DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, June 17, 1891.

Copy for advertisements which are repeated to appear in the Evening News must be in the office before 12 o'clock to insure its insertion the succeeding day.

Rates of advertising furnished upon application.

Those who advertisements must be in extra cases.

FRAGMENTS.

HIGH Council meets tonight at 7:30.

EVERYTHING was quiet around the courts today.

ATTORNEY BARROW FORSHAW has returned from his trip to Cache valley.

FRANK LOWRY'S "Popular" for July and Cosmopolitan at Margetts Bros., 48 S. Main street.

The opening meeting at the Driving Park yesterday afternoon attracted a very numerous company.

THE fine weather today sent quite a large number of persons to Garfield beach.

WE are requested to announce that the Knights of Pythias will spend tomorrow afternoon and evening at Calder's farm.

THE Utah Book and Stationery Co., 70 Main street, have Frank Leslie's *Popular Monthly* for July.

THERE are messages at the Western Union Telegraph office for W. A. Wheeler, Mastodon company, F. E. Shaffer and Taylor Bros. & Co.

THE county clerk yesterday issued a marriage license to H. H. McIntire and Angela B. Burrows, and the nuptial knot was tied shortly afterwards.

OLD FOLKS' DAY will be celebrated in Springville tomorrow (Thursday), and not in Lehi, as announced in a morning contemporary.

COMMISSIONER GREENMAN was occupied a portion of this morning hearing a small assault case which seemed likely to last some time.

LAST evening Mr. Eugene S. McDowell, son of Judge Samuel McDowell was married to Miss Florence Cooke at St. Paul's church in this city.

YESTERDAY afternoon Judge Rene admitted Charles E. Lundquist, a native of Sweden and a resident of Utah county, to citizenship.

THE Electric Light company are examining in their power house for a boiler that for two Atlantic & S. Stacks Unit 200 horse power engine, estimated to cost $2000 each.

At honor of the meeting in this city of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the knights, as a body, assembled in the Walker cafe last night and partook of a choice repast.

THERE was no session of the Third district court today. Judges Zane and Anderson filed up their time in private, in the preparation of supreme court opinions.

THE President has commuted the sentence of R. W. Briggs, now serving a term in the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation, from six to four months' imprisonment.

AN enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the Sixteenth ward school house last evening. Stirring speeches were made by Hon. James Sharp, John Morgan, J. H. Ward, and William Baldwin, of the *Evening Times*.

THE articles of incorporation of the North Cottonwood Irrigation company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The company has a capital of $20,000, and the officers are F. H. Dyer, president; S. S. Bishop, vice president; Henry Chase, secretary.

THE young hopeful, John C. Howard, who on Monday was committed by Judge Zane to the Ogden Reform school, made an attempt to escape from Deputy Marshal Parkins while being taken to the depot. After a short chase, however, the lad was captured, and was not allowed the opportunity to get away a second time.

THE case of C. S. Kinney, attorney, vs. Mary A. Woolley was concluded before Commissioner Greenman late yesterday afternoon. The facts were reported in yesterday's News. After taking the matter under advisement, the commissioner this morning gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $61, including costs. Messrs. Baldwin & Talbich, the defendant's attorneys, gave notice of appeal.

A SWARM of bees, presumably from an adjoining apiary, settled on the cupola of the city hall, one day last week, and about the entire business block of the city for several hours today. They finally located on the south side of the building occupied by I. Walters, tailor, where they still remained in a late hour this afternoon, much to the delight of a crowd of curious onlookers.

SUNDAY after 11 o'clock this forenoon the roof of the building occupied by the Lynch Steam Laundry, on West Temple street, between South Temple and First South streets, was discovered in flames. An alarm was sent in, but before the hose companies of the fire department, to which the brigade responded forthwith, had reached the scene of the blaze the fire had been extinguished. The loss is nominal.

THE young woman Josie Hill, alleged to have been an accomplice in the murder of Sir Coleman, on the train took, on the morning of June 5th, was before the grand jury of the Third District court yesterday afternoon. A number of witnesses were examined, but it is stated no new facts were developed. It was reported that the grand jury would report the result of their investigation to the court this morning, but up to noon they had not done so.

The Tabernacle Choir.

