AFRICANS AT HOME.

Moorish and Arabian Interiors—What to Eat and How to Eat it a L' Africane.

Special Correspondence.

I THINK it was Artemus Ward who laid down the axiom: "When you are in Turkey do as Turkeys do;" and—at least in the spirit of it—there was never a truer one for the guidance of globe trotters. Those who stick to the small colonies of their own race wherever found, demanding the food and habits of home, miss half the delights of traveling in foreign lands. It is far better to adapt oneself to the ways of the people one happens to be with, to eat and sleep and live as they do—to be one of them, as far as possible; and if the life seems rude and hard, to console oneself with the thought that if whole nations exist in that fashion from the cradle to the grave, one can afford to endure it a short time, and then, by contrast, to doubly appreciate the comforts of home when returned to them. Certainly that is the only way to get the best out of Africa. In now thoroughly cosmopolitan Algiers you may live exactly as you like—as Frenchy as in Paris, as German as in Berlin, as English as in London, as Yankee as in Boston—there being flourishing colonies of every civilized nation, each with its distinctive hotels, clubs and cafes. For my own party, we act always on the principle that one does not go so far to find what may be seen every day at home; and therefore we confine ourselves religiously to the characteristic things of the countries we are visiting. In pursuance of this plan we are living in the "Upper Town," or Arab quarter of Algiers, in the great, cool, shadowy inn which was once the palace of the sultan Abou-Tachfin, with its richly carved horseshoe arches, its glazed encaustic tiles, slender columns of yellow marble and doors of cedar-wood, wrought with arabesque devices dimmed by time but marvelously beautiful. Its inner court, open overhead to the glowing African sky, is incircled by graceful arches supporting a gallery above, into which all the chambers open. The court below, with its murmuring fountain in the middle, its waving palms and rare exotic plants was doubtless the resort of the harem in the old days, and the whole scene forcibly recalls the poet's picture;

"The carven cedarn doors,
Flung inward over spangled floors,
Broad-based flights of marble stairs
Ran up with golden balustrade.
The solem palms were ranged
Unmoved of summer wind.
A lovely time,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid."

I venture to assert that few Americans have ever seen the inside of this house, much less lived in it. Yet it is open to all, like any other inn, and its charges are about one-third those of the glaring, common-place crowded hostelries of the Lower Town. Here there is plenty of clean, cool tranquil space, and life goes on sleepily, like a page out of the "Arabian Night's Entertainments."

If you desire attendance, you step into the corridor and clap your hands softly together; presently there shuffles along a sandalled follower of Mohammed enveloped from head to foot in flowing white, like a stage ghost, who salaams till his nose almost touches the marble flour to receive your order for a mug of water. To be sure, the coveted drink may not arrive for an hour or two, and when it does, will be lukewarm; but it comes in a copper jug, brought from the moss-grown fountain under the shadow of the minaret, on the shoulders of the draped figure, which salaams again in dignified silence and them assumes an attitude which might serve as the model for a statute of Junius Brutus. No apology for tardiness need be expected here, where such a thing as haste or promptitude was never heard of! The patrons of the place are Moors and Arabs, their dark faces and black beards accentuated by the white-bernouse; with an occasional turbaned Turk and Jewish merchant from the interior, come down later, though less picturesquely costumed than the Moslems, are yet spectacular objects, worthy of attention in the dress of their class—the chechi and gray blue jacket with silver buttons, embroidered vest, crimson sash and full trousers. There are women in the house, many of them remain secluded behind the latticed doors and gauze curtains, which admit the air and permit those behind to look out freely, while themselves completely hidden. You catch never a glimpse of them, except at morning and evening, when veild figures glide to and from the adjacent mosque, like white dominoes in a masquerade, each closely followed by a stalwart negress, who in this twentieth century fills the place of the eunuch of Ali Baba's day. The adjar, or veil, which covers the face of every Moslem woman, is so disposed that one dark eye flashes out; and the shining lamp is always turned upon the foreigner with unmistakable expression of interest and curiosity.

