

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, November 14, 1898.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Ex. Governor David Tod died very suddenly this morning, while preparing to take the train for Cleveland.

Leavenworth, Kansas.—The Legislature stands 24 Republicans and 1 Democrat in the Senate. The latter was elected by only four majority. In the House are 52 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Syracuse.—The Sherman House and a number of adjacent stores and offices were burned this morning. The loss is \$130,000. The property burned is in the heart of the city.

Washington.—Secretary Mc Culloch and Commissioner Rollins had another interview to-day on the subject of appointing supervisors. No definite conclusion was reached regarding the points of difference; and no appointments or nominations were made to-day.

New York.—The committee appointed by the Union League to consider the subject of alleged naturalization frauds, has made a preliminary report, stating the facts which have been already testified to before the courts. The report concludes by stating the course they will pursue for gathering proof which shall satisfy Congress and the State Legislature that the Democratic majorities for the electoral State ticket was fraudulently obtained; and to secure legislation to protect the purity of the franchise and in relation to naturalization, and induce good citizens to combine for common protection against political fraud and corruption. They have opened an office at 238 Broadway for this purpose.

The removal of the obstructions in East River will be commenced next week.

It is said to be understood in lobby circles that the Broadway Railway scheme will become law at the next session of the Legislature.

Horace Mann, eldest son of the late Horace Mann, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, at the age of 24.

The *Zwingli* to-day editorially urges the enfranchisement of all who are not disfranchised because of rebellion, as well as color; and submits the following plan for a constitutional amendment on the subject of naturalization: First, restrict naturalization to the United States courts and commissioners; second, print official records containing the names of all persons naturalized, with the date of naturalization respectively; third, allow any foreigner who swears he is now an actual resident of the United States and expects to remain so, and has committed no crime other than rebellion or treason, and tenders a hearty and exclusive allegiance to our Union and its Constitution, to become a citizen at any time, without exacting preliminary residence or declaration of intentions; fourth, accord the right of suffrage to every person who has been naturalized not less than eighteen months and swears he has in the meantime committed no crime known to our laws; fifth, punish as felony the manufacture or use of false certificates of naturalization, and all voting or attempt to vote, by immigrants not qualified as aforesaid. Such an amendment, it trusts, would be ratified and would powerfully aid General Grant in securing a lasting general peace.

Rev. J. Rodgers, rector of the church of the Blessed Virgin, and leader of Ritualism, publishes a card this morning renouncing allegiance to the Episcopal church and declaring his intention to become a Roman Catholic.

Montgomery.—The State is now conceded to Grant by 2500 majority. A point has been raised that the acts of the Legislature are illegal on the ground that the law required the election to take place on November 3d. The question will doubtless be left to the Supreme Court.

Tallahassee.—Governor Reid's case against Lieut. Governor Gleason and Secretary Alden, for conspiracy against the State Government, was called this morning. After argument, Judge Cooke decided the affidavit was insufficient, and Gleason and Alden were accordingly released. There are no indications of further movements of public interest, before the meeting of the Supreme Court on the 19th, when an opinion on the legality of the impeachment will be rendered.

New Orleans.—John H. Hays says his name in connection with the Cuban expedition is a story without the slightest foundation. He has no personal knowledge of any such expedition being intended.

Thomas E. Adams, former chief of police, died to-day.

A claim against the city of \$27,000 damages during the riot has been presented.

St. Louis.—Nearly \$50,000 in premium notes and all the company's books were taken from the Line Stock Co's. office. The person has been arrested.

Leavenworth.—The *Conservative* says the Kansas Senate is unanimously Republican.

Nashville.—Senator Cole's resolution, declaring the seat of Speaker Senter vacant, gave rise to an animated discussion, and finally was indefinitely postponed, with but one vote in the negative. Senter will become Governor on Brownlow's resignation.

Memphis.—A train on the Charleston Railroad ran over some cattle near Priddy's Station on Thursday, throwing off the train and smashing the engine, baggage and express cars, and severely injuring the engineer and several of the passengers.

