

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, May 27, 1899.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE
NECESSARY.

The completion of the railroad is likely, among other things, to make a great change in the method of conducting agricultural operations of every kind in these mountains. Our distance from every place where grain, stock and dairy products were produced left the supplying of our markets to our own citizens. But the completion of the railroad has changed all this. Grain, flour, butter and cheese can all be brought from the East, and considerable quantities of these articles have already been imported and disposed of. This plan of supplying our wants may answer for a season like the present, when our own products have been greatly lessened by the destructive ravages of grasshoppers and the employment of hundreds of our laboring population upon the railroad; but it will never do to depend upon. For should this policy be persisted in, we will fall into the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water to other communities, and the result will be utter impoverishment.

Agricultural pursuits, in all their branches, must receive more attention from us than they have done in the past. They must be followed more intelligently, less slovenly and more in consonance with the improvements of the age than they have heretofore. We need teachers in agriculture in this country. Many who now follow this pursuit were not in the least familiar with the business previous to coming here. We have a few doctors, lawyers, merchants and clerks, and many mechanics and factory hands, who have found themselves upon their arrival here under the necessity of turning their attention to the cultivation of the earth. And though they have been able to earn a living, and in many instances do very well, still they have not mastered agriculture so thoroughly as if they had been trained in early life to the business. A thoroughly earnest man, possessing a complete knowledge of agriculture, capable of infusing enthusiasm into the hearts of those with whom he converses, could find a splendid field for usefulness in any of our agricultural districts.

Let him persuade his neighbors that agriculture is one of the most intellectual and ennobling of callings, and he has accomplished considerable. Then let him teach them how to make farms pleasant, buildings commodious, appropriate and charming, and how to maintain order, system and economy, to use proper farm machinery and to make their farms pay, and he becomes a great benefactor to his immediate neighborhood and to the entire community. We have such men among us, and if the Bishops of the various agricultural Wards would form organizations, their knowledge and experience might be made widely beneficial.

We are now in a position where we must compete with other communities. The struggle has already commenced, and we must show our mettle. We have a religion that is incomparably superior to every other system; we are not afraid of it being tested alongside of any other. In like manner we must excel in agriculture, mechanics and every science and art. We have all the qualities in our possession which ensure success; they only need to be properly directed to place it in our hands. But we must not be laggards. Our farmers must realize that agriculture is rapidly progressing. The improvements which are made in it, and in the application of farm machinery, are wonderful. To keep pace with them they must be wide awake. It is certainly necessary that we should be able, in order to prosper in this country, to board and clothe ourselves without having to depend upon other communities for the materials with which to do this.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Chicago Tribune has a leading article, in its last Saturday's issue, on "Watering Railroad Stocks." It states that there has been an almost regular increase in the nominal stock of the various railways of the country by a process known to the initiated as "watering," that is, stock dividends issued without any actual capital to represent them. The Tribune gives lists, which it takes from the Financial Chronicle and the N. Y. Evening Post, that show the capital stock of twenty-eight railroad companies a little less than four years ago and now. By this list it is seen that of the present \$400,000,000 of nominal capital stock of these twenty-eight railroads, \$180,000,000, or nine tenths, have been created in stock dividends, or, as it is called, "water stock." In this way the actual capital of these companies is diluted, or watered. For, supposing that in July, 1895, the stock then issued represented actual capital, the issuing of stock dividends to the extent of \$180,000,000 between that time and May, 1899, without an increase of capital, reduces the

value of the actual capital—that is, \$220,000,000 of capital is represented by stock dividends to the amount of \$400,000,000!

In some cases several corporations, each representing a certain amount of nominal stock, have been consolidated; in others (which are very few however) companies have increased the length of their roads; but in no case where consolidation has occurred, has the increase of stock been confined to the amount of the consolidated capital, or where the extension bear any proportion to the issue of stock dividends.

The most substantial plea the Tribune finds urged for "watering stock" is "that railroad property should yield seven per cent. interest on the real value of its property, and that, when that property for any cause increases in value, the whole value should be represented in shares—the stockholders drawing their incomes from the whole sum of the value of the property."

But, the Tribune argues, this "If it has any real merit as a principle of action, necessarily involves the converse, that when the property of a railroad declines in value, the capital stock of the company should be reduced proportionately."

