

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 14, 1896.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG,
made in Mill Creek Ward meeting
house, Sunday, July 26th, 1895.

REPORTED BY EDWARD L. SLOAN.

From my earliest labors in the ministry I have taken truth as my text; but I will refer this morning to the words on one of the banners here, "Education is our motto." This will be my text. We are here that we may learn to improve. My inquiry is, How can I do the most good to my fellow beings? What can I say to them; what can I do; how shall I walk before them; how shall I commune with them to do the greatest possible good to the human family? I am so weak that when I give instructions to my brethren and sisters it seems but a very feeble effort, when the mind is open to behold the great things of God, the riches of eternity; to behold that which is understood by angels and by those made perfect.

My first remarks will be concerning such exercises as we have seen here this morning. The Latter-day Saints have many pastimes, and they enjoy themselves in social society with one another. Yet I think, in my reflections, that we should have an increase—and we are having partially an increase—of recreation for our youth. We have very few holidays. When the 4th of July comes, we have our amusements and exercises. When the 24th of July comes we have the anniversary of a day of deliverance; a day of peace and joy to the Latter-day Saints, in finding the peaceful valleys of these mountains, where we can rest and gather the people together, and enjoy the privilege of serving God without any to molest or make us afraid. These two days with Christmas and New Year's, are about all the holidays we have, that we notice at all. On reflection, I have come to the conclusion that it would be better if we would pay more attention to these public exercises, and direct the minds of our children by observing them, taking a course to have them avoid getting into the habit of drinking and every kind of rovydian, and other things that are unbecoming; and in all of our amusements have objects of improvement that are worthy of pursuit. I think we are improving a little in this respect; but more of us should take an increased interest in it. We should have more of the children attend Sunday School, and the teachers should continually place before them that which will lead them to study to improve in their manners, in their words, in their looks and in their behavior; and that will guide their minds aright. You will find we can place before them objects that will do them much good in their thoughts and reflections, that will improve their young and tender minds, and have an influence upon their future lives for good; and we can thus bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord by taking a course to lead their minds.

The brethren here have caught us as they generally do. I had no thought of any person coming to meet us, nor of seeing the schools lining the road. I thank them for their good feelings to the elders of Israel. But is there any good in it? Yes. It attracts the attention of the young people; that is, I mean all under a hundred years old—elevates their feelings, and is calculated to induce reflections and thoughts of a life that is useful; and they will think, when we are going to have another meeting? when is brother Brigham coming to see us again; with brother Wells and brother Cannon, and others?—we cannot say brother Kimball, for he has gone to reap the reward of his labors. It will have the effect of drawing them to good, and they will follow after good continually. Is there any harm in Sunday School parties? No; it is one of the most harmless kinds of enjoyment, when conducted aright. They wish to dance, let them dance; let them talk and play; but not do any wrong. They must not get angry with each other; and if any do wrong instruct them to do right. If our children are thus taught, they will be patterns of piety and their conduct will be worthy of imitation.

I would be very pleased to learn that your Bishop, brother Miller, was preparing a place for parties; with a little pond to float boats on, and other means of enjoyment, where the people could assemble to have their exercises. Get the young minds to follow after you in these things, and they will follow after you in every precept that is good. And I would like to hear of other Bishops taking steps to prepare suitable places for the same purpose.

We are gathered here from various nations of the earth; and many of us have been in conditions of society where we have been wanting in many privileges which others enjoy. The people come here and their feelings are united directly, which is a positive proof that there is something in our belief more than there is in the belief that are recognized in the world. They come here and try to be one immediately, and to amalgamate their feelings. We see this, and it is encouraging; and we see our prominent men leading out and directing the minds of those from the eastern and those from the western world, and teaching them never to do a wrong, never to do evil; and, by example, to beautify themselves and their places, and everything around them. This is good, for in it we do no wrong; we do not do anything by it to injure our feelings or the feelings of others, nor to grieve our spirits; but we do that which will increase beauty and excellence among the people. In this the Lord is well pleased. For the sake of our children, for the sake of the youth of our land, I am pleased, every time I travel, to see this manifestation of respect for the elders of Israel.

