

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress:
W. H. HOOPER.

Commissioners to locate University Lands:
JOHN NEFF, Sen., Salt Lake Co.,
EBENEZER BROWN,
JOHN ROBERTSON, Tooele Co.

For Salt Lake County, Representatives:
JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
ENOCH REESE,
ORON PRATT, Sen.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Selectman:
REUBEN MILLER, of Mill Creek.

Sheriff:
ROBERT T. BURTON.
County Coroner:
HAMPDEN S. BEATTIE.
County Recorder:
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.
County Surveyor:
THEODORE MCKEAN.
County Superintendent of Common Schools:
ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Two weeks from Monday next is the time for holding the annual election in this Territory. A caucus meeting was held this afternoon, and the gentlemen, whose names we have placed at the head of our columns, were nominated for the various offices to be filled at this election. The ticket is emphatically the People's Ticket; for at the meeting there was a heavy representation from this County, and many representatives from the adjacent counties. Harmony and good feeling characterized the meeting, and without doubt the nominations and proceedings will be heartily sustained by the people at the polls. The nominees are gentlemen of experience and good reputation, and the most of them have already filled, creditably to themselves and satisfactorily to the voters, the positions for which they are now nominated.

Besides these officers there will have to be elected in some of the precincts, Justices of the Peace and Constables. The law says: "Each precinct in this Territory shall elect one Justice of the Peace, and one Constable, and the same may be increased in any precinct by the County Court, whenever they shall deem that the public good require it." "Said Justices and Constables shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified."

We have enjoyed such an exemption from strife and contention at elections since our settlement of these valleys that many of our citizens have grown very careless about them. If business should happen to call them in another direction, they have been in the habit of giving it preference over attending to the election. This carelessness has grown out of the fact that there has been no rivalry at elections—no opposing candidates pitted against each other for the same office; party feeling has not been aroused in the community. Voters have known that the men whom they wanted to fill the offices would be elected, whether they voted or not. On this account Utah has never shown her real numerical strength through the votes of her citizens. In other places a very good idea of the population can be obtained from the number of votes cast at a general election. Party feeling is apt to call nearly everybody out to vote on one side or the other. But our citizens being united upon religious and other questions, have thought that, to be consistent, they should be united in political matters. So far, it has worked admirably for the taxpayers of the country, for we have not had a crowd of clamorous, hungry politicians contending for and appropriating the spoils of office.

But this feeling of carelessness about voting should be corrected. Every man who has the right to cast a vote should look upon it as his bounden duty to go to the polls and deposit his vote for the men of his choice. He should do this as faithfully and conscientiously if there is but one candidate for each office as if there were twenty. At this next election let a good, solid vote be cast by the voters in every precinct.

CORONERS.

An Act was introduced into the Legislature last winter, "concerning Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Inquests," which passed both Houses and received the signature of the Governor. It is now a law of the Territory. As we are now on the eve of our annual election we deem it proper to call the attention of the officers and people of the various counties to some of the features of this law.

The first section reads: "Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That a Coroner shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified."

shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified." The third section of the Act defines some of the duties of the Coroner: "It is the duty of the Coroner to perform all the duties of the Sheriff, in the absence of the Sheriff, and in cases where it appears from the papers of any court of record that the Sheriff is a party, and wherein an affidavit is filed with the clerk of the court stating a partiality, prejudice, consanguinity or interest on the part of the Sheriff, then the clerk of Court shall direct process to the Coroner, whose duty it is to execute it in the same manner as if he were Sheriff."

Besides these duties he, or any Justice of the Peace, "shall hold an inquest upon all dead bodies of men or women who are supposed to have died by unlawful means," etc.