London, 13.—It is officially denied that the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Oxford will be promoted to the respective Sees of Canterbury and York.

Madrid.—The Captain General of the Philippine Islands has been removed by the Provisional Government.

Gen. Prim, Secretary of War, has issued an order forbidding the attendance of armed soldiers at public meetings.

The Papal Nuncio continues relations with the new government.

Vienna.—The bill for putting the army on a war footing has passed the Reichsrath by a large majority.

Gen. T. Smith has telegraphed the

Captain General of Cuba, that there is no truth in the rumor that he is in any way connected with the filibustering expedition, and that he is not for that Island. The Captain General, in reply, begs him to assist, as far as possible, in discouraging such an unlawful enterprise.

London.—The *Times* to-day in an article on the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims, alludes to Secretary Seward in the following terms: "The official career of Mr. Seward is now drawing to a close. To the favorable result of the late war, his skill and energy have largely contributed. His foreign policy has been successful. He retired when all chance of domestic and foreign strife has disappeared. He must naturally wish, in common with Lord Stanley, to terminate, before retiring, the dispute with all the details of which he is master. The convention is especially important, because at a time when national jealousies weaken confidence, it establishes a free precedent for a resort to arbitration instead of war for the settlement of differences."

London.—Lord Stanley has opened the parliamentary canvass in the borough of King's Lynn with a speech to his constituents. After reviewing and defending the policy of the ministry he proceeded to consider the state of Europe, and said the mutual jealousies and overgrown armies of France and Prussia were a source of uneasiness, but he believed if peace were maintained France would be reconciled to the union of Germany. He feared Turkey was in danger from internal causes. Returning to the question which has agitated England, he declared himself in favor of reform, but opposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In the course of his address he announced that the differences with the United States were so far settled that an arrangement was made which wanted only the ratification of the Government at Washington.

Paris.—At a Council of Ministers, held at the Tuilleries, proof was adduced of the existence of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the existing order of affairs in France. A resolution was adopted, providing for the use of the most vigorous measures for its suppression. The public journals will be exempt from interference, if they refrain from inciting the people against the Government.

Mr. Haven, editor of the *Steele*, died to-day, aged 60.

Madrid.—Gen'l Dulce, upon leaving for Cuba, will take out a number of civil officials to replace the present administrative authorities, with very extensive powers granted him in view of the troubled condition of the island. Civil marriages are now of frequent occurrence in Spain.

Vienna.—News has been received of a collision between two trains on the Railroad near Harowitz, Bohemia. Twenty-three persons are reported killed and sixty one injured.

London.—Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to the 8th of October, report that a severe shock of earthquake has been experienced at Hiogo.

New York 14.—The Steamer *Henry Clay*, from Aspinwall, has arrived. The *Herald's* London special says Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassadors will be officially received by the Queen at Windsor on the 30th.

At a meeting of various political clubs in Madrid, it was unanimously agreed to accept a monarchical form of government, not based on the divine right but of the sovereignty of the people expressed by universal suffrage.

The *Herald's* Mexican special says the Government deems it inexpedient to bring before Congress the recent treaties drawn up between Seward and Minister Romero.

The concession to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad Company has been finally agreed upon; and a bill in favor of the American Railroad and Telegraph Company has passed the second reading.

The *Herald* says a private letter from a prominent insurgent in Cuba states that the resurrectionary Junta of Havana have sworn to every individual who shall over his signature offer his life, wealth or protection in favor of the government cause. In no other case shall property be attached.

Recruiting for the Cuban expedition is said to have ceased in this city. Col. Gibbons having already enrolled sixty-five hundred men, which is fifteen hundred more than he wants. He alleges that the whole command is to devote upon a wealthy Havana, famous as a military leader under Don Carlos and Maximilian, and who so far has furnished all the funds necessary. The intention is to annex Cuba to the United States. A public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute.

DISCOURSE.

By Elder ORSON PRATT, delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Oct 6th, 1898.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

Through the mercies of our God we have assembled here in the capacity of a Conference to receive instruction and impart the same.

