONT BEDROOMS TO RENT, with breakfast. Rooms will be at 12 Regent St. City.

READY MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS

We were the first manufacturers in this country, the best improvement anything we have produced. Yes, the best. Ask for SEABURY'S. Ask for them upon no account.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES.

HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES,

which is healing, soothing and healing a bronchial affection and preventing the formation of Diphtheria. Prepared only by SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, NEW YORK.

SALT LAKE THEATER

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 7-8

ROBERT GAYLOR,

Popularly known as Baker County, in his great comedy success,

"Sport McAllister,"

ONE OF THE 400.

And a Permanent Company.

25 Chandeliers Underfoot. 10 New Boxes Overhead.

Under and Theater this year under the management of Wm. A. Healy.

All the latest fads and new dances introduced with every attention to detail which has contributed so much to the success of the Fashion Theater, New York, and the Fashion Theater, Philadelphia, for the Fashion Theater, Chicago, "The Sporting Duke," "Into the Maelstrom," "The Sporting Duke," "Into the Maelstrom," "The Sporting Duke," Johnny Dugan. Seats—Lang Saturday at Noon.

Prices—25, 50 and $1. Sale of seats begins Wednesday, July 5.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

—ROBERT MANTELL.—

Monday, July 10, "Monbars." Tuesday, July 11, "The Face in the Moonlight." Sale of seats begins Friday, July 7. Regular Prices.

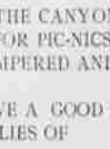
P. SPRY & SON,

Merchant Tailors.

Removed to 44 Main Street.

Fine Cloth Suitings in Order. Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

We carry full lines of French, English, Scotch, Domestic and Home Made Goods. We are selling Spring and Summer Goods very cheap.



LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE

STRONGEST AND PUREST EXTRACTED.

The strongest and purest lye in the market. Unlike other lyes, it comes in a can powder and packed in a can with removable lid, so the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Soft Soap in 10 minutes and no boiling. If the can be used as directed it will make 20 quarts of soap. Works in cold water, making the best, quick, clear, strong soap. Agents Wanted Everywhere. JENNE MFG. CO. Sole Agents, Phila., Pa.

P. L. SCHLESS, Pres. THOS. G. WEBBER, Vice-President. G. H. SCHEMEL, Sec'y and Treas.

THE SECURITY ABSTRACT CO.

Office in Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Telephone, 142.

DIRECTORS: P. L. Schless, Thos. G. Webber, E. M. Clayton, Elias A. Smith, H. E. Cummings, James H. Moyle, Geo. C. Richards, A. W. Carlson, J. C. Cohen.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all business connected for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite the U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Nathaniel H. Felt, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Nathaniel H. Felt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the law office of J. R. Morris, located at No. 1 Commercial Block, in the city and county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated June 7th, 1893.

JOSEPH H. FELT,
Administrator of the Estate of Nathaniel H. Felt, Deceased.

Congress Meets

ON THE POTOMAC IN AUGUST.

UTAH'S GATHERINGS ARE IN THE CANYONS BY THE LAKE, AT THE PARKS, FOR PIC-NICS AND HOME, WHERE THE AIR IS TEMPERED AND THE NIGHTS ARE COOL.

PEOPLE SLEEP WELL AND HAVE A GOOD APPETITE IF THEY GET THEIR SUPPLIES OF

FANCY GROCERIES

FROM THE IMMENSE ASSORTMENT CARRIED BY

Z. C. M. I.

AT PRICES REACHABLE BY A POOR MAN.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.