A suitable man to fill this position should be nominated in each county, and on the first Monday in August be elected.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Under the head of "A Fearful Showing," a writer in the New York Revolution, the "Women's Rights" organ, edited by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, has recently given statistics in relation to the "social evil" as it exists in the city of New York. These statistics are quite business-like in character, showing the number of unfortunates engaged in the business of prostitution, the causes that induce them to take to their present mode of life, the aggregate cost, pecuniarily, of hideous pleasures, and the results, moral and physical, of this wide-spread abomination. The writer says the results of his (or her) inquiries and observations, lead to the conviction that in New York there are about 10,000 women, who publicly or privately prostitute themselves for hire. Of this number 5,800 are the inmates of brothels; 2,500 are the habitués of houses of assignation; 1,500 are kept mistresses, and 500 married and single women who grant favors to male friends or acquaintances, not altogether for mercenary considerations.

Of the causes which have led to this mode of life, the following is the classification: destitution, 2,825; idleness, 3,330; seduction, 1,545; love of liquor, 906; ill-treatment of parents and relatives, 82; bad company, 776. The estimated average weekly earnings of each of these women are ten dollars; and the total investment of property, real and personal, to facilitate this infamous business is set down at \$15,000,000. A very plausible calculation is also made to show that of the million of people New York is supposed to contain, 172,000 are continually infected with an abominable disease through this infernal trade in prostitution and debauchery.

If one half of the above be true, it is indeed a "fearful showing," for one city, and that one of the leading cities of Christendom. If it were confined to that city alone and its existence tolerated, it would be enough to damn the nation; but every other large city of the Union and of the civilized world will reveal perhaps as large a proportion of the same evil as the city of New York.

Here is a picture for the contemplation of the religious teachers of the people. The soul of every one amongst them, who is really earnest in his desire to reform and purify his fellows, and to prepare them for a life to come, must be filled with unspeakable grief at the contemplation of such a picture. Ten thousand females daily prostituting themselves for the lustful gratification of probably twice that number of males, and this carried on from year's end to year's end among the people of one city who, professedly, at least, believe in the commands of Him who has placed a special interdiction against the commission of this crime!

The writer in the Revolution says that ignorance is the great cause of this immorality, and he (or she) endeavors to substantiate his (or her) hypothesis by showing the very small percentage of this class who can read or write. This, however, can not be urged with much force, for even in the higher and well educated ranks of society the most shameless licentiousness is by no means uncommon, as the records of the divorce and criminal courts of the land abundantly show. The fact is that immorality and licentiousness are among the characteristics of modern civilized society. In our own country the rapid increase of wealth and the spread of luxurious and extravagant habits inevitably intensify such tendencies among the people.

The people of Utah are everywhere decrying as corrupt and wicked. We utterly deny the imputation. We are ready enough to admit that we are no better than we ought to be, and not near so good as we might be and as we expect to be. And we appreciate the efforts occasionally made by our Christian friends for our conversion and "regeneration." We are quite satisfied that although some would willingly inaugurate a crusade having in view our extermination, they nevertheless express a fervent wish for our spiritual salvation. But while appreciating all this we really feel that their soul-saving efforts might find a far more promising field than Utah Territory, even in the city of New York. One of their own papers declares to all the world that in that city alone 10,000 prostitutes flourish, and to do so it is evident that scores

of thousands must be in the constant commission of one of the vilest of crimes. Now in the whole of Utah Territory, we fearlessly venture the assertion, that not one house of ill-fame can be found, unless it be entirely in the interest of our transient "civilization," and we have not the remotest idea that one of that class can be found. Besides this, not a prostitute walks the streets of any of our cities, or can be found in the ranks of our people. Such being the case, and we are at the defense of the world to refute our statement, we would modestly suggest to our friends who are so much concerned on our account to confine their exertions to fields of labor where their services are more loudly called for. If our advice is taken and acted upon in that spirit of kindness in which it is offered, we should really feel great pleasure in lending a helping hand in the cause of reform, and would do our best to induce our erring brethren of the Christian world into the paths of virtue and holiness, knowing as we most certainly do, that the ways of wisdom are "ways of pleasantness" and that all her paths are peace."

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER SHIP "CONSTITUTION."