There are a great many points connected with the Zion of our God, and being established in this world, which are necessary for us as a people to understand. God has not gathered us out from among the nations of the earth into these valleys without having a great purpose in view. Whatever portion of His purposes I understand I desire to abide by with all my heart, and I presume that every honest, upright Latter-day Saint desires the same.

We came to this formerly isolated place, and separated ourselves as far as we possibly could from what was termed civilization, not because we really desired to do so, or because of the fertility of the soil in this region, or the advantages we would enjoy in temporal things; but because we were in a measure obliged to do so. It is true that the Lord foretold to us, through the mouths of His servants, that the day would come when we should have to flee from our enemies and that we would settle west of the Rocky Mountains. When we were dwelling in the State of Illinois, and had had a few years of comparative peace, the Spirit of the Lord rested upon His servant Joseph and made manifest to him that the wicked had it in their hearts to uproot His people who were established in Nauvoo, the same as they had done in our former settlements. The testimony of the Spirit to the servant of God was, that however peaceable the people around us might seem, yet, if they would not receive the

gospel and acknowledge the authority which God had restored from Heaven they would fight against His people. Our Savior said, "he that is not for us is against us." The truth of this saying we, as a people, have proven since the day that Joseph took the plates of the Book of Mormon from the hill Cumorah, in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, State of New York; and even before he succeeded in getting the plates, some seven years before the Lord revealed them to his chosen prophet. Joseph proved the truth of this saying. The Lord revealed Himself to this young man when he was between fourteen and fifteen years of age, and as soon as he related this vision, although at that young and tender age, the wrath and indignation of the people were stirred up against him.

From that time, until he was between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age the opposition was continued. It did not matter how righteous, humble or meek he was; it did not matter how straightforward his course of conduct was, all that the world wanted to know was, Does he profess something different from our religious notions? Does he believe that the heavens can be opened to men in our day? If so, the order of the day was "persecute him." Let every religious minister speak against him from the pulpit, let all pious hypocrites of all sects and parties unite with the drunkard, swearer and blasphemer and persecute the poor boy.

This is the enmity that exists between that which is of God and advanced of the Almighty and that which is of the devil and man and by the power of the Devil they are at sword's points against each other. They always have been so since the period man first trod the earth down to the present time; there has been no union between them; it is impossible for them to fellowship one another.

Wickedness and righteousness are in direct opposition. The Devil is opposed to God, and God is opposed to the Devil. All the heavenly hosts are opposed to wickedness, and all persons who are wicked are opposed to the heavenly hosts. This will be so as long as there are wicked people in existence. It does not matter how smooth they may be, or how their outward appearance may be, they may be in their conversation. They with their tongues, may make you think they are the most gentle, polite, civilized and moral people on the face of the earth, while within their hearts lurks a poison which would destroy the Saints of the living God.

As this has been the case in every former age and dispensation, so it is now; hence the Latter-day Saints in every part of the globe are commanded to gather out from the midst of wickedness, corruption and priestcraft, and every abomination that exists, and to assemble themselves in one place. For what purpose? That we may be separated from the world and its corruptions, which would otherwise work our temporal and spiritual destruction. We have come here, then, in obedience to this command, and we have labored and toiled with all our might to redeem this barren country and to render it capable of sustaining us. What other people on the face of the whole earth have had to toil as the Latter-day Saints have? In some of the poverty stricken portions of Europe, where all the capital is in the hands of a few, and where the poor are made slaves, it may be that some of the latter have to work as hard as we have to work here.

