DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 179. FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1890. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIII.

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MOKASKA COFFEE.
BEST ON EARTH.
.....USE.....

THE BRAKE PUT ON.

Speaker Reed Exercises Rather More Authority Than Is Generally Appreciated.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RESENTS IT.

On the Silver Bill He Wants Everything His Own Way.

BUT DOESN'T SUCCEED IN GETTING IT.

Springer Objects to the Rules Being Prostituted for Gagging Purposes.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

SPEAKER REED

Upset in the Discussion on the Silver Bill: A Long Debate.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mills offered a resolution reciting that the order of reference made by the Speaker, referring the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, was incorrect, and made without authority under the rules, and resolving that the journal be corrected by striking therefrom this entry.

Cannon (Ill.) argued that the Senate amendments would require to be considered in committee of the whole, and that being so, it was the Speaker's duty to refer it to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The resolution sought to strike out a recital of fact.

Mills characterized Cannon's position as the boldest, most reckless and obscure position he ever heard maintained in a legislative body. Under the Constitution a journal was to be kept by the House, not by the Speaker or his clerks. The republican party was charged with being false to its pledges on the matter of silver, but the democratic party would give the people the free, unlimited coinage of silver. At the hustings the people would ask the republicans why, when they were sent here as the friends of silver, they voted to prevent a consummation of the people's wishes and a fulfilment of their promises.

Dolsey (Kan.), though declaring himself a free coinage man, sustained the Speaker's action, contending that under the rules it was the Speaker's duty to refer the bill as he had done.

Biggs (Cal.) put a long interrogatory with such vehemence as to draw forth the laughter of the House, which was renewed when Biggs, in perfect good nature, but totally oblivious of

THE SPEAKER'S GAVEL,

continued to put his questions. Finally the Speaker asked sternly: "Will the gentleman from California be in order?"

"I will," replied Biggs in a meek and pleasant voice, which again gave rise to merriment.

Crisp (Ga.) submitted an argument to show that under the rules the Speaker had not the power to refer the bill as he had done.

Springer contended for the right of the House to revise the journal and make it show what the majority of the House decided it should show. The purpose of referring the bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures was to prevent the House from voting on the question of concurrence in the Senate amendments. The rules, which it was claimed, were intended to allow the majority to do business and produce results, were now prostituted to the base purpose of gagging the majority.

Bland held that no other course was open but to strike the erroneous reference of the bill from the journal. That would place the bill on the Speaker's table again and allow the House to get at it.

Butterworth said the time had not come when the Republican party was willing to abdicate its control over the business of the House. The question would be put next fall, not in time to affect this question.

McMillan—But it will be in time for this question to affect it. (Democratic applause.)

Continuing, Butterworth held that the real question before the House was whether or not the Speaker referred the bill to the committee, not that it was or was not properly referred.

THE QUESTION AROSE

whether the Speaker was authorized to make the reference. He contended that he was so authorized. Rule 29 gives the Speaker authority to refer public bills to the appropriate committees.

Springer argued that the silver bill was not properly, under the rules, before the House yesterday because the business on the Speaker's table had not been reached.

Butterworth said the pending proposition sought to unhorse the republican majority and to put the democratic minority in the saddle. The republicans should not abdicate in favor of the democrats until at least they should determine that they were unable to conduct the business of the majority. (Republican applause.) He was in favor of the early consideration of the silver bill.

Anderson (Kan.), while declaring himself an earnest advocate of free coinage, maintained the correctness of the Speaker's ruling. He wanted to ask the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, whether that committee would give the House a chance to vote upon the measure.

Conger (Iowa), chairman of that committee, replied that as far as he was personally concerned he would make every effort to secure legislation on this subject.

Crisp said the committee on rules might interfere, as it did to prevent a vote on the free coinage of silver.

Mills said the point he made was that under the existing rules the silver bill remained upon the Speaker's table, to be disposed of as the House, and not the Speaker, should determine.

Breckinridge (Ky.) argued that if the Speaker went beyond the scope of his authority in reference to this bill, his action was not erroneous.

BUT ILLEGAL AND VOID.