James, Mary, Thomas, James and Mary Pritchard; Elizabeth, Jane, Elizabeth, James, Agnes and Robert Shaw; Mearns, Emma; John, Elizabeth, David, Helen, Robert and John Dick; Jane Hunter; Chas. Moyer; Mrs. Scott; Isaac, Margaret and Mary Wadell; Ellen and Ellen Watson; Henry and Christina Chestnut; Saml. and Catherine Faddies; Agnes Scott; Jane McClellan; James Jambush; James Elliott; Alexander and Jane Wright; Alexander, Sarah, George, Sarah and Emma Fraser; Agnes and Harriet Lore; Deborah, Rebecca, George, Margaret, Jenny and Joseph Wright; Christina, Agnes and Ellen Brown; Annie and Annie O'Brien; Charlotte, Charlotte, Agnes, John, Mearns and Ellen Robinson; John Livingston; Elizabeth, Emille and Betty Bowers; Edwin Biles; Robert Briggs; Edward Barton; Richard Parkinson; John Harrison; Robert, Hest and John Smith; John, Halsey; Mary, Ward; Isaac Morris; Wm., Ellen, Catherine, Isabella and Mary Nichols; Alice Holland; John, Charles, Edward and Thos. Hanks; Mary Clayfield; John and Jane Paakitt; Emma Thiek; Mary A., Claudus and Joshua Raekhan; Ann Cooper; Geo. Eliza, Edith, Elizabeth, George and Fred Simmonds; Charles, Sarah, Harriet, Eliza, Andrew, Job and Oliver Miller; Cornelius and Mary McCrary; Margaret, James, David and Malinda Hall; Rebecca and Eliza Langmann; Martha Roby; Jan. Aiger; Mark Jackson; Jane Halsey; Mary A., Agnes, Mary and Rachel Jones; Mary and David Thomas; Ellen Hall; John Stephens; Richard, James, Luke, George, Mary and Henry Oram; George, Lorenzo and John Blackley; John, Elizabeth, Henry J., Edward and Wm. Heagren; Sarah and Ellen Johnson; Elizabeth and Elizabeth Swain; Samuel and Clotina Waymatt; Jos. Reid; Susan Sanson; Chas. and Daniel Cook; Isabella White; Wm. Oldfield; John, Maria, Robert, William, Emma, Isabella, Aaron and Frank Leak; Mary Smith; John and Walter Lazenby; Jas. Susannah; Christina and Wilhelmus Kiesel; Adam and Joseph Shaw; Elizabeth, Henry, Elizabeth, Emma, H. Rudolf and Maria Boushard; Edward, Elizabeth, Johannes and Jacob Bunali; Hannah, Rudolf and Fredrick Wolfli; Catharine Marti; Anna Zuppinger; Maria Marback; Agatha Buehl; Edward, Sarah, Catharine, Samuel, Martha, Rachael, Elizabeth and John Bradshaw; Henry Carroll; George, Ellen, Jessie, Ernest and Herbert Saville; Caroline Westwood; Emma and James Saville; John, Charlotte, Frederick and Harry Taylor; Leo, Paxman; Mary Ann and Edward Allen; Aaron, Mary Ann, Esther and Anna Dunn; Ruth, Clara, Leonard and Samuel Orchard; John Higham; Maria Bohl; Barbara Ramp; Michael Therner; Maria Brullmann; Barbara Goerner; Maria Kaspar; Elizabetha Welti; Eliza Kaser; Elizabeth Caffall; Frederick, Amelia, Mary, Ellen, Anna, Mary, and Richard Judd; Thomas, Ellen, Charles and Emille Cooke; Imia Collins; Henry, Jane, John and Frederick Newman; Mary Brown; John and William Rawlings; George, Elizabeth, Alfred, Emma, Louis, Francis and Mary Gless; Henry, George, Sarah, A. A., Henry T., Emille and Joseph Fisher; Richard, Prudence, Matilda, Honor, Sarah, James, Esther and Walter Rawlings; Thomas, Elizabeth, George and Hannah Stirling; John Baxter; Allan Crockett; Mary, Emma and John May; Margaret Leslie; Isabella Adamson; Harriet Bailey; Harriet Halles; James, Mary, George, Edward, John, and Julia Mathbank; Catherine and Elizabeth Anderson; Francis McDonald; Catherine, James and Lemuel Boughton; Robert Greenwood; Timothy Merritt; Sarah A. Francis; John Parr; William Atkins; Newman Remington; Mary Burrows; Henry Stebb; James, Louisa and Charlotte Hill; John Piekard; Emma Cowson; William, Elizabeth, Lucy, Phillip, Isaac and Frederick Arbon; Jane Dunn; Charlotte Gemmell; Ann Moore; James, Mary A. and Rosaline Wells; Edith Goddard; Sarah Hatter; Wm. Wardle; James, Maria, Charlotte, Charles, Corina, Ann, Hannah, Isaac, Sarah and Charlotte Smith; Ann, Geo., Sarah A., Eliza, James, Mary, John and John Wright; Polly Best; Sarah Martin; Alice and Sarah A. Jackson; Sarah and Elizabeth Bond; Nancy and Edward Nelson; Joseph, Martha and Alice Ridder; Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah J. and Joseph E. Hedfield; Wm. Burd, Charlotte Miller; Mary, Mary, Elizabeth and Mary Crook; Thomas and Margaret Young; Richard, Emma, Martha, Nephil, Edmon, Deborah, Christina, Margaret, Margaret, Charles, Francis, Mary, Edward, George and Ann Horman; Nancy