Members of the Tabernacle choir are requested to attend the regular practice tomorrow night. Young men wishing to join the choir training class should apply at once.

Charged With Arson.

When the fire occurred at 71 Market Row on Saturday night, at the building of the Pacific Tea and Coffee Co., Chief Blacker's suspicions were aroused as to how it originated. He announced his firm conviction that the place was set on fire by the proprietors, and set about collecting evidence against them. Today he swore out a complaint charging Joseph Smith, arson, and they were promptly placed under arrest. They will have a hearing before Justice Laney tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Y. L. M. I. A. Notice.

Those young ladies who have been chosen to sing in the choir for the Young Ladies' conference will meet for a practice with Prof. Stephens next Friday evening, June 19, at 8 p. m., at Cutler & Sharp's.

The Y. L. M. I. A. conference will be held in the Assembly Hall, on Saturday, June 27. Meetings at 2 and 7:30 p. m. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MARY A. FREZE,
State President.

POLITICS AT PROVO.

The Republicans Have a Meeting in the Opera House There.

As briefly announced in yesterday's News, the Republicans of Provo met in the Opera house at that place on Monday evening. Among those occupying seats on the stage were the Hon. James Sharp, C. W. Bennett and John Morgan of Salt Lake City; B. H. Eldridge, Peter Stubbs, J. W. N. Whiteaton, S. Holbrook, J. C. Graham and several other leading Republicans of Provo.

After a selection by the band, Mr. Eldridge nominated J. W. N. Whiteaton as chairman. The motion was carried.

The chairman said, in substance: The Republican organization has always courted investigation. There is no part of our record that we wish to cover up. This is the party that has been at the head of every political reform in this country. [Applause.] There are many Democrats who will likely hear things this evening that will startle them. As an organization the Democratic party has stood in the way of progress. There are many people in that party that are honest, upright, and patriotic, men who, when the nation's life blood was about to be spilled, helped to save it. But as a party this was not the case. We invite you to listen to the arguments that we have to offer. Compare them with those of the Democrats, and when you have the open book before you, we are not afraid of the results. [Applause.]

Hon. James Sharp then read the address from the temporary Territorial committee. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. John Morgan said: In coming before you tonight to discuss the political principles that are agitating the people of this Territory, I desire to be free and to present my views in a manner that will be fair; not such as will stir up strife or animosity. The political situation in this Territory is one that is almost anomalous. We have had broken up the old political parties, and in the change and in taking place we do not expect that the results which a great many people have looked for, that the great majority of the people of Utah will join the Democratic party. I have not changed my views at all. I have always been a Republican. The two great principles in which the national political parties differ are the tariff and the powers of the general government. The question of States' rights is a very old one. When the Southern States wished to secede from the Union, James Buchanan, who was then President of the United States, said that the government had no constitutional right to interfere with it. Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, said that it had, and took measures to stop the acts of secession. [Applause.] I have been forced into a position that I did not desire, from the statements of the Democratic newspaper, the Salt Lake *Herald*, to the effect that the Democratic party has been more friendly to the people of Utah than has the Republican. If we take history we find it is well that it is nearly a century the active opposition has come from the Democratic organization. I should not have brought up the matter if it had not been agitated by my opponents. In education also the Republicans have always been in the lead. From a comparison of seventeen eight States which are Democratic and the same number of Republican States, those of the latter are very much in the lead. I take it that the States which go Republican do so on account of the higher education the people receive. I ask you people of Utah, who have made such a good record in the matter of education, Do you wish to ally yourselves with a party that has such a showing of illiteracy as the Democrats? I say that a Territory which shows an illiteracy of only 5 per cent, as Utah does, that it will never go Democratic. It knows too much. It has been said by the Salt Lake *Herald* that a man in order to be a "Mormon" has to be a Democrat. There never was a greater slander. The Democrats pretend to follow Jefferson, who wrote that all men were created free and equal, yet during half a century of Democratic rule there were four million human slaves in this country. It took a Republican administration to free them. And in all matters of progress that party has been the last to lend. And so it will continue to be. [Applause.]