Of course, if you are of "the feminine persuasoin," you must eat in the privacy of your apartment, served by the silent Junius Brutus in voluminous drapery, who appears to enjoy a peaceful snooze between each of the fifteen or sixteen courses. Most of the menu is an unguessable conundrum, and knives and forks are conspicuous by their absence, (unless you have had the forethought to include them in your own stores), because those superfluous implements do not figure in the Arab menange. An enormous water jar, of brass, copper, or dark-red pottery, serves as a table; and a silken scarf is spread over it, whose fringed edges do duty for napkins. Generally the first dish is the much-prized Moorish couscouss—a stew of fish, flesh, fowl and rice, served on a huge wooden tray. It is steaming hot—if not too long in transit—and there is no spoon or ladle, nor plate on which to serve it. To partake gracefully of a Moorish dish is a task of some difficulty to persons not to the manner born. The party gathers around the jar and the master of ceremonies must carve, dip up gravy and arrange the meat for mastication, with the thumb and two first fingers of the right hand; no help being admissable from the left hand, which is believed to be used only by the evil one. You may extemporize something for plates, if you prefer, such as box-covers, pin-trays, or soap-dishes, but the native fashion is for each to help himself in turn from the central tray, using the thumb and two fingers with which to convey the selected portions to the mouth. A favorite entree is called chikoula, and appears to be a conglomeration of tomatoes, eggs, capsioum, oil and lemon juice. The Moors excel in pastry, which they flavor with the most delicious essences. Their beverages—except the coffee—are too insipid for Anglo-Saxon taste, and salads, which redeem the vilest meal of Southern Europe, are altogether lacking in Africa. However, in this land of plenty and infinitessimal prices, whose markets are crowded with luscious fruits, honey, nuts, etc., one need never go hungry.

Such delightful days as we are having, prowling about the old city and pretending that we are contemporaries of Aladdin and Queen Scheherezade. Passing in and out of our inn, whose halls and corridors are at all times silent and deserted, we get peeps into the cafe, where Moslems sit cross-legged, smoking their long pipes with imperturbable gravity, apparently saying never a word to each other—in striking contrast to the noisy, jabbering, gesticulating throngs in the French and Spanish restaurants of the Lower Town. Algiers, as you know, is built on a very steep declivity, and most of the extremely narrow streets of the older quarter are ascended by interminable steps. Up and up we go—sometimes through vaulted passages thrown across the road, with houses directly above them; anon coming to moss-grown arches of single span, through which is obtained a wonderful vista of Saracenic architecture. As each story of every house projects beyond that below it—the part so projecting being sustained by inclined props again the wall—the upper stories on opposite sides are necessarily very close together; so that, but for occasional ribbon-like strips of bright blue sky overhead, the pedestrian might fancy himself immured in a subterranean city. Only in the tiny parks does the sun penetrate to the pavements; but when it illuminates the upper walls, the roofs and gargoyles, towers and minarets of the quaint old buildings the effects of light and shade are such as to rejoice an artist's soul. What pictures there are to paint in this Arab quarter! What bits of architecture are hidden away in dark nooks and blind alleys; what studies of character in the natives clustered around the fountains with their copper jugs; what peeps into Arab interiors, afforded through the little arched vestibules, whose oval doors stand always ajar! You see dignified Moors squatted upon platforms, embroidering colored cloth with gold and silver, each with the great toe of one foot brought into requisition to hold the thread, which is twisted around it; shoe-makers, sitting tailor-fashion on matted floors, stitching away at red and yellow morocco shoes and slippers; barber-shops, where the customers offer their heads, instead of their chins, to the razor. There are numerous cook-shops, where strange compounds are sizzling or stewing in tiny kitchens open to the streets; and cafes where, instead of reading the daily papers and discussing politics, the natives silently drink coffee, smoke chibouques, play at damah and listen to the interminable tale of some professional story-teller, (a male Scheherezade) or to the doleful strains of a wandering musician. Shrouded Arabs solemnly play at chess in the streets, unheeding the passing crowds; and Mazabis—that is, descendants of Ali, the great son-in-law of the prophet—in their harlequin costumes of red, yellow and blue, sell fruits and flowers from little square booths. Each is so barricaded by his wares—above, below, on every side—standing immovable in a space not big enough to turn around, you wonder how in the world he ever gets in and out of the fragrant prison. Like the sprite in a pantomime, he enters by a tiny trap door, on which he stands all day long, with true oriental patience, easily reaching everything contained in the drawers and shelves and swung from the ceiling of his four-foot square booth, without moving a leg.