De La Haye; Ann, Jane, Mary, Mary, Francis and Lorenzo Wickers; Robert, Margaret and Hannah Hawley; Eliza, Wright; Nancy Briggs; Thos. Williams; Mary Hall; James, Annie, William, Eliza and Emiline Dunford; Eliza M. Thomas; John N. Pike; Elizabeth Rawlings; Thos. Boynton; Mena, Hanna, Augusta and Nels J. Nelson.

By Telegraph.

SENATORS SWORN IN.
The credentials of Messrs. Abbott and Ford, Senators from North Carolina, were presented, and both gentlemen took the oath.

ALASKA APPROPRIATION BILL.
Sumner, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the Alaska appropriation bill, with a section declaring that the rights to redress should be stricken out.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
Cattell called up the bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent. certificates, to the amount of \$25,000,000, for retiring the outstanding compound interest notes. After some debate the bill passed.

THE ARMY BILL.
Wilson, from the military committee, reported back the bill reducing the army to a peace establishment.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.
A new conference committee was appointed on the bill to supply temporary vacancies in the executive department.

LOUISIANA SENATORS SWORN IN.
The credentials of Hall and Harris, Senators from Louisiana, were presented; both were sworn in.

DEFICIENCY BILL.
The Senate proceeded to consider the deficiency appropriation bill, to which a number of amendments had been attached by the committee, which were variously disposed of.

A committee of conference was ordered on the Indian appropriation bill. A debate on the deficiency appropriation bill was continued till near five o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took a recess till the evening. During the debate Chandler stated that the committee on commerce had decided not to press the passage of the river harbor appropriation bill till next session.

TEN THOUSAND FOR THE ARREST OF SURRETT.
During the evening session the House bill to pay Henry St. Marie ten thousand for his services in procuring the arrest of Surratt was passed.

ALASKA BILL PASSED.
The Alaska appropriation bill was passed, omitting the section declaring the joint powers of the House with the President and Senate were necessary to contract treaties.

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT.
Washington.—Senator Howard, today, made a report from the joint committee for the investigation of the frauds in the ordinance department. The report concludes by recommending the removal of General A. B. Dyer as Chief of Ordnance.

HOUSE.
FUNDING BILL.
The Senate funding bill was reported from the ways and means committee; referred to a committee of the whole.

CREDENTIALS REFERRED.
Credentials from Alabama representatives were referred to the committee on elections.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.
The House went into a committee of the whole on the funding bill. The first amendment providing for only one class of bonds, was agreed to. During the discussion Stevens took strong ground in favor of paying the five-twenty in greenbacks. He said: "I hold to the Chicago platform, and, as I understand it on that point, to the New York platform, that those bonds shall be paid according to the original contract."