But we have been compelled to undergo this toil. When we came here we were more than a thousand miles from any place where we could obtain the comforts and necessities to preserve life. We could not live if we could not labor. We were obliged to go for miles into the rugged cañons and there labor and toil month after month to open up roads to obtain timber for fuel, for building, and for fences for our farms. In addition to this severe toil we had to open water ditches from the cañons in order to obtain water to spread over the face of this barren soil, that the desert might be reclaimed and made to yield us a subsistence. This is the labor which the first settlers who came here had to perform, and this was the way they made this country. And were it not for the poor Latter-day Saints who were driven by their enemies from city to city and from State to State, and who ultimately were driven, twenty-one years ago, to the great interior of this continent, where they established a colony, where would have been the railroad now? Would there have been any railroad across these mountains? I doubt whether there would have been pioneers among the wicked sufficiently brave to have launched forth into this wild country and have settled in the midst of the Rocky Mountains, unless they had repented of their sins and had become one with the Latter-day Saints. The wicked never would have done it, or another century, at least, would have passed away before settlements to any very great extent would have been found in the midst of these mountains.

If it had not been for the "Mormons" where would have been the gold mines of California? They might not have been opened up for fifty years yet if it had not been for the Mormon battalion, which went forth to fight the battles of the nation in her war with Mexico. Had it not been for this the world might still have been in ignorance of their existence unless God, for the accomplishment of His own wise purposes, had revealed them in some other way.

The settlement, in the heart of the American continent, of the Latter-day Saints established a great highway across the continent, so that the people, in their journeyings from the Atlantic to the Pacific have found a place where they could rest their weary heads as they passed through. The settlement of this Territory has materially facilitated the opening up of the adjoining Territories. If it had not been for the Latter-day Saints settling this Territory, when would Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada have been settled? In 1831, when we went into Jackson county, Missouri—then comparatively new country, and commenced to lay the foundation of new settlements; the great complaint against us was that we were not the old settlers. Their cry was "You Mormons are not the old settlers, and you have neither civil nor religious rights here." "What is the reason?" we would inquire; "Are we not American citizens?" "O, yes," said the people in Jackson county, "you are American citizens, but you are not the old settlers, and consequently you must leave this part of the country."

After we had been driven out of Jackson county into Clay county, and had been there a few years, the people rose en masse and said to us again, "You

Mormons have no right in Clay county." And when we inquired why, the reply again was, "because you are not the old settlers." After dwelling there two or three years, an edict was issued by a mass meeting of the people assembled at Liberty, that we must seek a new location. We then fled to Caldwell county, in the State of Missouri. But, after having bought a great many thousands of acres of land and given signs of prosperity far beyond that of the old settlers who lived in the surrounding counties, they, emboldened by the example of the people of Clay county, got up the old cry, and after having destroyed our farms and property they, in the midst of a severe winter, drove us into Illinois.

There we again gathered up our people, and not yet discouraged, we purchased a large tract of country in the border of the Mississippi and founded a city called Nauvoo, to which a charter was given by the Legislature of Illinois. In a short time, the people of the regions round about were excited to jealousy, because the Latter-day Saints, through their industrious habits, were flourishing and were beautifying and extending their city; they could not bear to see us displacing them. They saw that the people of Missouri had never been brought to account for murdering our people and robbing them of millions of dollars' worth of property, so they, in Illinois, made up their minds to take a similar course. Said they, "You Latter-day Saints are new settlers, and if we suffer you to remain you will soon be able to outvote us for all the officers of the county. But you have no civil nor religious rights here, and you must leave your fine farms, houses, cities, schools, vineyards, and your money out of the United States. We will make a treaty with you as if you were a foreign nation, and you must undertake that you will not settle again within the bounds of the United States, and your only salvation is to go west beyond the Rocky Mountains, nearly 1,500 miles from your present abode." We felt that this was the only course we could adopt, so we left in the month of February, 1847. After ferrying some of our teams across the Mississippi the river froze over so hard that the remainder crossed on the ice. In this cold weather we camped out on the prairie, and took up our march for this place, our enemies expecting that they had seen the last of us, that we should most certainly be killed by Indians or die by famine. We reached this portion of the Rocky Mountains, then under Mexican rule, and settled here. By and by, after the war between the United States and Mexico, a treaty was made between them, and this land, which we occupied and to which we had been driven by our enemies, was called to the United States.