C. W. Bennett—It is not only proper, but it is a duty, for the people of Utah to study politics. It is my purpose to show you that it will be better for you to ally yourselves with the Republican party. The party came into existence in the fifties, and put up as a candidate for President General John C. Fremont, who was defeated by James Buchanan. In 1860 the Republicans were successful in putting in a president.

It was soon after this that the war broke out, and it was then that the doctrine of States' rights and also that of slavery were forever put at rest in this country. [Applause.] The republicans presented for adoption the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which is that slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime committed shall not exist in the United States. The Democrats as a party opposed this amendment, but it was carried, and now our opponents say they are glad of it. The speaker here read from a speech of General James A. Garfield in the National Republican convention in 1880, when he put in nomination for the presidency Hon. John Sherman. All the thought, all the eloquence which could be invented to bear on the subject, could scarcely show the labors of the Republican party better than that extract from General Garfield's speech which I have read.

As to the principle of protection, it is one of great importance. Our Democratic friends clamor for free trade, some of them, and others ask for a tariff for revenue only. None of them ask for a tariff for protection. The first law of protection was passed in 1789. There were few articles at that time that were included in the law, but it was seen at that early day that American industries ought to be protected. It was the second law passed by an American Congress, the first one being a law providing for oaths of office. Modifications to this law were made in 1816, and a financial depression followed. So it was since when protection was the rule there was unusual prosperity, and free trade brought on the reverse condition. It was through this protective policy that the government was able to pay the war debt. It is argued that the burden of protective taxation falls on the farmer. The Republicans claim that a protective tariff not only raises the wages of the workingmen, but lowers the price of manufactured articles by bringing into active competition our home manufactories.

The McKinley bill has lowered the price of cotton cloth half a cent per yard. Did that in only one of many articles that might be mentioned to show the same thing. Utah is interested in the success of the industries of this great country, and we are patriotic enough for that, if there is nothing else to cause an interest. We are not deciding for only a day, but it is for all time that we are to look forward. We some time will have iron manufactories in this Territory, as we have a wooden factory built and a sugar factory that will soon be in operation. We all wish to see these completed. It will be impossible to have these accomplished if they are not protected.

Our interests should have a check down if the duty should be taken off lead. The farmers are to a great extent dependent on the sugar, as one half the product of our mines goes to pay for farm products. The Republican party asks your consideration of its principles and calls your attention to the achievements it has made and invites you to enlist in its ranks.

Hon. Jas. Sharp—We are confronted by two conditions and two parties. The national parties ask us to join them. We are not to judge a party by its actions towards us exclusively. There is nothing in Utah but that leads me to the fundamental principles of republicanism. The Democrats are not free traders, as many would have people think, and they are Democrats with Republican principles. We are in favor of Utah first, because if we do not sustain ourselves we injure the nation to that extent that we have Utah never can be a great agricultural state, on account of the surroundings and the climate. If we wish to become great we must do it through our manufactures. What has made us great as a nation is protection.

If we take the tariff off wool it will drop in price from fifteen cents, as it is now, to five or six cents. So it is with lead. All our mines would have to close down. The great majority of the people of Utah are principlists whether they are Democrats or Republicans. I believe the Republican party is the party that will make Utah a great state. We invite you to our party, but if you cannot join us be Democrats. But whichever party you join I know you will be true and loyal to the Union of this great country.

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Transportation Bureau last night, the invitation of the P. O. S. of A. to assist in celebrating the Fourth of July was accepted and the secretary was instructed to confer with the P. O. S. of A. A special meeting was ordered called for June 23rd. Colonel T. G. Weidel was elected a member of the Transportation Bureau, vice W. H. Herrington, resigned. It was decided to place the bureau on a more active footing, and to take such steps as would benefit the city. It was announced that the Union Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande railroads were opposed to the attempt on the part of certain roads in the Trans-Mississippi Association to raise the mileage rate between the river and Utah points from $47.50 to $55; and the president and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce were instructed to draw up a very vigorous protest, and request the Utah and Real Estate Exchange to unite with the Chamber of Commerce and Transportation Bureau in the protest. The committee, consisting of G. F. Culmer, George Osmond and W. C. B. Allen were appointed to revise the tables of rates and distances between Salt Lake, and recompile these tables where it will save to making a proper showing for the information and guidance of the bureau.