The comments of the Tribune upon these nefarious transactions we give in its own language.

"The adoption of this policy of watering the stock of railroads results in another, which is most oppressive to the producers of the country, and must ultimately prove fatal to the railroads themselves. To pay the dividends on these millions of watered stock the whole energies of the companies must be directed to swelling the present earnings. The \$180,000,000 of water stock issued since 1895 demands an annual dividend of \$12,600,000 from the net earnings of these roads. To meet this increased demand upon its profits, the road has to plunder the public by its rates wherever there is no competition, and to take freights at less than the cost of running at other points. Driven under the pressure for dividends on water stock, it has no money with which to renew its iron, its cars or its locomotives, but is wearing these all out, and in point of fact reducing the value of its property. It can lay no new track; the most it can do is to patch its already over-taxed rails, replace its broken wheels, and send its locomotives to the shops weekly for repairs. There is not one of the trunk railways leading to the East which might not, by a reduction of its capital stock to the real amount of cash invested, pay its stockholders eight per cent. dividends in cash, and by investing the remainder of its earnings in laying an additional rail, double the actual value of the property, and thereby treble the net earnings of the company. At this moment a most profitable road from Chicago to New York, with the proper complement of cars and engines, would have the transportation of the great bulk of the products of the north-west. But nothing of this kind is contemplated; nothing of this kind is desired; on the contrary, every energy is put forth to swell the immediate earnings, so that the stock may be watered without limit, and cash dividends realized on the water."

It is a significant fact that the bonds of these railway companies are rarely reduced, and when paid are generally replaced by a new issue. The bonded debt of the Erie Road is over \$22,000,000. Instead of keeping the roads in condition, in laying additional tracks and increasing its capacity for business, in increasing the rolling stock, and generally adding to the real value of the property, the roads are skinned to pay dividends on water stock. This policy may answer for a time, just as a bankrupt may disguise his condition by loans at a rate of interest that is consuming rapidly his borrowed means, but the break must come. It is inevitable, and the unfortunate victims who invest their savings in these unsubstantial railroad stocks will discover, in their ruin, the shameful depravity which has instigated and carries on this profligate business."

Victor Hugo's last novel—"The Man who Laughs," is undergoing sharp criticism both in France and in this country. One critic compares Hugo's style to a dishcloth covered with spangles. We think the criticism a just one. His style is simply execrable. The publishers of the work, Lacroix and Co., of Brussels paid the author a heavy sum for his work, and it was to their interest to manage the Parisian press. This they did pretty well. Choice extracts were printed from the book, which excited public curiosity and for a while, the press united in a concert of eulogies. But the circulation of the work showed its defects. Now it is perceived that, though it has some striking passages, its main contents are rubbish. He has a poetical manner; but he piles horror upon horror, and depicts characters which have neither beauty nor grandeur. In his novel of "Les Misérables" "Jean Valjean," a galley slave, is the principal figure; and in his recent work, "The Man who Laughs," it is "Ursus," an exhibitor of beasts! We wish it were out of fashion to read romances; but especially such works as this of Hugo's. Their delineations are far-fetched and unnatural, and no profit can be derived by any one from their perusal, but least of all by young people. Reading such a work is like hunting for a kernel of wheat in a pile of chaff.

INDIANS IN AUSTIN.—The Reese River Reveille, of a late date, says the number of Indians in Virginia City, has been largely increased by a visit of the Pi-utes, made for the purpose of cozening the Shoshones out of their horses and young maidens. The Reveille says:

"Small and large knots of them may be seen playing poker at all hours of the day, in which the interest of the game is not a whit behind that of the men. Cash, blankets, clothes, and horses, are the usual stakes; but occasionally a desperate gambler will 'put up' the 'wife of his bosom' or the 'flower of his house.' The women bear the transfer without murmuring; indeed, they appear to like it. It is a combining of cause and effect which looks wonderfully like fashionable match-making now-a-days."

There is some grounds to hope for the ultimate civilization of poor Lo, if he is learning to cozen and gamble!

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, 25.—In the New School Presbyterian Assembly, a committee was received from the Reformed Church, proposing a convention of all evangelistic demonstrations, in this city next Fall; referred to a special committee. It appears that the basis of union previously sent, if adopted, will be referred to a Joint Committee to meet at Pittsburgh in August next, to consider such further questions as may be necessary for a formal communication on the subject of union.