I have already told you what we have done here, the toils we have undergone, and the hardships we have suffered; and that we are gathering in our people from among the nations that we may enjoy civil and religious liberty, which are guaranteed by the Constitution of our country. We do not ask the United States for anything more. We do not want liberty that is not thus guaranteed; but we demand that liberty to which, as American citizens, we are entitled as a sacred right. And in having this liberty we shall have the liberty of dealing with whom we please, providing we infringe no law. That is the right of all American citizens. It does not matter whether they are Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians or any other denomination, they have the same rights as we have. We have the laws of our country, to deal just as they please and with whom they please if they do not infringe upon the laws nor injure their neighbors.

Ever since the settlement of this Territory I have felt how much better it would be if this people would unite together and appoint their merchants to go and buy goods and bring them here and sell them at a reasonable profit to the rest of the community, and never trade here to the amount of one dime with those who are outside of us. But while this has been my feeling it has not been the feeling of all, for we have supported scores of merchants who have not been members of our Church. Have we done this because they were our friends? I will tell you the only thing that proves the existence of friendly feelings on the part of outsiders to this people: they have repented of their sins, and receive the fullness of the gospel of Jesus Christ. God has given in these days "There is no people on the face of the whole earth who do good save it be those who are ready and willing to receive the fullness of my gospel."

We have proven this from the beginning of this work. There never has been yet, with all the apparent friendship and kindness of outsiders, a proof of good will rendered to the Latter-day Saints, except it has been a willingness to receive the gospel. Yet, notwithstanding that the word of the Lord and our experience have proven the truth of this, we have fostered these individuals in our midst for nearly twenty years. We have given them our grain, and have impoverished the Territory by paying millions and millions of our money into their hands.

What have they done with it? Why, some who have been changed from poor into rich have been killed by hundreds of thousands they have drained from this people, have gone away and used all the influence they could to destroy us. Did they appear to be friendly when in our midst? O, yes, you would have thought they were the most friendly and polite people imaginable. Why the Latter-day Saints never saw such manifestations of politeness, gentility and friendliness as were made by some of those who have nourished in our midst. What was the cause of this apparent friendship? The time and dollars, and wheat, flour, produce, cattle and means that you have in your possession. It was the hope of gain which made them friendly, for that was the God they worshipped. But when they have made fortunes out of the Latter-day Saints and galled them all they could they have gone and tried to destroy them.

As an individual I do not care how much a person in this place, outside of the Church, professes; if he will not repent of his sins and receive the message of God, I will not give him any of my money. I will not give him any of my time, and I will not give him any of my influence. I will not give him any of my property, otherwise we have got Babylon right in our midst. We have prayed a long time for God to deliver us from Babylon, and we have been gathered out, as we supposed, from Babylon; but we can soon establish a kind of young

Babylon—one of the daughters of Babylon, if you will—and we can have it in our midst to our hearts' content. But what would be their feelings if they had the power? Judging from the experience of the past, their feelings would be that the Latter-day Saints should have civil rights, no religious rights here, this land of Utah which they have sought for their own. It is true that our enemies here cannot plead like the people of Jackson, Clay and other places, that we are not the old settlers. They have not this for a plea, for the "Mormons" are the old settlers; but they have such enmity towards us that they would uproot us here as they have five or six times before if they had the power.

"How do you know?" says one, "that these are the feelings entertained by the wicked towards the people? They profess to be very friendly, then how do you know their feelings are as you describe them?" From the fact that when this people elected one of their own number as Delegate to Congress by 15,000 votes, the man whom they voted for—giving him 105 votes, sixty of which were cast in a town where there were only twenty voters—contested his seat, and fought him month after month in the halls of Congress, being sustained while so doing, by those who profess such friendship towards us. And what was the object of this would-be delegate? It was to deprive the "Mormons" of citizenship and of the privilege of taking up the land, by influencing the government to pass a law to that effect. This was his object, and to do all the injury in his power to this people. Who supported him? These men whom you support, Latter-day Saints, and who support you pay your money. Merchants and others in this city gave their votes to that man after you had paid your thousands into their hands. They gave their votes for an individual who would deprive you of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country. Will you still continue to support such men? Will you go down here and trade with them year after year? If you do I know what the result will be; it is plainly visible. They will get a foothold here, and if they can only get numbers sufficient, you Latter-day Saints will have civil rights here in this Territory. If a jury is to be empaneled it will be composed of our bitter enemies. If a Latter-day Saint has to be tried before the courts, it will be before those who are ready to eat him up. If there is a delegate to be elected to Congress they will seek very diligently to get the greatest enemy to this people they can find, so that if possible, he may succeed in getting a large army sent up here to use us up. Why should they do this? To make money; that is their object. They feel if we can only stir up the government and get them to send an army to Utah it will be money in our pocket. Bless you, we don't care how much suffering it produces, or how many Latter-day Saints may be deprived of their rights; we would sell the whole of them for a dollar a head, if we could only become rich. We care nothing about them, or their rights as American citizens." These are their feelings.