The Speaker in rendering his decision, said that he desired the members of the House to divest themselves of the idea that any unusual precedent had taken place in connection with this bill. The reference of bills of this kind and in this way had been a daily occurrence since the adoption of the present rules. The Chair also desired that the House should know that this particular transaction did not take place in a corner. In the regular course of business the journal clerk informed the Speaker that among the list of bills to be referred under the rules to the appropriate committees was the silver bill with the Senate amendments. The Speaker had been asked whether he had any particular direction to make in regard to it. Knowing the bill to be one of grave public importance, and anxious that he should have all possible light on the subject, the Chair had consulted the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules (Blount and McMillan) and the gentlemen from Missouri and Illinois (Bland and Springer), not for the purpose of throwing all responsibility upon them, but in order that he might benefit by any light they might be able to give. After conversing with these gentlemen it had seemed clear to the Chair that the rules of the House covered the question, and that his duty was to treat the bill as he would treat any other. Accordingly the clerk was not directed to make any change in regard to the reference. The House must bear in mind that this was not

A QUESTION OF POLITICS.

If not satisfied with the reference directed by the Speaker and the present system of rules, the House could change this present system of rules. The House could change this reference did this bill contain provisions which, under the rules, ought to be considered in committee of the whole. There was a precedent in the original House bill by which certain bullion was to be purchased and certificates issued thereon. The Senate amendment was for free coinage and for this an appropriation was made. If anything was clear in parliamentary usage, it was that this bill was one of those which would be properly considered in committee of the whole, and this being so, it was the obvious duty of the Chair to refer it, in the same manner in which hundreds and thousands of bills had been referred during the present session. The point of order raised by the gentleman from Illinois put the Chair in an embarrassing position, because the proposed action of the House was a declaration that an error had been made in parliamentary law. It was proposed to erase from the journal a question of fact. While the Chair might have some doubt about the points of order, he felt it was a question the House ought to determine, and he would therefore overrule the points of order and submit the question to the House.

Cannon moved to table Mills' resolution. On a standing vote this was carried—129 to 119. Morrow (Cal.), Bertine (Nev.) and Townsend (Col.) voted with the democrats. They were overlooked by the Speaker in the first count, but Morrow called attention to the omission and it was rectified.

On a vote by tellers the motion to table was lost—yeas 115, nays 123.

THE QUESTION RECURRED

on Mills' resolution and it was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 117. At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood yeas 118, nays 117. A change of one vote would be necessary to defeat the resolution, and that change was made by Funston (Kas.) amid the derisive cheers of the democrats. This left the votes yeas 118, nays 118, but the change proved unavailing. Abbott (Tex.) and Balloch (Fla.), whose names were not recorded, stated that they had voted in the affirmative, and the Speaker, accepting their statement, the vote stood: Yeas 120, nays 118. Then McKinley arose and changed his vote to the affirmative, and the vote was finally announced as yeas 121, nays 117.

McKinley was then recognized, whether he rose to move a reconsideration and also to move an adjournment, Millikan arguing to enter with the motion to reconsider on the table. On a motion to lay Mills' resolution on the table the following republicans voted with the democrats in the negative: Bartine, Carter, De Haven, Ewart, Kelly, Morrow and Townsend. On the resolution itself Ewart did not vote, but the others named voted in the affirmative, but only for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas 118, nays 120.

The vote then recurring on Mills' motion to table the motion to reconsider, it was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 114.

MILLS THEN MOVED

to approve the journal as amended, asking to withdraw the preamble, which recites that the order of reference made by the Speaker in referring the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures was incorrect under the rules of the House, and done without authority under said rules.

McKinley objected and the question recurred on the adoption of the preamble. It was lost—yeas, 109, nays, 122. (Republican applause.)

Springer moved the approval of the journal as amended, pending which, on motion of McKinley, the House adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following Senate bills were reported and placed on the calendar: To adopt regulations for preventing collisions at sea; to authorize corporations to become surety in certain cases in courts of the United States.

The Senate resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. All the committee amendments having been disposed of, the bill was opened for general amendments.

Paddock moved to increase the salary of the commissioner of the general land office from $3000 to $5000, and of the assistant commissioner from $3000 to $2500.