A member, "The law, Mr. Stevens, according to the law."

Mr. Pike. "The spirit and letter of the contract."

Mr. Stevens. "What was that law? That the interest should be paid up to a certain time at six per cent, in coin. After the bonds fell due they would be payable in money. Just as the gentleman of Illinois understood it, and just as he, Mr. Stevens, understood it, and just as all understand it when the law was enacted, and just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the chairman of the committee of ways and means. If he knew of any party in the country who would go for paying in contract which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt on half, if he knew there was such a platform, and such a determination on the part of his own party he would go with Frank Blair and vote for the other party. He would vote for no such swindle on the taxpayers of the country. The discussion was continued at great length, and the committee finally rose and took a recess till evening, when the funding bill was again considered. A number of amendments in various portions of the bill were proposed but generally rejected.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ALASKA.
San Francisco, 17.—Dispatches received from the military headquarters from Alaska state that the troops are in excellent health. The Indians regard the occupation of Sitka and other islands with no unfriendly interest at the present time.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passenger trains on the Central Pacific Railroad now run to Wadsworth, a hundred and ninety miles east of Sacramento; construction trains run fourteen miles further east.

COAST GUARD.
The schooner Porpoise of the United States coast guard, with a 35,000 catch, arrived today from the northwest coast.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
Montpelier.—The Vermont Democratic

convention nominated Jas. L. Edwards Governor and J. Noyes Lieutenant Governor.
Philadelphia.—The supply of gas is exhausted. The strike still continues. Newspaper offices have in general resorted to candles; a few places of amusement are open but they must suspend.

THE SWANEE WRECK.
San Francisco, 18.—The United States steamer Swanee arrived at Victoria July fifteenth and would probably proceed immediately to the wreck of the Titanic. A hundred and four of the officers and men of the wrecked ship arrived at Victoria by the English war steamer Sparrow Hawk on the 16th instant. A large portion of the stores were saved. The vessel lies in a good position, and should the weather continue fine the armament may be saved.

IDaho ADVICE.
Sacramento.—Idaho advice to July 16th report that the chief of Gen. Crook is unwell. Crook held a council of the Snake Indians. The principal chief said he was tired of fighting. It was thought that the council would result in a treaty of peace and the location of the Indians on their reservation. Gen. Crook had started on an expedition against the Pitt River Indians, and to test the sincerity of the Snake Indians, he called upon their chief and ten of his best warriors to act as his guide and scouts. Some times the number volunteered set in that capacity immediately.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.
Helena, July 18.—E. H. Paoy, known as the driver of the Warm Springs hack, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the mouth. For some he had been melancholy on account of his inability to pay his debts. His body was found a quarter of a mile from town, with a revolver firmly clamped in his hand, with one barrel discharged. A note was found in his pocket as follows: "Dear Wife, I am no more. My brain is gone. I must leave you to the charity of the cold world. Farewell to you and my dear little children."

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FOREIGN.
NATURALIZATION.
London, 17.—In the House of Commons, last night, Lord Stanley made an important statement. He said a reply had been sent to the United States Government, as to the matter of naturalization, to the effect that the ministers were ready to accept the American interpretation of the question. He thought, therefore, that no misunderstanding was possible between the two countries. Lord Stanley said he had declined to make a treaty at present, as the royal commission was considering the general subject, and was still in session, and for the additional reason that time will not permit the passage of a bill during the present Parliament.

GONE TO PROVE.—President B. Young left this morning for Provo.

NEW TODAY.
The Last Arrival—Dunford & Sons.
Strayed or Stolen—span of horses—James Adamson.
New stock of boots, shoes and hats—Special—Dunford & Sons.
City Liquor Store removed—Special.
Tailor, Misses' and children's shoes—Special—Dunford & Sons.

Widow.
At Mant City, on June 2nd, 1902, of whooping cough, Mary Lucetta, daughter of Henry D. and Almira Ann Gifford, aged 5 weeks and 2 days.