There are no bazars in the Arab quarter, like those which are so attractive in the modern part of Algiers; but in their stead are old curiosity shops, emblazoned outside with the magic names of such old acquaintances as Ben Ali, Ben Hassen, Hudi Ahmed, and Yusef Bey. In them you find every imaginable article that may be picked up between Tunis and Morocco; yataghans, Mekahlas, Kabyle ornaments worn by women, round Arab looking-glasses, Biskra hats, of the form and height of a sugar-loaf with a brim wide as a parasol, haiks, bernouses,—what not.

To the uninitiated, the narrow, irregular, complicated streets of the Upper Town are like a Chinese puzzle. It is almost impossible to avoid losing one's way. Having advanced a few steps, you see before you three or four openings into small lanes; you enter one of them and soon find that it is again and again intercrossed, like the meshes of a net. If you cannot speak enough Arabic to ask the way, you wander on, getting more and more hopelessly muddled—and probably find yourself presently in a blind alley, which is private property, where are Arab families enjoying their couscouss in the open air. Retreating hastily, with apologies which are of course not understood, you follow the intricacies of some other little street—and perhaps blunder into a court, startling a bevy of veiled ladies, who scamper off with shrieks, through fear of the Evil Eye, which all "infidels" are believed to carry about with them equipped with baleful power to turn on true believers; or else you risk your precious life in violating the sanctity of some wayside temple, by ignorantly placing a sacrilegious foot upon the sacred mat.

Of one thing you may be sure, and that is that wherever abides the Moor, there also is spotless cleanliness, for it is strictly enjoined by his religious belief that once a week he cleanse his house and wash it down with water, from roof to foundation. Hence to every habitation, the tank-cistern is a necessary appendage. Stooping under a low doorway, usually surmounted by a crescent, painted blue, you stumble up a dark flight of stairs to a large court, open to the sky and surrounded by a covered gallery, into which a great many doors lead, as into an ordinary street. Each door opens into a room, the abode of a single family. The ground floor apartments are dim indeed; but the next tier, to which you ascend by a winding back stair, is considerably lighter. Above that, another flight of steps, also in the rear, leads to another floor; and maybe to another and another; the upper ones of course being most desirable, as the doors and windows open out on balconies. Above all, "la terrace," as it is called, or the flat roof, is a very important part of the domicile, for here the operations of washing and drying are carried on and frequently the family abultions. In the old stormy days of Algerian history, when its citizens were notorious corsairs, Christian slaves often escaped by night from the fortress which crowns the topmost point, by leaping down from roof to roof of the houses, set one above another on terraces which are excavated in the mountain side, like gigantic steps to the sea.

Algiers, May 3, 1901.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Vitrified quartz is slowly coming into use for scientific apparatus. This material is prepared by repeatedly heating quartz to redness in a crucible and plunging it into water, and in it a great difficulty of working quartz—that of splintering on heating—is overcome. The substance is built up into tubes, etc., bit by bit, only the small portion in the hottest part of a blowpipe flame being fused at once. The material combines the useful properties of platinum and glass, being only moderately softened at the melting point of platinum, and having the advantage over glass of being so little affected by changes of temperature that red-hot vessels may be plunged into cold water or even liquid air without injury. The tensile strength of quartz is equal to that of steel. The fineness of the fibers from it is astonishing, and it has been demonstrated that a cubic inch could be drawn into a thread long enough to encircle the earth 650 times. A lately exhibited quartz thermometer, measuring up to 1,000 degrees C., had been plunged 100 times into boiling water, 100 times into boiling aniline and 50 times into boiling sulphur, without sign of damage. Quartz apparatus is costly, but, it is stated, will soon be cheaper than platinum.