Moreover, has there not been published here year after year a scandalous paper, every number of which has teemed with lies of the blackest dye concerning the Latter-day Saints? Have you not noticed that such a paper is in existence? Who has supported this paper? The merchants here, those whom you have been feeding and paying your money to. They are the ones who have sustained this paper. Do you suppose that a paper full of falsehoods of the blackest dye against you, your religion, and against the man who led you forth and planted you here, could be sustained here if the people outside of this church did not support it? If they support it, what is it for? That it may arouse the feelings of the enemies of the Saints throughout the States, and may, peradventure, result in the sending of an army here that they may make money out of it. That is what they hope to effect.

Now, Latter-day Saints, I have spoken plainly. I take the responsibility of what I have said on my own shoulders. If I have spoken too harshly I am willing to be corrected. I have spoken my feelings plainly without trying to hide them or gloss them over. I say I would rather go and kill wolves in the forests and mountains, and skin them and tan their skins and wear wolfskin pants, and wear wolfskin coats, and vests, and have everything I wear the skin of beasts, than spend one dime with one outsider in the Territory of Utah. (The congregation said "amen.") I do not know what are the feelings of my brethren on this subject, but I do know unless there is a change among this people in regard to this matter farwell to our homes again, farwell to our fine buildings, to our farms, and to the country which we now occupy as the old settlers, farwell to many of our friends who will fall victims to our enemies; yes, farwell to home and the comforts which now surround us, and we shall have to seek an asylum somewhere else, in these mountains or in some other part of this continent, through being driven again, if we, through our own foolishness, will nourish vipers in our midst. Amen.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

WHEREAS JOSHUA TAYLOR by his last will and testament, dated Jan. 27th, A.D. 1888, and recorded in Mortgage Book "B," page 236, of the Recorder's Office of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, conveyed to and assigned to the following described property in Salt Lake City and County, Territory of Utah, being the west half of Lot (5) in Block (3) sixty-one on Plat A of the Great Salt Lake City Survey, together with all improvements thereon in trust, however, to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed of trust fully set forth, and whereas the said note is now long since paid due, and remains unpaid.

On Monday, the Twenty-third (23) day of November, A.D. 1898,

At the door of the Court House in Salt Lake City, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the said deed of trust and the costs hereof.

JAS. M. MARSHALL, Trustee.

General Trading-Boot & Shoe Making.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, Second South Street.

KEEPS supplied with a well assorted stock of Groceries, Dry Goods & General Notions, which he sells at reasonable prices for Cash or Produce.

WELLS & BARKER, CUTLERS AND GUNSMITHS, Second South Street, Opposite Faunt's Stables.

Stoves and Cutlery Repaired on short notice. Produce taken.

PREPA ROSA!

GREATEST LIVING CANTATRICE! In GRAND CONCERTS AT THE THEATRE.

MESSRS. CLAWSON & CAINE take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, that they have, at great expense, concluded an arrangement with D. De Vivo, Esq., Manager of

M'me Euphrosine Parepa Rosa, For the appearance of this

ACKNOWLEDGED QUEEN OF SONG

TWO GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,

ON SATURDAY & MONDAY

Evenings, Nov. 14 & 16, '98.