We wish to improve. I will ask a question with regard to knowledge and wisdom and understanding and all the blessings of Heaven bestowed upon the people, and it is this: Who are deserving of honor and glory, who are deserving of a good name? The man and the woman who seek to know and understand the mind and will of God and to carry it out in their lives, or those who are slothful and who seek to live by what they call faith alone? I think we would decide that those who manifest by their works that they seek to do the

will of the Lord are more acceptable before Him than those who live by faith alone. I believe the Latter-day Saints are the best people on the earth of whom we have any knowledge. Still, I believe that we are, in many things, very negligent, slothful and slow to obey the words of the Lord. Many seem to act upon the faith that God will sustain us instead of our trying to sustain ourselves. We are frightened at seeing the grasshoppers coming and destroying our crops. We pray to the Lord and try to exercise faith that He may remove these devouring insects. We get along very well in the first part of the season, and our crops looked beautiful. But now has it been for the last few days? I can understand your feelings by my own. A week ago yesterday I went through here on my way to Provo, and everything looked promising. Yesterday, when I returned, fields were stripped, young orchards were stripped of the leaves, and the evidences of destruction were to be seen around. Some try to exercise faith and ask the Lord to remove this destructive power. I remember saying in the School of the Prophets, that I would rather the people would exercise a little more sense and save means to provide for themselves, instead of squandering it away and asking the Lord to feed them. In my reflections I have carried this matter a considerable length. I have paid attention to the counsel that has been given me. For years past it has been sounded in my ears year after year, to lay up grain, so that we might have an abundance in the day of want. Perhaps the Lord would bring a partial famine on us; perhaps a famine would come upon our neighbors. I have been told that He might bring just such a time as we are now having. But suppose I had taken no heed to this counsel, and had not regarded the coming time, what would have been my condition to-day?

View the actions of the Latter-day Saints in this matter, and their neglect of the counsel given and suppose the Lord would allow these insects to destroy our crops this season and the next, what would be the result? I can see death, misery and want on the faces of this people. But some may say, "I have faith the Lord will turn them away." What ground have we to hope this? Have I any good reason to say to my Father in Heaven, "Fight my battles," when He has given me the sword to wield, the arm and the brain that I can fight for myself? Can I ask Him to fight my battles and sit quietly down waiting for Him to do so? I cannot. I can pray the people to hearken to wisdom, to listen to counsel; but to ask God to do for me that which I can do for myself is preposterous to my mind. Look at the Latter-day Saints. We have had our fields laden with grain for years; and if we had been so disposed, our bins might have been filled to overflowing, and with seven years' provisions on hand we might have disregarded the ravages of these insects, and have gone to the canyon and got our lumber, procured the materials, and built up and beautified our places, instead of devoting our time to fighting and endeavoring to replace that which has been lost through the destructiveness. We might have made our fences, improved our buildings, beautified Zion, let our ground rest, and prepared for the time when these insects would have gone. But now the people are running distracted here and there. I do not wish to condemn them. I wish all the justification that can be brought to them. But I look at them as they are. They are in want and in trouble, and they are perplexed. They do not know what to do. They have been told what to do, but they did not hearken to this counsel.

I have never promised a famine to the Latter-day Saints, if we will do half right. I have never heard it drop from my lips that a famine would come upon this people. There never will, if we will only do half right, and we expect to do better than that. There is not another people on the earth whose faith and works are directed for the accomplishment of good like the Latter-day Saints. But we do not obey counsel as we should. Yet when we look at them and at others on the face of the earth, we have reason to say we are proud of the Latter-day Saints. But are we all we should be? No. We must learn to listen to the whisperings of the Holy Spirit, and the counsels of the servants of God, until we come to the unity of the world, and we have obeyed counsel we would have had grain and food to-day, and they would have been full of grain; and we would have had wheat and corn and barley for ourselves and for our animals, to last us for years. The people have all been counseled to take their straw and stack it up, making nice beautiful ricks of it. You may see the day your cattle will want it or perish. If you keep your straw you will be able to have your cattle to work with when you want them. Is the hay kept? No; it must be sold. A train will come in from Utah County, from Davis County, from Tooele, loaded with hay, and it must be sold, even if there is nothing to save your hay; save your wheat; save your oats; save your barley, and everything that can be saved and preserved against a day of want. We have taken our flour north, and sold it for a song, and now we see the day when our brethren are paying twelve dollars a hundred for it on the railroad, brought from the States. If we had been prudent we might have had enough to supply them, and we could have sold hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of dollars' worth this season. I was inquired of this spring what I would sell flour for, to be taken down with the teams that went to the terminus, and I had to say we have none to spare. But we have sent it to Montana, and we have sold it for next to nothing, and now our bins are empty. Who is deserving of honor and glory from God? Those who have preserved their substance, or those who have wasted it? Those who have preserved it; for they know how to preserve those things which the Lord places in their hands. But some have had so much faith in the providences of God to feed them that they would sell their grain even if they got a mere nothing for it. I remember a time when some people almost cursed wheat, it was so plenty.