NEW YORK.—The following vessels arrived yesterday, having been detained through having the small-pox aboard: The Radar, from Liverpool, with 670 passengers; the City of Antwerp, from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 1072 passengers; the Nebraska, ditto, 1,295 passengers; the bark Cedar, from Bremen, with 265 passengers. The patients were sent to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Scott and Munson, storage merchants, have disappeared with \$65,000, the proceeds of the sale of oats stored with them; the owners of the oats are not known, but it is supposed they are Western men.

Montgomery.—Judge Busted is now holding court here. The Congressional Committee to investigate his conduct is expected to-night.

Boston.—Over 500 vocal organizations have reported that it is their intention to join in the great peace jubilee. The Rising Star, yesterday, stated that the accounts of Rushmer, the President of the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, who was killed in the recent Long Island railroad accident, showed a deficit of nearly \$25,000 which caused a slight run on the bank; the fears have been allayed, however, by the pledge of the directors of the soundness of the bank.

Among the passengers by the Rising Star, yesterday, were Senator Bethune, Court Commissioner from the new Cuban Government to Washington. H. B. Wiltie's stable in Brooklyn, were burned last night; loss nearly \$100,000.

Washington, D. C.—Specials say the State department is becoming uneasy at the continued silence of Minister McMahon. A letter of recall was sent to him several months ago, but no answer has been received. John Coleman will probably be appointed his successor.

Boston.—The New England woman's suffrage association held a meeting last night. Julia Ward Howe presided. Speeches were made by Hon. James Steadman, of R. I., and Mrs. Livermore of Chicago.

Chicago.—Seven dwellings on Aberdeen street were destroyed by fire yesterday, the wind very brisk and the structures were all wood, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The fire was caused by some boys, in a barn, playing with matches and powder.

A colored man named James, beat death with a leather strap, yesterday, his little nephew nine years old. The affair has caused great excitement among the negro population in the vicinity.

A Canadian, named Stephenson, with two little children, who has been stopping at a boarding house in this city for some weeks, yesterday placed the children aboard a Canada propeller and then returned to the house and cut his throat with a razor; the deed was done with the uttermost coolness and deliberation. The suicide left very precise instructions as to the disposition of his body. The deed was done, apparently, that the children might obtain the benefit of a large sum of insurance on his life.

The Chicago Times' special says it can be positively stated that Motley's instructions do not contemplate immediate action on the Alabama question, and that they are more general than specific in character, and contain the usual diplomatic phrase, requiring Motley to state to the English government that it is the desire of President Grant to adjust all questions of international difference on a basis of friendship and the friendly relations of the two countries.

A large number of applications have been received from colored men for clerkships in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Advice from the Plains are such as to cause fear of extended trouble with the Indians. Present arrangements enable great despatch in forwarding supplies, which is such a relief to the Indians, who are expected that their prompt arrival will tend to prevent an outbreak. If general hostilities can be avoided until the new agents reach their stations, it is believed the summer will pass without war.

Gen. Dyer has been re-assigned as Chief of Ordnance. Two days have been spent in endeavoring to get a jury in the trial of Wm. A. Robinson, charged with the murder of Gen. McConnell, at Jacksonville; ninety-six men have been examined, but only eight have yet been accepted.

A dispatch from St. Paul, denies, emphatically, the statement that 40 Indian children and a number of old women had recently died for want; there has been no unusual suffering for food or clothing among the Indians for the past two years.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Opelousa and Great Western Railroad was sold today, by auction, under an order from the U. S. Circuit Court. The principal interests represented were the Illinois Central and the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroads, and the bondholders of the road, Charles Morgan. The bids started by a million and were rapidly run up to two millions, when Charles Morgan bid two millions and fifty thousand, at which price it was knocked down.

Omaha.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of North America, are holding a session here; nearly all the States and Canada are represented.

Providence, R. I.—The General Assembly met to-day, at Newport; the vote for State officers was counted and the new officers sworn in.

NEW YORK.—B. H. Vanauker, President of the Durango Silver Mining Company, attempted to commit suicide, to-day, at his office, by cutting his throat with a razor; no motive is assigned for the act. His recovery is pronounced hopeless.