Craving for alcohol seems to be much more rare than is generally believed. Mr. G. E. Partridge having found no evidence of it in 58 out of 65 cases of drunkenness. The chief cause of drinking is a social one—a desire for increasing companionship and putting off reserve, and for excitement, experience and abandon. A minor motive is to banish pain, fatigue or troubles, or to increase courage or steady the nerves for unusual strain. Tests of the effect of small doses of alcohol on mental and muscular working power generally showed an increase for half an hour to two hours, but this was followed by a decrease.

In a new automatic fire-alarm an undue rise of temperature in the building closes the circuit of an electric batery, and this sets fire to a Bengal light conspicuously displayed on a cornice or other place on the outside.

A curious propulsion by electric sparks has been recorded by Mr. Alfred G. Dell. In his experiments, he has supported a shellacked disc of mica on a vertical axis, placing it close above the spark-gap of an induction coil, and has found a tendency of the disc to rotate when sparks are passed beneath one edge. The phenomenon—and especially the direction of rotation—seems to be greatly affected by the amount of moisture in the air. No satisfactory explanation has been reached, as it appears that a variety of causes—including bombardment by negatively electrified particles, as in the Crooke's tube—might be made to acount for the motion.

Recent measurements of Saturn show that the outer ring, with a total width of 11,850 miles, has an external diameter of 173,200 miles. The central ring, 17,180 miles wide, is 145,850 miles in outside diameter. The planet's equatorial diameter is 74,950 miles; polar diameter, 67,350 miles. The diameter of satellite Titan is 2,100 miles. Saturn's mean density is calculated to be 0.679 that of water.

Caterpillar plagues have no terrors for the well known publisher who has proposed rearing butterflies in the London parks. The Peacock Red Admiral and Tortoiseshell butterflies have been selected, and it is said that these species will require simply plantations of the common stinging nettle. It is urged that the presence of these beautiful insects will please the eye and prove very gratifying to naturalists.

The unique observation has been made in Western Australia of a trap-door spider that utilized in its building operations a shilling it had found. The coin formed a neat lid for the creature's burrow, and on top was covered only with silk thread, but underneath had the usual convex coating of mud and silk. The typical door of these nests consists of earth pellets stuck together with silk.

Solicum, the invention of a Copenhagen chemist, is an asphalt imitation of rubber. It is claimed to be useful for linoleum, overshoes, insulators, etc., and as a paint and that it is perfectly water-proof.

Peat is being made to serve in place of wood in other ways than as fuel. A new Austrian product is "peat wood," which is made to imitate all kinds of wood from willow to oak, and is claimed to have special advantages for street paving and railroad sleepers. In moist soil it steadily hardens through the formation of calcareous hydrosilicate of alumina. The material is therefore improved by conditions that cause natural wood to rot, it firmly retains screws and nails, does not warp, and is exceedingly durable. An extensive development of its manufacture in suitable localities is predicted.

The white rhinoceros, of Africa, is nearer extinction than ever the American bison. A party of horsemen in Natal lately approached a small herd of these giant quadrupeds to within a few yards, and saw a total of eight individuals—two adult males, four females, and two young ones. It was thought probable that the same region contained one or two more. The maximum estimate was ten, however, and a few specimens doubtfully believed to exist in the Ubombo chain may bring the number of survivors up to about twenty.

A rubber tubing that is not readily damaged by heat has been brought out by a firm near Berlin. The ordinary tubing is given a covering of asbestos, which in turn is coated with incombustible paint, and such tubes are not liable to injury from accidental contact with flame or hot dishes. The tubing remains pliable, and may be cut as before.