Would the common laborer and mechanics take wheat for their pay? No. Would they save it? No. The Lord had given us large crops; would they build bins and store the grain away? No. But it was taken to the city and sold for anything it would bring. There was a time when my heart was pained at hearing wheat spoken of as it was; and I was afraid at seeing the manifestations of it feeling which were exhibited by some of the brethren, principally among the mechanics, concerning grain.

We have seen one grasshopper war before this. Then we had two years of it. We have had a third year. Suppose we have to good crops next year. The people will think less of this visitation than they do now; and still less the next year; until in four or five years it will be almost gone from their minds. We are capable of being perfectly independent of these insects. If we had thousands on thousands of bushels of wheat, rye, and barley, and corn we might have said to them, "You may go, we are not going to plant for you." Then we could have plowed up the ground, put in the manure, and let the land rest, and the grasshoppers would not have destroyed the fruits of our labors which could have been directed to the beautifying of Zion and making our habitations places of loveliness.

Just as sure as the Lord lives we are going to see times when our neighbors around us will be in want. But some may say, here have ten years, twenty years, thirty years gone, and the sayings of Joseph and the Apostles have not all come to pass. If they have not all been fulfilled, they all will be fulfilled. When we saw the flaming sword unsheathed in the terrible war between the north and the south, we could see in it the fulfillment in part of the prophecies of Joseph. But when peace comes for a short time we forget all about it, and the grasshoppers would not have destroyed the fruits of our labors which could have been directed to the beautifying of Zion and making our habitations places of loveliness.

Take the people and I am proud of them; but there is a feeling with them that they must not be counseled in their temporal matters. I call this a sectarian notion, for we will find yet that God is Dictator in everything. Take the case of the Children of Israel and the miracles that were wrought in their deliverance from the land of Egypt. The question arises, was it through their faith, or because of the promises which God had made to them? The Lord sent Moses to Pharaoh, who wrought many miracles before him; and Pharaoh sent for his wise men, his astrologers, soothsayers and magicians, and they wrought their miracles before Moses and Aaron. Finally, the Lord said, the Children of Israel must be brought out of Egypt; but was it because of their faith, or because of the promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob? It was because of the promises of the Lord, and not because of the righteousness of that people, that He brought them out. They came to a place where they were hemmed in, with the Red Sea before them and the armies of the Egyptian monarch behind them, and the mountains on either side of them, and they cried out that they would be destroyed. But the Lord divided the water, and took them over in safety; and it was because of the promises He had made to their fathers. They passed through the Red Sea in safety and the Egyptians were drowned. Was it because the Egyptians were so much more wicked? I suppose not; but it was because the Lord had said, "Let the Children of Israel go free," and they would not; and He punished the Egyptians for not letting them go; and He punished the Children of Israel by not letting them go into the promised land, for their wickedness in the wilderness. They cried against Moses because he had led them away from the fleshpots and leeks of Egypt, and the Lord said he would feed them. But was it because of their righteousness that he sent them down Manna for food? I have no evidence to believe that it was because of their righteousness. Do you think they were so very righteous that the Lord would not let their clothing grow old? It was not because of the righteousness of the Children of Israel, but because of the promises of the Lord to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, for He must fulfill the promises made to His servants. He wanted at one time to destroy the whole people, and told Moses to let Him alone that He might destroy them because of their faithlessness and rebellion, and He would make of him a nation, and he would make of him a nation; but Moses pleaded in their behalf, and called upon the Lord to remember His promises, and they were preserved. When Moses was on the mount they went to Aaron and inquired where Moses was, and demanded gods to go before them. And Aaron told them to bring him their ear rings and their jewelry, and they did so, and he made of them a golden calf; and the people ran around it, and said these be the gods which brought us out of the land of Egypt. Just as much credit was due to their saving our grain when we had no abundance, and when the grasshoppers come, crying, "Lord turn them away and save us." It is just as consistent as for a man on board a steamboat on the wide ocean to say, I will show you what faith I have, and then to jump overboard, crying, "Lord save me!" It may not seem so daring; but it is any more inconsistent than the people who saved the substance the Lord has given us, and when we come to want crying to Him for what we have wasted and squandered? The Lord has been blessing us all the time, and He asks us why we have not been blessing ourselves.