Probate Court.

Estate and guardianship of Sarah R. Cavanaugh, a minor; semi-annual account allowed.

Estate of Robert Williams; return of commissioners in partition confirmed.

Estate of Samuel Benson; same order.

Estate of William Benjamin Hodgetts; final account allowed, and decree of distribution granted.

Estate of Alfred A. Carson; the following claims were allowed: S. H. McIntyre, $1215; L. R. Eldredge & Co., $625.30; John H. Rouse, $22.71; L. R. Eldredge & Co., $21.85; W. J. Scandrett, $45.19; James Nolan, $37.50.

Estate and guardianship of Arthur Benson, a minor; petition for monthly allowance of $20 granted.

Estate of Alfred H. Calder; the following claims were allowed: Blackburn & Smith, $5.50; Frank J. Cannon & Co., $10; James Leach, $300, with interest; J. T. Dunbar & Co., $10; Barton & Co., $29.90; F. A. Mitchell, $5.90; Gregory Bath & Gas Light Co., $29.75; Deseret Company, $58.60; S. F. Tenney, $207.24.

Estate of Harriet E. Taft; hearing of final account and petition for distribution set for July 16th.

Estate of Thomas A. Lynch; same order.

Estate of Rasmus Rasmussen; hearing of petition to have whole estate assigned to the widow set for June 27th.

"The Utah Situation."

The News takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Charles Ellis, whose tongue and pen have done such good work for truth and right, will lecture in the Salt Lake Theatre next Sunday evening. Subject, "The Utah Situation." Doors open at 8; lecture to begin promptly at 8:30 and continue about one hour. No charge will be made for admission, but all wishing to aid Mr. Ellis in his volunteer labors for the freedom of Utah can contribute at the door. The subject is good and timely and doubtless there will be a large audience present.

Declared Carried.

The returns of the recent election for the issuance of $300,000 school bonds were officially canvassed by the Board of Education last night. The total vote was 1195, of which 1182 were in favor of the issue, 22 against and 12 blanks. The proposition was declared carried and the finance committee instructed to prepare a form of bond and submit the same for action at the regular meeting tomorrow evening.

THE OLD FOLKS' EXCURSION

Over the Rio Grande Western to Springville Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is Old Folks' Day, and will be jubilantly celebrated at pretty and attractive Springville. The residents of that town have made extensive and careful arrangements to give the old folks a royal reception.

Invitation is extended to every person in this city and county who has attained the age of seventy and upwards, including the inmates of the Poor house and hospitals. The Bishop of each ward and stickers of different denominations will confer a favor by seeing that all who are entitled to enjoy this grand free entertainment are provided with tickets. Any stranger seventy years old who may be sojourning in the city is also invited.

This excursion is specially intended for those of the ages named.

The kindness which has been shown to aged Deseret and A streets, on Wednesday, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the club and transacting other important business.

J. L. RAWLINS, President.
DAVID L. MURDOCK, Secretary.

A Broken Limb.

While a young son of Jens Nelson of Bountiful was engaged in handling a young wild colt, at a ranch on Salerats creek, near Woodruff, on the 6th inst., the animal jumped upon him and broke his leg. A surgeon was summoned from Evanston who set the limb and made the boy as comfortable as possible. The boy's father left him yesterday to return home he was progressing favorably towards recovery.

Closing of the Schools.

Thursday and Friday of the present week are the closing days in all departments of the public schools of the city. The time will be devoted to oral recitations, reviews and examinations for the purpose exhibiting to patrons and friends the work of the schools for the past year. All who are interested in the welfare of the public schools are most cordially invited to visit them at any time during these days.

THE OHIO CONVENTION

Ex-Governor Foraker Nominates McKinley for the Next Governor for the State.

REASONS WHY HE SHOULD BE NOMINATED.

The Gentleman Accepts the Honor Modestly and Makes a Significant Speech.

By Telegraph to the News.

The Ohio Republicans.

COLUMBUS, June 17.—The second day of the Republican State convention opened with prayer, after which the report of the committee on credentials was presented and adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of General Bushnell for permanent chairman of the convention. His address was brief.

Nominations were then declared in order and ex-Governor Foraker arose to present the name of William McKinley for governor. He was greeted, the delegates fairly went wild with enthusiasm.