On the cooling of such hot stars as our sun, M. J. Janssen points out there must come a point at which the hydrogen and oxygen will suddenly combine. The union would bring an enormous and sudden increase of temperature and of light, and this is suggested as a possible explanation of the new star in Perseus. The rays of the spectrum should be greatly enlarged—just as has been observed.

A part of the solar corona having the brightness of the full moon has been found by Prof. Langley to have only one-seventeenth of the effect on the bolometer. He infers that the radiations of the inner corona are not those of a hot solid or gaseous body.

The domestication of the Zebra in East Africa is urged by Mr. R. J. Stordy. His plan is to capture a herd of fifty or more of the animals, and to begin his experiment with the young bred in captivity. He believes the first generation would become accustomed to man, while the second would be more domesticated and useful. The Zebra is immune to the tsetse-fly disease and horse sickness and would doubtless be of service to the army in India as well as for work in Africa.

THE EARL OF DUNMORE TO PREACH CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Chas. Adolphus Murray, Earl of Dunmore, millionaire scientist, author, linguist and explorer, is enthused by the doctrines of Christian science as expounded by Mrs. Eddy, its high priestess. Having had long interviews with Mrs. Eddy and qualified as a practitioner he will return to his native land to spread its doctrines.

A NEW IDEA

BUT OLD ENOUGH TO HAVE PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

One of the Modern Developments in Medical Science Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Many Diseases.

There is no such thing as a real "cure-all." A different medicine for every ailment—That seems to be a sensible idea. But is it? There are dyspepsia tablets and fever cures, neuralgia medicines, face and skin preparations and general debility tonics; all for special disorders. But do not all these troubles arise from a common source? And is it not, after all, the blood and nerves that require attention? Most of these special preparations simply act on the symptoms and drive them away for a time. But they do not get at the root of the trouble and, after a while, the old symptoms return with increased intensity and the disease is worse and more deeply seated than before.

The blood and nerves are the seat of health and when they are out of order the system is in a bad way, the stomach or what ever organ is weakest is affected and the disease to which the person is most liable takes root. It was on this theory that Dr. Williams worked, and, after years of study and experiment, succeeded in compounding a preparation which gave new life to the blood and new strength to the nerves. He held that stomach trouble, pale or sallow complexions, neuralgia, general debility and almost every complaint is caused by poor blood. If the blood is impoverished, he claimed, the organs of the body and the system in general do not receive proper nourishment, the nerves are starved and disease is invited. That this is true has been fuly proven by the success which has attended this preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. There is not a disease in the long catagory of those arising from impoverished blood or shattered nerves which it has not cured.

As an instance of what it has done may be cited the case of William J. Williams, of No. 550 Milford Road, Watertown, Wis. He was cured of St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People after eight different doctors and specialists had given him up as incurable. He said to a reporter:

"I suffered about eight years with St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. The right side was entirely paralysed. I could not walk without dragging the foot along and after going a short distance I was all tired out. After a while I lost the entire use of the right arm. I had no appetite, could not sleep well and was not much good to myself or anybody else. I believe my condition was caused by over study and worry over a severe illness of my mother. For nearly four years I doctored with reputable physicians and specialists, eight in all, but they did not help me and finally I was given up as incurable.

"Thinking the healthy air of the country in which I was born, Wales, would be of benefit to me my mother took me there but I did not seem to improve. Finally, however, before we returned to this country, a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My disease was stubborn but after I had taken this wonderful remedy for six weeks I found I was getting better. I continued the use of the pills and now am entirely well. I have recommended them to many people and cannot praise them too highly."

If Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People can effect a cure in so severe a case as that of Mr. Williams it is reasonably certain that they will do as much for lesser nervous troubles. They contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headace, the after-effects of the grip, palpatation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. These pills are not a purgative and contain nothing which could injure the most delicate system.