Without action the bill was laid aside.

A message from the president in relation to the reciprocity treaties with the Latin American nations was laid on the table. In connection with it Hale presented an amendment to be offered to the tariff bill as follows: "And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, without further legislation, to declare the ports of the United States open to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed, whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all national, provincial, municipal and other taxes, flour, cornmeal and other breadstuffs, preserved meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cottonseed oil, rice and other provisions, including all articles of food; lumber, furniture and all other articles of wood; agricultural implements and machinery, mining and mechanical machinery, structural steel and iron, steel rails, locomotives, railway cars and supplies, street cars, refined petroleum or such other products of the United States as may be agreed on."

After eulogies on the deceased New York Representatives, Nutting and Wilber, the Senate adjourned.

Mount Shasta's Peak.

REDDING, Cala., June 19.—The disappearance of Mount Shasta's peak is still the subject of discussion. At Lower Soda Springs, some fifteen miles distant from the mountain, the water in the spring rose rapidly on Monday, overflowing the floor of the Springs House. A party who arrived yesterday say the appearance of the mountain on the east side indicates considerable commotion. Large quantities of smoke and vapor are rising.

Switchmen Resume Work.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The backbone of the switchmen's strike was broken tonight. The Erie yardmen and the Big Four men have agreed to return to work on the Lake Shore scale. The Lake Shore and Nickel Plate men are still out.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The President Comments Upon The Letter From Blaine On a Customs Union.

COMMITTEE ON THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Annual Meeting of the Nicaragua Construction Company at Denver, Yesterday.

STANLEY RECEIVES AN ADDRESS AND TALKS.

Impudent Robberies By Girls of Fourteen.—Sensational Duel In South Carolina.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A Customs Union.—Concerning Western Farmers.—The Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The President has approved the census deficiency appropriation bill, and the act providing for the exportation of fermented liquor in bond without the payment of an internal revenue tax.

THE PRESIDENT

has transmitted to Congress a letter from Blaine upon the subject of a customs union, and the recommendations in respect thereof by the Pan-American Conference. Blaine suggested an amendment to the tariff bill, authorizing the President to declare the ports of the United States free to the productions of any American nation upon which no export dues are charged, so long as such nation shall admit free to its ports the manufactures and products of the United States.

The President in transmitting the communication says: "It is so often and persistently stated that our tariff laws offer an insurmountable barrier to a large exchange of products with the Latin-American nations, that I deem it proper to call especial attention to the fact that more than 87 per cent. of the products of those nations sent to our ports are now admitted free. If sugar is placed upon the free list, practically every import article exported from those States will be given untaxed access to our markets except wool. The real difficulty in the way of negotiating profitable reciprocity treaties is that we have given freely so much that would have been of value in the mutual concessions which treaties imply. I cannot doubt, however, that the present advantages which the products of these near and friendly states enjoy in our market, though they are not by law reciprocated, with other considerations, favorably dispose them to adopt such measures by treaty or otherwise as will lead to equalizing or greatly enlarge our mutual exchanges. It will certainly be time enough to consider whether we must depart from the road of protection by cheapening labor in order to gain access to South American markets, when we have fairly tried the effect of established and reliable steam communication and convenient methods of money exchanges. There can be no doubt, I think, that with these facilities well established, and with a rebate of duties upon imported raw materials used in the manufacture of goods for export, our merchants will be able to compete in the ports of the Latin American nations with those of any other country. If, after Congress shall have acted upon the pending tariff legislation it shall appear that under the government treaty-making power or under any special powers given by law, our trade with the states represented in the conference can be enlarged upon a basis of material advantage, it will be promptly done.

SECRETARY BLAINE.

to-day received a telegram from the chairman of the National Millers' convention, Minneapolis. It says the millers are greatly agitated over the report that an additional duty of eighty cents per barrel will be imposed on American flour in Cuba, thus prohibiting the American flour trade, and asking information. Secretary Blaine replied that no official advice had been received, but, if correct, the advance would make the duty $5.31 per barrel, evidently intended by Spain as a retaliation. He added that it had been constantly said heretofore during the last six months that the Western farmers demanded an unconditional repeal of the sugar duty. It is within the power of the Western farmers, by encouraging a system of reciprocity, to secure in exchange for the repeal of this duty, the free admission of their breadstuffs and provisions into the markets of forty millions of people, including Cuba. In his opinion, this is the most profitable policy for the Western farmer.