Col. Frank L. Walker, of Lockport, New York, has been appointed treasury agent for the sixteenth customs revenue district, with headquarters at Sitka.

In the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, to-day, a resolution was offered and adopted, deploring the present state

of feeling between this country and Great Britain.

The committee on foreign missions reported insufficient receipts to meet expenses. A resolution was adopted pledging the Presbyteries to sustain the work they have started.

The clerk recorded the votes of the Presbyteries on the basis for re-union, which, so far as known, are 38 in favor of and 107 against. The report was recommended for correction.

In the New School Assembly, Dr. Fisher read the report on the conference with the other Presbyterian bodies. Delegates from the old and new schools, and other bodies, met and unanimously agreed on re-union as the most desirable, if any way were clear for such consummation. The following four points were submitted as a basis for re-union: First.—The Old and New Testament to be accepted as the rule of faith.

Second.—The Westminster Confession and Catechism to be slightly modified, but as far as regards civil law it is adopted as a full and accurate interpretation of Holy Writ.

Third.—The United Churches are to accept the Presbyterian form of Government.

Fourth.—The United Church accepts the Psalms, and prescribes its use.

The report was referred to the standing committee on re-union.

Foughkeepsie.—Chas. Star, Superintendent of the Farrytown Gas Works, committed suicide this morning.

NEW YORK.—Gen. Robert Anderson and family sailed to-day for Europe. The Spanish Consul in this city has filed a libel against the steamer Quaker City, on the ground that she intended to violate the neutrality laws. Judge Blatchford has granted the necessary order, and Marshal Barlow has seized the vessel.

Chicago.—News from Euclid, Wis., say forty buildings were destroyed by fire on Sunday Morning.

Washington.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company are proposing to send an exploring expedition to pass over the whole route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Mr. Sanfield, General agent of the Company, has applied to General Sherman for a military escort.

NEW YORK.—A fire at Hunter's Point, this morning, was very destructive; an immense quantity of oil and eight lighters were burned; several explosions occurred, but no lives were lost. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary. Total loss, nearly half a million.

Atchison, Kas.—There was a heavy thunder storm in this vicinity yesterday. The Rev. Fisher's house and Effingham Station were blown to atoms. Four persons in the house, and a lady were blown 200 feet, they were all somewhat injured, but none seriously. The steamer Quaker City, claimed to be under British protection, and alleged that she had gotten her clearance previous to seizure. The British Consul said she was chartered to carry a cargo of flour to Kingston, Jamaica, by McAndrews, a British merchant of high repute. There were fifty men on board when she was seized, which the Spanish Consul claims were more than necessary to man the vessel.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK.—The Herald's London correspondent says the papers there have been a great deal of talk about the recent speech of Mr. Foster, in Parliament, in which he endeavored to show that the neutrality proclamation was of real benefit to the North. It assails Sumner for endeavoring to endanger the peace between the two countries, and argues that while the general society of England favors the South, the laboring class undoubtedly sympathizes with the American government. It further declares that the general opinion may probably be unfavorable to the Irish church bill; but is certainly opposed to an ample, statesmanlike settlement of the Irish land question, which is sure to be the next great act of the government, and will be established, despite such feeling; it therefore believes it impolitic on the part of American statesmen to claim the credit of a few millions for the purpose of getting fabulous damages for futile affronts.

The Standard, Tory organ, bitterly reproaches the Radicals for addressing the Americans in language of affection and admiration. The latter with which Americans have been beset is the cause of the existing menacing attitude. No man, with English blood in his veins, could deal with Sumner's speech in such a feverish manner. Such an assertion makes the Americans believe that England meekly endures insult and will humbly submit to chastisement, and has all but committed itself by the message which it has addressed to such a nation as England, which could but answer charges uttered by America. The latter nation remembers the plain facts of the war, and cannot be humbugged into the belief that the bulk of the English people approved of the subjugation of the South. Such an assertion makes the Americans believe that England, by telling lies, wishes to escape a thrashing. The Tory party was never guilty of meanness in denying the sympathies entertained in order to escape the displeasure of the successful party. The educated classes who sympathize with the South are in a proportionate ratio to the masses, who are only followers.