YERKES COMPANY NEARLY READY.

CHARLES TYSON YERKES.

Chas. Tyson Yerkes, the enterprising Yankee millionaire, who is forming a five million dollar company to introduce electricity on the underground railways of London, has succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of $3,000,000. Mr. Yerkes is willing to subscribe the balance and the work will be begun almost immediately.

The Best Liniment for Strains.

Mr. F. H. Wells, the merchant at Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., says: "I always recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm as the best liniment for strains. I used it last winter for a severe lameness in the side, resulting form a strain, and was greatly pleased with the quick relief and cure it effected."

A Poor Millionaire

Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

READING THE HAND.

Professor Sterling,

The Celebrated Palmist and Psychologist.

PALMER HOUSE, Formerly St. James, 325 South Main St.

Your hands reveal all questions of life, pertaining to marriage, sickness, death, changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, business transactions, wills, deals, mortgages, lost or absent friends, mining ventures etc. Consult PROFESSOR STERLING. He is acknowledged the greatest living authority on Palmistry, and all his work is done in manuscript form and is STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Office hours are 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sundays.

Parlor 6, CHARGES 50c and $1.00.

LAGOON

25c 25c

TRAINS

LEAVE SALT LAKE:	LEAVE LAGOON:
7, 9, 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m.	7:50, 10 a. m., 12 noon, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p. m

Extra Trains Sundays and Holidays.

Nervo-Vital Ailments

There persons who are suffering from Nervo-Vital Weakness and who lack Energy and Vigor are at a disadvantage in this age of "rush" and "push," and it is only he who has Strong Nerves, Plenty of Vigor and Vital Force, who can even expect to succeed—the Weak must give way to the Strong. If you are a sufferer, Nature has furnished a remedy in ELECTRICITY which will cure you—make you like your fellow men; it will make you as Able and Robust as Nature intended you should be. No matter what the cause of your trouble is, ELECTRICITY, applied right, will cure you, for the Vitality, the Vigor, the Life Itself of every man and woman is nothing but Electricity, and if you are ailing there is a lack of Electricity in your system, and it must be supplied before you can again become strong and perfect. My method of applying Electricity is a guaranteed cure and as a reward for the discovery of this method the United States Government has given me the exclusive use of it.

DR. BENNETT'S ELECTRIC BELT

Is a guaranteed cure, and must not be confused with the many so-called electric belts now being offered the public. It is not at all like them. My Belt has soft, silken, chamois-covered sponge electrodes, which prevent that horrible burning and blistering caused by other belts. It has interchangeable battery cells which can be renewed when burned out for only 75c; when others burn out they are worthless. These features my exclusive patents.

RHEUMATISM There is not a case of Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble, in any form, which will not be relieved from one application of my Belt, and a cure is guaranteed in from 30 to 60 days. Electricity, properly applied, is the only cure which may be relied upon to cure every time.

My Electric Belts are not expensive and are within the reach of all the afflicted. Get my free books on Nervous Ailments and their cure by Electricity—Nature's most potent remedy.

My Electric Belt is sold under a guarantee to cure Varicocele and all Weaknesses in either sex, restore Lost Vigor and Vitality, cure Rheumatism in any form, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Constipation, Stomach Disorders, all Female Complaints, etc.

Write today, and give me a full history of your ailments. Sacredly confidential. Get my books on Nervo-Vital Diseases and their cure by Electricity, sent free, post paid, for the asking. No charge for advice or diagnosis. Sold only by

Dr. Bennett Electric Belt Co.

110 to 114 Union Bld'g., ... Denver, Colo.

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or the respective signers for further information.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the application for dissolution of incorporation of the Echo Land and Stock Company, a corporation. Notice. The petition of the Echo Land and Stock Company, a corporation, praying for a decree of dissolution of incorporation of said Echo Land & Stock Company, a corporation, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. Any and all persons having any objections to the dissolution of said corporation may file the same with the Clerk of said Court within thirty days of the date hereof.