FORAKER'S ADDRESS.

He said: Gentlemen of the convention, I have now a most pleasing duty to perform; this contest upon which we are now about to enter is to be one respected as unusual character. Not only is the governorship of Ohio at stake, but the contest involves more than ordinary interest. We have a general assembly, more than public institutions, it reaches into national politics, as the United States Senator will depend upon its result, and, more important than all this, it will determine whether Ohio is to go into the great national contest of 1892 at the head of the Republican or at the head of the Democratic column. [Applause.] We shall win this fight, but we must not be content with winning it, we must win it triumphantly, decisively, overwhelmingly, and to that end we must select for standard bearer, that man who of all others, can most surely command our undivided strength.

It is not my privilege to point him out. It is no man's privilege to point him out. It is a duty which is to be done. By common consent all the rest turned in one direction. One man there is who, measured by the exigencies of this occasion, stands head and shoulders above all his comrades, and that man is William McKinley. [Prolonged cheers and applause.]

There are many reasons why he should be nominated. In the first place he is tried and is no experiment. He has been a long time in the public service; he has been identified with every great measure of the Republican party in both field and forum. His tariff measure has been the entire conviction, and time will justify this conviction. [Cheers.]

This convention today means that too soon Democrats will come together and be proud of their party and its principles, proud of its representation in official places in both State and Nation. We are proud of that conservative, patriotic man, Gen. Harrison, who sits in the White House [cheers and applause.] We are proud, too, of that brilliant, magnetic Statesman who has taught the law to Europe with respect to American, James G. Blaine. [Prolonged cheers, fast-footing and fan-waving for over a minute.] We are proud also of the representation of Ohio in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, in the person of Charles Foster. [Applause.] We are proud of our great senator who has served his state with such distinction that he justly enjoys the honor of standing at the head of the grand men in the greatest legislative body on earth. [Cheers.] Ohio has Lockwood Mantalin in the political battles upon which we are entering, and William McKinley, Jr., is the Joe Hooker of the Republican party [cheers], and we are the boys [laughter] who intend to follow him up the steep and rugged mountain sides and help him to stand the fire of republicanism in triumph there [applause], and next year, inspired by this glorious achievement, all the column from Maine to Oregon will be turned against the common enemy; and as to Ohio, it is a forge in 1893. Their lines will be broken and before the resistless onslaught they will be swept back into the depths of defeat and despair. [Applause.]

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the rules of this convention be suspended and that by acclamation we nominate as our candidate for governor that brilliant statesman, the Hon. William McKinley. [Prolonged cheers.]

COLONEL BERRY HARLAN,

a colored orator of Cincinnati, seconded McKinley's nomination "On behalf of the colored voters of Ohio." With a wild cheer of affirmation, the convention declared Major McKinley nominated for governor, and a committee was appointed to apprise him of his nomination and escort him to the hall. His appearance was the signal for another burst of enthusiasm. "I now have the pleasure," said the chairman, "of introducing to you your next governor, Wm. McKinley, Jr."

CHEERING REPUBLICANS.

Again the enthusiasm burst forth, and 1000 frantic, cheering, struggling Republicans waived their hats and fans, pounding with their canes and re-echoed the name of "McKinley, McKinley."

The hero of the day received his honors modestly, simply bowing his acknowledgment. He spoke as follows:

MCKINLEY'S SPEECH.

"Chairman and gentlemen of the convention:

I accept the nomination you have tendered me, mindful both of the honors and the responsibility it implies. The election this year is of unusual importance, not only because it determines the political character of the administration of the State for the coming two year, but because it involves the choice of legislature whose duty it will be to elect United States senator, and whose failure duty it will be to redistrict the State for representatives in Congress under the new census and wipe from the statute books the crime against Republican suffrage perpetrated by the present Democratic legislature. Happily we present a party in Ohio without division in its ranks, without break in its line. The platform which you have adopted meets my approval.