The Paris election of the Corps Legislatif resulted as follows: The Government candidates elected are one hundred and ninety-three; the Opposition candidates elected are ninety. The number of the Opposition party in the last Corps Legislatif was forty-five. Among the members elected are Jules Simon, Eugene Pelletou; Thiers is probably defeated.

London.—The Epsom races have commenced. The "Woodcock" stakes, for two-year-olds, were won by Merry's Billy "Sunshine," beating the field. The "nineteen rouse" stakes were won by Watt's Billy "Misals," beating eight others.

Paris, midnight.—All the returns which have been received to this hour show 193 official and 28 opposition members elected; the elections in the Fourth District are still undecided.

Vienna.—Minister Jay has arrived. Florence.—The Austrian Consul at Leghorn, while walking with Col. Greenville was killed by an assassin; Col. Greenville was wounded. Col. Greenville said he was the intended victim.

NEW YORK, 26.—The Herald's Paris special says the Orleans, legitimist and moderate Republican candidates have been beaten everywhere; the Radicals are victorious in Paris and Lyons. Thiers and Jules Favre are defeated.

The new Corps Legislatif will be composed almost wholly of Government and Radical members. It will meet June fifteenth. The country is tranquil. Judge Allen, formerly of Arizona, died at Paris on Monday.

The loss by the sinking of the Austrian ship Figlia is four hundred thousand.

NEW YORK.—It is reported by well informed persons that the Spanish government will soon issue a decree requesting all citizens of the realm or colonies, residing in foreign countries, who own property in Cuba to register their names, at a stated period, with the nearest consul and take the oath of allegiance to the mother country; otherwise all such property will be liable to seizure.

Havana.—Hayti advises report that Salnave recently declared a suspension of hostilities for three days, and offered an amnesty to all rebels who surrendered; many availed themselves of this offer.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Herald's cable special says the Times, to-day, says in view of the approaching arrival of Motley, it is conceded that he will make no fresh overtures on the Alabama claims, as no new proposals have been offered to England. A dead lock on the question would excite no apprehension but for the fact that the Americans display no disposition to divide material from sentimental grievances. It says that whatever may have happened, owing to the neutrality proclamation of the Queen, was purely accidental, and asserts, resolutely, that in order to maintain the claims arising from the Alabama depredations, as identical with all wrongful captures, it cannot permit to be erased from the category the fact that such demands were made on the ground that an unfriendly spirit permitted the escape of a ship or a deporter. The demand for atonement for unfriendliness of another character can be resisted on the ground that whatever direction British sympathies took, the government cannot be held accountable, and on such a point a tribunal will certainly separate one from the other. Let no misdirection of sympathy, but settled reflection and cool communings of conscience settle the question, and on both sides let the alleged injuries be measured and paid for by the proper tribunals. The Times says that that course may open a way for the settlement of the difficulties and we shall be rejoiced to find that the Americans have discovered it.

Cork.—Parties have been discovered here engaged in secretly drilling with arms at night; three men have been arrested.

Cyrus W. Field has arrived here; he will take the steamer from Queenstown to New York.

Havana.—Advice from Santiago de Cuba to the 19th, give the following account of the affair with the filibusters at the Bay of Nipe. According to the Spaniards the supposed expedition landed from the steamer Perit. The Spanish troops surprised the landing party and attacked them, capturing their position, with several guns and their flags. The filibusters rallied and recaptured their position and guns but lost their flag. They fired on the Spanish steamer Maracaibo, putting two shots through her hull. The excitement at Neuvieta was intense. A steamer had been dispatched to communicate with the authorities at Havana. The steamer Perit arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th, where she was quarantined because she had touched at Cuba.

NEW YORK.—Panama papers of the 17th report that virulent small pox was aboard the British war steamer Champlain, in that city.

The election of Mosqueros, for President of Columbia, was considered certain. A resolution was pending in the Senate to reconsider the treaty to enter upon negotiations with the United States for a Darien canal.

It was reported that Bolivia had a considerable army on the Peruvian frontier, an invasion was talked of. The yellow fever is still fatally prevalent in Peru. Mr. McClellan, U. S. Consul, at Callao, died April 17th. Earthquakes were reported in several places.