By order of the Court.

Witness John James, Clerk of said Court, with the seal thereof affixed, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] JOHN JAMES, Clerk.

Young & Moyle, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Nellie Vivian Little, minor. Notice.—The petion for approval and settlement of the final account of the guardian and for the discharge of the guardian of the person and the estate of Nellie Vivian Little, minor, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 25th day of June, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] JOHN JAMES, Clerk.

By C. Franz Emery, Deputy Clerk.

Young & Moyle, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of David L. Miller, deceased. Notice.—The petition of Emerreta Miller praying for the issuance to Melvin M. Miller and U. G. Miller of letters of administration in the estate of David L. Miller, deceased, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] JOHN JAMES, Clerk.

By J. U. Eldredge, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

James H. Moyle, Attorney.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PROBATE Division, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Samuel A. Woolley, deceased. Notice.—The petition of Elizabeth Anne Woolley and A. M. Woolley, executors of the estate of Samuel A. Woolley, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real property of said decedent, and that all persons interested appear before the said court to show cause why an order should not be granted to sell so much as shall be necessary, of the following described real estate of said deceased, to-wit:

All of Lot 8, Block 33, Ten Acre Plat "A," Big Field Survey, Ten Acres, has been set for hearing on Friday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 25th day of June, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] JOHN JAMES, Clerk.

By C. Frank Emery, Deputy Clerk.

J. M. Tanner, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF May Ann Amot Jaques, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned, at 351 Templeton Building, on or before the 8th day of October, A. D. 1901.

FREDERICK S. A. JAQUES,

Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Amot Jaques, deceased.

Date of first publication, June 10th, A. D. 1901.

H. S. Tanner, Attorney.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

STAR GOLD & SILVER MINING CO. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th day of June, 1901, an assessment of one cent per share was levied on the outstanding capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to Sam Williamson, secretary, 21 Jennings Block, 3 West First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock on which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 11th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 29th day of July, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale. SAM WILLIAMSON.

Secretary of Star Gold & Silver Mining Company, Room 217, Jennings Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dated June 11th, 1901.

First publication June 12th, 1901.

ASSESSMENT NO. 8.

WEST MORNING GLORY MINING COMPANY. Office and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors, held on the 12th day of June, 1901, an assessment of one cent per share was levied on all the shares of the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before July 15, 1901, to the secretary, at 430 D. F. Walker Building, between East and West Temple, Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which the assessment may remain unpaid on the 15th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, so many of the shares represented by each certificate of the stock so delinquent as may be necessary, will be sold on the 5th day of August, 1901, at 430 D. F. Walker Building, Salt Lake City, State of Utah, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

The transfer books will be closed for the transfer of stock on the evening of July 15, 1901. THOMAS E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

By order of the board of directors.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 12, 1901.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

CLEOPATRA MINING CO. LOCATION of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders and board of directors, held on the 1st day of July, 1901, an assessment of one cent per share was levied on the issued and outstanding capital stock of the corporation, payable to C. E. Allen, treasurer, 508 Dooly Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock on which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 1st day of August, 1901, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 21st day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

C. E. ALLEN, Secretary Cleopatra Mining Co.

First publication, July 1st, 1901.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Deseret Savings Bank, will be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at its office in the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Cashier.

Salt Lake City, June 24, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC Works, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20th, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. Friday, July 19th, 1901, for the work of constructing a pipe line from the brick tank in City Creek Canyon to the intersection of West Temple and South Temple Streets.

The approximate quantities of pipe to be furnished and laid, including excavation, connections, etc., are as follows: Furnishing and laying cast iron pipe:

24-inch	5,920	Lin. ft.
20-inch	815	" "
16-inch	790	" "

Instructions to bidders, together with specifications and forms for the contract and bond, can be obtained upon application at the office of the Board of Public Works. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Public Works.

F. J. FABIAN, Acting Chairman.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME Call on or Write E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.