Will this be instructive to you, my brethren, hereafter? A great many have taken heed, and they are prepared. I had seven years' breadstuffs on hand last year; but I have to deal it out, and I will deal it out to the last bushel, and try my faith with my brethren. But are we deserving of praise from God or man? Who are deserving of praise? The ones who are diligent in their labors, and who always trust in the great mercies of the Lord to take care of them? It is just as consistent to expect that the Lord will supply us with fruit when we do not plant the trees, or that when we do not plow and sow and save the labor of harvesting we should cry to the Lord to save us from want, as to ask Him to save us from the consequences of our own folly, disobedience and waste. It is said by some, that the Lord is not going to sell His servants to gather His people here. That is true; but the Lord has said, "Gather the poor from the nations;" and to the people here, "Gather and save the produce I put within your reach, and prepare against a day of want." Suppose a hundred thousand or a million of starving people were coming here, and we had only grain to last for a couple of years, with famine around; they would offer their gold and their silver and their plate, and their precious things for bread to eat, and you would hand it out until all was gone. Then you could sit down

and look at the riches you had got, until all would perish together with hunger. This would be so, unless the people act more wisely than they do now.

We have had peace in these mountains since we came here, and the protection of the Lord over this people has been as visible as when Moses caused darkness to come upon all the land of Egypt except the land of Goshen, where the children of Israel dwelt. But what credit is due to us before the Heavens and the earth, even supposing we had such faith as to get the Lord to fight our battles and do for us what we could do for ourselves? Not a particle. He requires obedience at our hands. One of the prophets has said, "To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams;" and it is written, and I have never heard it contrary, that it was said in the days of Jesus and His Apostles, and it has been said in this our day—that we shall be judged according to our works and not according to our faith. One of the Apostles has said, "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee how I will save thee by thy works." It is a mistake to think that it does not prove that he keeps all the commandments of God. One man went to Jesus and said, I know you have power; my servant is sick, and if you come and touch him he will be healed. And Jesus said he had not seen such faith in Israel. And he said the faith of this man made whole. Was it the faith of this man made whole to Jesus, or the charity and mercy of the Savior, by which the sick person was healed? Jesus saw the man's faith, and he said I will bestow a blessing here; and in this is manifested the mercy of God. In many things are the mercies of God made manifest; and for the people to turn their backs upon the mercies of God, and to be foolish and wrong. If these grasshoppers were all moved away it would not be because of the righteousness of the people, but through the mercies of God. It is for us to see that we can claim the blessings of God. You recollect reading of the brother of Jared, Mahouri, Moriancum, who saw the Lord. If he had not kept the commandments of God he would not have had power to see the finger of the Lord. But he was faithful in all things, and he claimed the blessings of God, and that he had a right to the blessings he asked. If we were to keep the commandments as God, as he did, we would have the right to claim the blessings even as Mahouri did. But if we will not be obedient in all things, but claim the blessings of God, then is the place for skepticism to come in and the people to differ. We are bound by our covenants to accept the word of the Lord. There is a difference of opinion as to getting the word of the Lord; but if you will read and cultivate the Spirit of God, you will understand how to be instructed. The Lord is not everywhere in person; but He has His agents, speaking and acting for Him. His angels, His messengers, His Apostles and servants are appointed and authorized to act in His name. And His servants are authorized to counsel and dictate in the greatest and what might be deemed the most trifling matters, to instruct direct and guide His Saints. The people have done well for the past year or two, in leaving off their tobacco, their whiskey, their coffee and their tea; and if they will keep on doing this, and increasing in righteousness, we are as surely on the high road to the celestial glory and eternal lives, as we are here to-day.