The Republican party of Ohio approves of the administration of President Harrison and extend to it their hearty congratulations.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

The party is in favor of regulated immigration, of liberal pensions to our soldiers and sailors and of sound currency. It is in favor of gold and silver and also paper money based upon gold, equal and all of them interchangeable, equal in fact and law. We are confronted by a real danger, which prudent men of all parties should seek to avert before it is too late. The public credit and sound finance must be preserved, and every scheme to destroy it must be met with courage and resistance and repelled by the mighty force of public opinion. It is better to risk a defeat which can only be temporary than to capitulate to with the demagogues, or surrender honestly.

The platform endorses a protective tariff. We have protected American product and American labor. We hear as foreign products can be found to take which compete with our own in our markets. We are not willing that our labor be taxed to tax our own. The Democratic party proposes to tax the domestic products rather than the imported. Their tariff legislation would benefit every country but our own. We follow in our tariff policy the teachings of Washington and Hamilton and Clay and Webster and Lincoln and Garfield. They pursue the fallacies of Calden and Bright and Calhoun and the statesmen of the late Southern confederacy. They cause at every attempt to establish new factories and would gladly frown them down. It is the same course and frown which have been exhibited towards the industrial enterprises since 1861. But in spite of these we now lead the world in manufactures, agriculture and mining, and we will proceed under the new law in spite of their false omens and discouraging prophecies.

REFERRING TO THE CONTLAGRATE

among the freetraders about the increased duties under the new law, Major McKinley said thirty-three and twenty per cent. of them were for the better protection of the American farmer, twenty-eight are upon wool and spelter which will hardly benefit the farmer. Five are upon tobacco and agricultural products. No like recognition of the agricultural industry can be found in any previous tariff legislation. While securing to the farmer the home market by increased protection, the reciprocity clause is intended to extend his foreign market and upon items made more favorable than those accorded to the competing agricultural country. It is a significant fact that the articles which the farmer most frequently buys, bears less tariff than under the laws of 1883 and the products which he sells, bears higher duty than ever before.

TURNING TO STATE ISSUES,

Major McKinley charged the Democratic administration and legislature with depriving the legally elected Republican lieutenant-governor of his seat without a legal contest, with ranking an unjust and partisan congressional gerrymander and with unparalleled extravagance in the State expenditures.

Emin Pasha in Africa.

BERLIN, June 17.—Emin Pasha, on behalf of Germany, has concluded treaties with five Sultans in the Victoria Nyanza district and has concluded an agreement with the British company's agent with relation to navigation on Victoria Nyanza.

The Cook River Disaster.

BOONE, Iowa, June 17.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul express train, going east, plunged into Cook river last night in a storm, killing five or six persons, totally injuring three and seriously wounding from twelve to fifteen.

The disaster was caused by heavy rains undermining the approach to the bridge. The train consisted of an engine and seven cars, all of which went into the river, except two sleepers in the rear. The engineer of the train was killed. No definite particulars can be procured, as the railroad people are reticent about the affair.

Later advices from the scene of the wreck show that the railway at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, state that but one life was lost outright. One victim will probably die, and twenty-one were injured, some of them severely.

Among the injured are Wm. Longguderfer, Watsonville, Cal., and M. Rust, Boulder, Col., Express Messenger Ashright is missing. The bridge is a total wreck and will be impassable for at least twelve hours. Superintendent Gadsden arrived at the scene of the disaster and is doing all in his power to care for the wounded. Physicians are on the ground busy caring for the injured, preparatory to sending them to their homes.

Jackson not Afraid.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Peter Jackson now writes a letter denying the accusation made by John L. Sullivan that he is afraid of Corbett. Jackson wants Corbett to meet him in Australia. He says he is willing to meet Sullivan or any other pugilist.

Severe Electric Storms.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Severe electric storms are reported throughout eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Much damage is reported and several fatalities.

Mr. J. B. HAWKINS, wife and youngest son, Thomas Lionel, will leave this city on Saturday, the 20th inst., en route for England. They will by steamship "Alaska" from New York. He will be glad to see all old friends who may call upon him before his departure. 565 S. First East Street, June 17th. d1

Go to SPENCER, HYMANS & CO'S if and is West South Temple street, for The Roofing Oatmeal, Spouting Stoves and Tinware, etc.

Dr. Barrows, Oculist, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles fitted. Commercial Block.

For pure Candies and Confectionery go to Arbogast's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.
Superior to every other known.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.