In Sugar House Ward, July 12th, Eliza Babcock, of child-birth.

In this city, July 15, 1902, James Maycock, son of Thomas and Louisa Maycock, aged 2 days. (See Star, please copy.)

THE LAST ARRIVAL!
HATS for the MILLION!
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
CHILDREN'S HATS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES
And in GREAT VARIETY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN, LADIES, BOYS, MISSES and CHILDREN.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
LOWEST PRICES!
JUST RECEIVED
DUNFORD & SONS!
WE SPAN THE YEAR ON HOSIERY, one of the best and most reliable goods ever brought to this city. The way to a white shirt or a white necktie, worn as a month's wear at Porterville, Morgan Co. Those known to the wearing of the above goods will please forward information to this Office.

THE RAILROAD!
Apply immediately at the Mouth of the River to the Mouth of the River.

SHARP & YOUNG.
NOTICE OF M. S. RAMSBOFF & CO.
We whom it may concern we hereby certify that our partnership with M. S. Ramsboff & Co. was dissolved on the 1st of January, 1902, and that we have no interest in the business of M. S. Ramsboff & Co. after that date. We have no interest in the business of M. S. Ramsboff & Co. after that date. We have no interest in the business of M. S. Ramsboff & Co. after that date.

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THEATRE
ENGAGEMENT
Of the accomplished Lyric Artists, Tenors and Comedians
MADAME MARIE METZGER
SCHELLER
LAST NIGHT
Grand Operatic, Comic, Ballet and Fairy Spectacle of
Cinderella
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1902
The performance will consist of the
GRAND OPERATIC SPECTACLE
OF
CINDERELLA
Or,
The Fairy and Little Glass Slipper.
The New and Gorgeous Scenery, by
Mr. J. GUIDO METZGER
The Complicated Machinery by
Mr. PETER REID and Assistant
The Beautiful Costumes by
Mrs. BOWLING and Mr. METZGER
Extensive Properties and Appearances by
Messrs. MILLARD & HARRIS
All of Messrs. Metzgert's original scenery of Cinderella, under the direction of Mr. CARLESS. For the more effective production of the different scenes Messrs. Messrs. CARLESS has been specially engaged. Mr. HARRIS and the best ability of the Company will also appear.
The Ballet Groupings, etc., under the direction of E. E. STONAN, Secy.
Cinderella, (with Gowns from the Opera)
Prince of Salerno..... Miss Nellie O'Brien
Baron Pompadour..... Mr. J. G. O'Brien
Alidoro..... Mr. J. G. O'Brien
Benedict..... Mr. J. G. O'Brien
Page..... Mr. J. G. O'Brien
Tosca..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Sisters to..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Cinderella..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Fairy Queen..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Ariel..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Singing Fairy..... Miss Alice O'Brien
First Fairy..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Second Fairy..... Miss Alice O'Brien
Hunters, Fairies, Noblemen, Attendants, etc., by Company, Chorus, Corps de Ballet, and numerous Auxiliaries.
For Synopsis of Scenery, Incidents, and Ballet see Program and Posters.
DOORS OPEN at 7:30 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

GRAND MATINEE OF CINDERELLA
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, July 24, '02
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 1:30. Over about 5 o'clock.

To
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS!

We have just received
A Large Assortment of
SADDLE & HARNESS TRIMMINGS
Which we will close out
LOW FOR CASH!
Eldredge & Clawson

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY!
2,000 MEN!
HIGHEST WAGES PAID!
Quarry-men.
Stone Masons.

and Laborers,
NO WORK ON
THE RAILROAD!
Apply immediately at the Mouth of the River to the Mouth of the River.

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We whom it may concern we hereby certify that our partnership with M. S. Ramsboff & Co. was dissolved on the 1st of January, 1902, and that we have no interest in the business of M. S. Ramsboff & Co. after that date. We have no interest in the business of M. S. Ramsboff & Co. after that date. We have no interest in the business of M. S. Ramsboff & Co. after that date.

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