I pray the Lord that we may have His Spirit to guide us to help build up the Kingdom of God. Amen.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

Albany, 13.—Governor Fenton has appointed Gen. Patrick H. Jones, at present clerk of the court of appeals, register of the city of New York in place of Gen. Halpine, deceased. It is understood that the fees of the office until the first of January will be paid to Mrs. Halpine.

Washington.—The city council, in joint session to-night, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Stevens. A committee of one from each ward in the city was appointed to accompany the remains to their final interment at Lancaster this afternoon. Large crowds were in attendance at the Rotunda of the Capitol to view the deceased statesman. The funeral services will take place at eight o'clock to-morrow morning in the Rotunda and the body will be carried to the depot, and will be escorted by colored Zouaves, who are acting as a guard of honor.

New York, 14.—A fire broke out at three this morning in the establishment of D. Appleton & Co., book publishers, and within fifteen minutes the whole building was in flames. Loss not ascertained. Another fire this morning at 438 West Street destroyed property worth \$35,000.

Washington, 13.—The remains of Stevens were carried to-day from his late residence to the Rotunda of the Capitol, where he will lie in state until eight to-morrow morning, when the funeral obsequies will take place. The body was attended by a detachment of Butler's Zouaves, a colored military organization of this city, preceded by Gen. Halpine, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Chaplain of the Senate, and a few personal friends of the deceased. They were followed by some 40 or 50 others, principally colored. Upon arriving at the Capitol the cortege filed into the Rotunda between lines of the Capitol police, who closed in after it, excluding the crowd until the coffin had been placed in position under the centre of the dome, and until the attendant soldiers had stacked their arms and mounted guard, when the public was admitted to view the remains.

New York, 13.—A dispatch from Omaha says that fifty additional miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished, making 750 from Omaha. It now seems probable that nearly 1,000 miles will be in running order before the close of the year, and that the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business during 1896.

Paris, 10.—A dispatch announces another terrible colliery explosion at Jemmap, in the province of Hainaut, killed and a large number wounded.

London, 10.—Pilot, one of the Dublin editors imprisoned for seditious utterances has been pardoned; he will be liberated after serving half the original sentence.

New York, 11.—European mail advices to August 1st have been received. The London cabmen are on a strike. Repartero has declined to accept the

office of President of the Spanish Cabinet.

A secret printing office has been discovered at Valencia, Spain, where one of the recently published revolutionary journals was issued. Four compositors were arrested and sent to Fernando Po.

London.—Late advices from Shanghai report that the disturbances caused by the Mantchoos on the Amoor river have ceased, and that at last accounts the county was quiet and trade on the river unobstructed.

Belgrade.—The insurrection movement in Bulgaria has been entirely suppressed by the Turkish troops. The proclamation establishing a state of seige in the province has been revoked by the Turkish government.

Pesth.—Prince Alex. Kara Georgevich has been seized with a serious illness. Since his imprisonment he has received information that his estates in Serbia have been confiscated by the Government.

Paris.—Accounts from Rome represent that the desertions of foreign volunteers from the Papal army is daily increasing.

Pesth, 12.—The army bill has passed the upper house of the Hungarian Chambers without a dissenting voice.

Lisbon, 12.—The Duke de Monpenzier has addressed a communication to the Queen of Spain protesting against the order condemning himself and the Duchess of Monpenzier to exile.

Wiesbaden, 12.—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, is stopping at Langerwallack, about eight miles from this place. The King of Prussia arrived there yesterday and had an interview with the Emperor. It is understood that their conversation was of a most pacific character.

New York.—Vera Cruz dates to August 6th say that the whole State is in rebellion; the rebels are men of influence. It was thought that the castle of San Juan di Ulloa would be attacked. Alator had been defeated by the Negrete insurrection, which was extending rapidly and held its ground firmly. Priete and Madeline had pronounced in favor of Ortega; other leaders had followed their example and were joined by the troops stationed at Tlalcalaham and Alvarado. Both of these places were hitherto in favor of Juarez.

The city of Vera Cruz was left without sufficient force to repel the attack which was momentarily feared. It was expected that the first attack would be at the castle of San Juan di Ulloa, where there are many prisoners, among them Gens. Escobar and Castillo; the latter is one of the best engineers in Mexico, and the former was lately an agent of division.