SECRETARY WINDOM

has applied to the attorney-general as to whether he has authority to place a premium on gold bars withdrawn from the New York assay office for export.

ELECTION BILL.

The chairman of the committee on election of President, Vice President and Representatives today submitted the report of the committee on the federal election bill, drafted in pursuance of instruction of the caucus. The report says, in part:

"Your committee believe that fraud, violence and corruption exist to such a degree, and popular confidence has been so largely shaken in regard to elections in many congressional districts, that they have as little doubt of the expediency of such a measure as this which they propose as they have of the free and absolute power of congress to enact legislation of this kind whenever the circumstances seem, as they do now, to imperatively demand it."

An Address to Stanley.

LONDON, June 19.—Stanley was presented with an address at Berwick today. In reply he spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the wisdom of Salisbury's settlement with Germany of the African question. By the agreement 500 square miles of territory are added to the British possessions in Africa. Instead of a dolorous tirade against the prime minister, Stanley said now is the time to sing a pean in his honor. It is now possible to realize the great dream of those concerned in the exploration and civilization of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo.

Stanley, in receiving the freedom of Newcastle, repeated his laudations of Salisbury, dwelling with enthusiasm upon the prospects in Africa. He said he was confident that if he could muster all the chiefs of the regions that England had acquired, they would acquiesce in the opinion that the date of agreement would be a red letter day in the African calendar.

AT DENVER.

Annual Meeting of the Nicaragua Construction Company.

DENVER, Colo., June 17.—The third annual meeting of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company was held at the office of the company in Denver today. The following named stockholders were elected directors for the ensuing year: Warner Miller, A. C. Cheney, Alfred M. Hoyt, W. L. Scott, J. F. O'Shaughnessy, J. W. Miller, R. A. Lancaster, J. S. Macauley, N. K. Fairbank, Smith M. Wood, Henry R. Hoyt, Robert Sturges, Edward Holbrook.

Messrs. Alexander I. Mason and William R. McGicker came on from New York to attend the meeting. The present officers of the company are: President, A. C. Cheney; secretary, J. W. Miller; and treasurer, Henry R. Hoyt. The attorneys of the company are Messrs. Daly, Hoyt and Mason, of New York.

The company is at present actively engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, work having been commenced about October 8th, 1889.

Immediately after the adjournment of the company, the first annual meeting of the Nicaragua Mail, Steam, Navigation and Trading Company was held. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: A. C. Cheney, Alexander T. Mason, John T. Sproull, Jose M. Munoss and Samuel C. Miller. This company owns and operates the line of steamers which ply between the port of Greytown and Granada in the Republic of Nicaragua, by way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. It holds from the government of Nicaragua the exclusive privilege of navigating these waters by steam. The greater part of the inland commerce of the country passes over its lines.

AT GREYTOWN.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, June 18.—The people from Greytown say little work is being done on the canal. About eighty men are at work just above where they started the town of America, clearing away the brush along the route of the canal. A hospital is located there, with about 100 patients, mostly Americans. Contracts for 2000 Jamaica negroes have been made. The country is overrun with Americans and Europeans who have no money and can get no work, and all are trying to get out of the country.

Robbery by Girls.

LOWELL, Mass., June 19.—Katie McNamara and Nellie Drury, each aged fourteen, were arrested today charged with larceny of money, jewelry and women's wearing apparel from fifty houses in various parts of Lawrence. It was the practice of the McNamara girl to visit houses, first pretending to be deaf and dumb. If any opportunity offered she plundered trunks, carrying with her a numbered key for the purpose. If there were no trunks when the McNamara girl visited the houses, that the inmates were going away she and the Drury girl subsequently entered the building by the rear windows.