And are satisfied that the Public will show an appreciation of their efforts to introduce here the best talent that can be procured by availing themselves of this occasion to hear the most celebrated Singer of the age and her admirer, Troupe.

MADAME PAREPA ROSA Will be assisted by

Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, The Distinguished Tenor.

Mr. CARL ROSA, The eminently brilliant Baritone.

Mr. ORSON PRATT, Jan., The Favorite Pianist and Accompanist.

Prices of Admission: Reserved Seats, 1st Circle Balcony, \$2.50; Reserved Seats, 1st Circle, \$2.00; Reserved Seats, 2nd Circle, \$1.50; Reserved Seats, 3rd Circle, \$1.00; Reserved Seats, 4th Circle, \$0.75; Reserved Seats, 5th Circle, \$0.50; Reserved Seats, 6th Circle, \$0.25; Reserved Seats, 7th Circle, \$0.10; Reserved Seats, 8th Circle, \$0.05; Reserved Seats, 9th Circle, \$0.02; Reserved Seats, 10th Circle, \$0.01.

Seats can now be secured by applying to Mr. Williams at the Box Office.

NEW RESTAURANT.

J. H. Clawson's Ice Cream Saloon. Is now open as a First Class RESTAURANT, where the best of the market affords will be placed upon the tables.

Board Reasonable. Oyster stews, Lunch, &c., on short notice. Farmers coming into town to do business will find this an excellent place to call and have a "snack."

JAS. L. BUNTING, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Has constantly on hand the finest quality of custom made Boots & Shoes of the best French Calf and Kid skin, at the lowest cash prices. Good fit guaranteed.

F. B. Tripp's old stand, East Temple St., Salt Lake City.

SURVEYOR & ENGINEER.

THE undersigned, Surveyor and Engineer, is prepared to get up surveys of land, or work of excavations for the construction of roads, railroads or water supply, &c., accompanied by sections and maps of such work to be executed, so as to arrive at the most accurate result. He will also take a few papers to instruct in the profession.

Terms upon inquiry. Twenty years' experience in the profession.

JOHN HOUTZ, Prov. City.

DESERET STEAM WOOD WORKING CO.

We have our new Factory completed, and our Machinery in running order, and are now prepared to accommodate the Public with Planing, Surfacing, Turning and Grooving.

Our SAW, DOCK and MOULDING MACHINERY will be in running order in a few days.

FOLSON, ROONEY & Co., Cor. 1st and 2nd Sts., Salt Lake City.

Wm. H. Folson, Thos. Latimer, Geo. H. Taylor.

FOR SALE!

A HOUSE AND LOT.

SITUATED on 2nd South St., 3 blocks east of Main St.

The lot has 1 rods frontage and runs back 10 rods; has a good orchard of the best fruit. The house contains two rooms, a bath, and a kitchen. Particulars inquire at Faust & Houtz's Stables.

JOHN HOUTZ.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS WILLIAM EVANS, by his certificate of death, dated September 17th, A.D. 1897, and recorded in Record Book "L," page 156, of the County Records of Utah county, Utah Territory, conveyed to and assigned to the following described real estate, lying and being in said County and Territory of Utah, described as follows: to-wit:

FIVE ACRES OF FARMING LAND, lying east of John C. Hall's farming land and a little north-west of the fort which was once owned by John C. Hall.

Also FIVE (5) ACRES joining this last described tract on the north, once owned by James Ferguson, and described in the same manner.

Also TEN ACRES FARMING LAND, lying west of Samuel Briggs' land, and north of the present road running towards the Jordan Bridge.

Also FIVE (5) ACRES OF GRASS LAND, lying east of the Jordan river, joining on to some sloughs and lying south of Bishop David Evans' grass land, and west of five (5) acres formerly owned by John Karren.

Also, TWO FRACTIONAL LOTS lying south of Abraham Hatch's and (Caupe) Peterson's grass land.

And A HALF, formerly occupied by Lorenzo H. Hatch.

Also A STACK YARD, lying west of Chas. D. Evans' house and land, and property being now in possession of said grantor.