Paris, 13.—Intelligence has been received that bands of armed insurgents have made their appearance in Aragon, at the town of Caspia. A detachment of Spanish troops has been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

London, 12.—The recent speech of Napoleon is much commented upon here; some of the newspapers consider it as an assurance of peace, but others think it really a cover for war preparations.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 6th day of Aug., 1896; which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Andrew F G	Jorgensen C T
Anderson H J	James J
Applegate E	Johnson P
Atkins E C	Kerfoot J H
Barratt J M	King T R
Birch J	Knutzen R
Bastwick A E	Linnat A
Boswell W 2	Lincoln J
Broderick D	McConnell J
Brewer W	McDonald J
Brewer P C	McDonald J
Brantley E F	McDonald J
Bushy A	Manning L S
Bunting J L 2	Marriger L C
Calvert K	Miller W H 3
Carpenter C A	Morris L J
Churchman J 2	Newton J N
Cochran M 3	Nish R
Clark A J 3	Ninde A
Cooper V J	Nordholm H A
Conk J R	Norman S
Coates B F	Norman S
Crowell A G W	Pederson S 2
Croft W	Phillips G L
Cross W L	Pickering J H
Crosswhite J M	Powell W E
Cunningham D	Provin R
Davis D M	Purdy W
Davis J C	Quinn J
Demill F	Quinn J
Devault E	Rogers R
Doelman H T	Robison L 2
Drake G E	Schroeder J
Elliot O H	Shreeve H
Ernst D	Shaw E W
Farrer C	Slater J
Ferris A M	Standing R 2
Fertig J T	Stewart W 2
Fletcher D C	Stewart S P
Forbes H H	Taylor J
Francis J G	Talbot C B
Gray W H	Timmins W G
Gunn J	Van Buren C M
Hansen H	Wagner W
Hansen H	Wasson W
Hartman G	Walker W H
Hartman J G	Wiggin E
Hartman M 2	Wilkox W M
Hill M 2	Williams R Y
Hill E	Woodward T
Humphreys T H	Young E R
Hunt F	

LADIES' LIST.

Barrows E	Lansan Miss E M
Cot Mrs E C	Miller A M
Davis Mrs J L	Mourey R
Eyans Mrs E P	Quinn Mrs A
Francis Miss M	Rowe Miss A
Green Mrs H	Schumacher S
Grimm Mrs H	Shaw Mrs H P
Hartman Mrs A	Swenson Miss I
Harrison Mrs A	Taylor Mrs J
Hartman Mrs A	Tompet M W
Howard Mrs E	White Miss K
Hughes Mrs G T	Williams Mrs M
Hobbs Mrs S	Williams Mrs A
Jensen Mrs B	Woodward Mrs E
Knight Mrs O	Wright Miss A

Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

A. W. STREET,

Postmaster.

CHARLES F. JONES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Stoves and Stove Furniture,
Also, Gas and Oil Stoves,
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware.
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Of the eminent Tragic Actress,
MISS ANNETTE

I N C E,

LAST NIGHT

Of the Great Historical Tragedy of

MARY STUART!

From the French of M. PIERRE LEBRUN, as

originally performed by the celebrated

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MOLLE RACHEL,

Re-written, altered, arranged and adapted to

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MISS INCE as MARY STUART!

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The performance will consist of the Great His-

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MARY STUART, Queen of Scotland.

Queen Elizabeth.....Miss ANNETTE INCE

Lord Leicester.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Lord Burleigh.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Amias Paulet.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Seymour.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Sheriff, Executioner, Pages, Guards,

Attendants.

Anna Kennedy.....Mrs. M. Bowring

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And the Great Historical Play of

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DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance

commences punctually at 8.

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OATS,

BARLEY.

BRAN.

SHORTS.

CORN.

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41217

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

AT

FORT BRIDGER, U. T.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,

Fort Bridger, U. T., Aug. 5, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be

received at this Office until 12 o'clock

Aug. 15th, 1896, for the delivery at this Post of

300,000 pounds of Barley.

150,000 pounds of Oats.

IN SACKS.

Delivery to commence immediately after the

Contract is awarded, and the full amount to be

delivered on or before the 1st day of Dec., 1896,

subject to inspection by the undersigned or his

authorized agents.

Each bid to be accompanied by the guaranty