The McNamara girl was heard moving about in the upper portion of a house some weeks ago and surprised the occupants when they went up to find her displaying a card inscribed: "I am deaf and dumb; please help the unfortunate." Many valuable articles of jewelry were found in her pockets when she was arrested. The case was dismissed through the influence of friends. The two girls resumed operations at once, but escaped detection until today. At their homes the police found hats, caps, wallets and articles of jewelry etc.

Sensational Duel.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 19.—A sensational duel occurred on the street between Dr. Ray, of Congaree and Justice Weston, of this city. The men are cousins and young. They quarreled over a family matter, whipped out revolvers and began shooting. Both were seriously hurt.

Gold Shipment to Germany.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A local paper says: The recent shipment of $2,254,000 in gold to Germany, $750,000 of which went on the steamship Columbia this morning, has been followed by the circulation in banking circles of several disquieting rumors, one reaching the government officials, to the effect that the shipments are on direct orders from the German Chancellor.

One of the leading bankers here said: "The recent advance in exchange in Berlin and the low rate of sterling exchange in Germany arose from the policy of extending the German export business, and at the same time placing such restrictions on imports as to practically prohibit them. The German government is hoarding gold, and no matter what excuse the bankers acting as its agents may make, it is well understood where the orders come from and where the gold goes to."

It is estimated that $10,000,000 will be taken by Heidelback, Ickelheimer & Co., on the present order from this city, and English bankers said today sterling exchange was just at the gold shipping point, and any further advance in rates would bring out large export orders.

The worst feature of the situation is the fact that the gold bars in the assay office, which two years ago amounted to $90,000,000, have decreased to $32,500,000. If they should be all absorbed, a drain on the double eagles in the sub-treasury will follow, and the banks will lose a part of their holdings.

The opinion on Wall Street is freely expressed that the law allowing the withdrawal of gold bars for export should be amended, and the Treasury officials should insist on paying all checks in coin. This would limit the shipments of gold to a small figure, for it would take a wide difference in exchange for shippers to realize a profit in shipping coin. Gold bars are of known fineness, and charged for accordingly. On the other hand, gold coin often falls 1 per cent below the standard of fineness, and in addition, there is always a loss by abrasion.

Premium on Gold Bars.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Windom has applied to the attorney-general for an opinion as to whether he has authority to place a premium on gold bars withdrawn from the New York assay office for export.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A collision occurred between a pay and freight train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road this morning. Engineer L. W. Yocum, of the pay train, was killed, and several others injured. Eighteen horses were killed.

Very Thin.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Among the Mormon immigrants arriving here today was Andrea Olsen, his wife and four children. They were all detained on a charge of violating the alien contract law. Olsen admitted that a Mormon missionary had promised to give him work when he arrived.

Smile Again'on Me!

sighed Tom to his beloved. He knew not what gave her such a chasm in his eyes. Her teeth, preserved by SOZODONT which she had used from childhood, did her business. Sozodont her lover by virtue of sentiment.

The Great American Chorus.

Sneezing, snuffing and coughing. This is the music all over the land just now. "I've got such an awful cold in my head." Cure it with Ely's Cream Balm or it may end in the toughest form of catarrh. Maybe you have catarrh now. Nothing is more nauseous and dreadful. This remedy masters it as no remedy ever did. Not a snuff nor a liquid. Pleasant, certain, radical.

James Marsh, of Aten, Nebraska, after an experience of four years in selling Chamberlain's Pain Balm, says: "It is the best and most reliable liniment ever produced." A fifty cent bottle of it will accomplish more in the treatment of rheumatism, lame back or severe sprains than five dollars invested in any other way. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

Go to SPENCER, BUTCHER & Co., opposite City Hall, for Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, Stoves and Tinware, etc.

All Run Down

From the weakening effects of changing weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have never tried this peerless medicine, do so now. It will give you strength and appetite, purify and vitalize your blood.

"I have been in poor health for several years, suffering with indigestion, restlessness in the night, and in the morning I would get up feel so tired. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. H. D. WINANS, 250 E. Mason St., Jackson, Mich.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and am well pleased with it, it being in my opinion the proper medicine for the purpose." WM. G. WEYMAN, organist St. Mary's Church, Detroit, Mich.

"My daughter received much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic after a protracted attack of pneumonia." REV. E. H. ADAMS, New Haven, Ct.