Paris, evening.—The excitement over the elections is very great; the Boulevards are crowded with people, anxious to hear the results. Further returns announce the election of eight official candidates, three independent, two Democrats and two Liberals, in addition to those reported this morning. Respal, Favre and Doreau are elected.

London.—The Times' editorial on the French elections, says the chief cities repudiate the idea of an empire, and the revival of political activity will result, which will condemn personal government; the restoration of a parliamentary government may conciliate existing feeling, and by such means only can the Spanish aspect to mitigate an opposition, which has not yet become anti-dynastic.

London.—Gen. Ripley, formerly of the Confederate Army, has passed through the Bankruptcy Court; his liabilities are fixed at \$37,000, his assets at \$58,000.

London papers report the completion of the French cable, except 770 miles. The Great Eastern sails, June 10th, for Brest, whence she will start immediately for St. Pierre, off Newfoundland. Two other ships will sail for St. Pierre direct, to lay that portion between St. Pierre and Duxbury, Mass.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP! THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Pierpont and Holmberg, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will continue to be conducted by T. Pierpont, who will settle the outstanding business of the late firm and collect all debts due the same.

T. PIERPONT, J. HOLMBERG, Salt Lake City, May 26, 1899.

COLD WATER BATHS! MARK LINDSEY begs to inform the public that he has opened his BATH HOUSE and the lovers of bathing to visit him. Single Bath, 25c. Shower-baths, with other fruits, and choicest Summer drinks, constantly on hand.

Bath House and Garden, 20th Ward, west of Cemetery. d18-4

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that I intend CLOSING MY BUSINESS by the 10th of June. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle previous to that date, and all having accounts against me are requested to call on me for settlement.

If any of the Ward Stewards wish to obtain a warrant to carry on business, I am prepared to accept such a situation on reasonable terms. d18-4

Wm. C. DUNBAR.

NOTICE

THE firm of N. S. Ransohoff & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims by note, or otherwise, against the firm are hereby notified to present the same within thirty (30) days from date to Conrad Frig & A. Gans, at Salt Lake City, Utah Terr., who are alone authorized to settle the same and to collect all debts and claims due the firm.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at Frig & Gans' and settle their accounts immediately.

N. S. RANSOHOFF, ELI RANSOHOFF, A. GANS.

Salt Lake City, May 8, 1899. d18-1m

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Salt Lake City, May 8, 1899. d18-1m

THEATRE.

Lenses & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Cannon.

The Management take pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH

For the production of DION BOUCAULT'S

LAST SENSATION, entitled

AFTER DARK!

A TALE OF LONDON LIFE!

This Drama has created an immense sensation at the Princess Theatre, London, at Nibbles Garden, New York, and at the Principal Theatres on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Wherever presented it has attracted an immense throng of visitors, and bids fair to outrange any of the Great Plays of the wonderful Dramatist, and will be presented here with

NEW SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS!

This Evening,

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

The performance will consist of Boucault's Greatest and Last Sensation, in 4 Acts, entitled

AFTER DARK!

OR,

LONDON BY NIGHT!

OLD TOLL, a Boardman,

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH,

ELIZA, once a Boardman at the Elvston, now Sir George's wife, MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Period—The Year 1868.

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Benefit and Last Appearance but One of

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.

HOWSON

Opera, Burlesque & Comedy Company

From the California Theatres, are Engaged, and will shortly appear.

LOST or STOLEN

ABOUT six weeks since, from John Macen's to me, between Salt Lake City and Brigham City, one Case, containing 12 Reams of White Letter Paper, manufactured by Wm. A. Webb. Any person giving information concerning the above to CALDER & BRO., will be rewarded, d18-4

NEW STOCK

NOW IN STORE.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Glove Kid, Serge, Goat and Calf

GAITERS and BALMORALS.

Ladies' Carpet and Kid

SLIPPERS and BUSKINS.

The best stock of Ladies' shoes in the City.

Also, MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

CALF and KIP BOOTS.

Serge, Calf and Buff

GENTS' and BOYS' HATS

ALL THE BEST STYLES.

GENTS' and BOYS'

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS

Neckties, Over Shirts, Half Hose, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Traveling Bags, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c., all of which is offered as cheap as can be bought in the Territory.

CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK.

EAST TEMPLE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

d18-1m

A. SHIPP.