Tired Feeling.

After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be." MRS. H. D. WINANS, 250 E. Mason St., Jackson, Mich.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and am well pleased with it, it being in my opinion the proper medicine for the purpose." WM. G. WEYMAN, organist St. Mary's Church, Detroit, Mich.

"My daughter received much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic after a protracted attack of pneumonia." REV. E. H. ADAMS, New Haven, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

GRAND EXCURSION
OF THE
SALT LAKE CALEDONIAN CLUB,
TO
AMERICAN FORK, Tuesday, June 24.
Train leaves U. P. Depot at 7:30 a. m.
Leaving American Fork at 6:30 p. m.
HELD'S BAND, IN UNIFORM,
ACCOMPANIES THE EXCURSION.
Prizes for all the Caledonian games. Quadrille Dancing at Grove and Lake. The steamboat "Lestmo" will make hourly trips on the beautiful fresh water Utah Lake.
Tickets for Round Trip on Sale here, $1.25. Children between 4 and 12, Half. Steamboat Fare, 25c.
Tickets may be had of Jodie & Pace, S. F. Tennell, Smith Bros. Restaurant, D. McAllister, Cutler & Sutherland, Cohen's Music Store, or from any Member of the Club.

GRAND
Midsummer .·. Excursion
TO
CALDER'S FARM,
TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1890.
The :-: Tabernacle :-: Choir
Will participate with the
SCANDINAVIANS AND THEIR FRIENDS
In celebrating their National Holiday.
All who will subscribe to the Rules of the Committee of Arrangements are cordially invited.
The following PROGRAMME has been arranged for the day:
From 2 to 3 o'clock p. m.:
1—Music. 2—Prayer. 3—Chorus, (selection) by the Tabernacle Choir. 4—Speech by a member of the Committee. 5—Quartette by Scandinavian Ladies. 6—Solo by a member of the Tabernacle Choir. 7—Declamation. 8—Music. 9—Speech by C. A. Carlquist (Silent Scandinavians in Utah). 10—Quartette by members of the Tabernacle Choir. 11—Speech by John R. Lewis. 12—Vocal Duet. 13—Speech by Martin Christofersen. 14—Song by member of the Choir. 15—Closing Remarks by A. W. Winberg. 16—Chorus by the Tabernacle Choir. 17—Benediction. 18—Music.
From 3 to 6 o'clock p. m.
Foot Races for Prizes. Boat Racing and other Exercises.
From 6 to 7 o'clock p. m.
Lunch.
From 7 to 10 o'clock p. m.
Dance in the Pavilion.
Committee of Arrangements:
A. W. WINBERG, S. P. NEVE, C. A. CARLQUIST, ANDREW JENSEN, P. W. MADSEN, C. M. NELSON, J. S. JENSEN, JOHN P. SORENSEN, M. CHRISTOFERSSON, JOHN F. GILLIG, M. P. MADSEN, JAMES JOHNSON, THEODOR JEPPESEN, NICKOLAI ANDERSON.

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Packed in 1 and 2 Pound Boxes for Pic-nic Parties, Travelers & Families.
Sold by All Grocers.

GEO. DUNFORD,
THE PIONEER BOOT & SHOE HOUSE,
No. 66 E., First South St., Opposite Salt Lake Theatre.
In PRICES, Quality Considered, we are Never Undersold, if you would have the
Best Boots and Shoes, at Lowest Prices
BE SURE TO LOOK FOR NAME AND NUMBER.

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A TRUE COMBINATION OF MOCHA, JAVA & RIO.
WOOLSON SPICE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO. TOLEDO, O.

MERCHANTS

Write your Jobber for this Attractive Cabinet.
You want this Coffee Cabinet; fix the best fixture you ever put into your store. Holds 120 One lb. packages.

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WILLIAM WHITE, President. JOS. L. HEYWOOD, Secretary. JOHN H. WHITE, Treasurer.
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WHOLESALE PRICES.
First Quality Beef, in Sides, at 7c. Second Quality Beef in Sides, from 6c to 6½c. Beef in the Quarter from 5½c to 6c. Mutton Carcasses, at 6½c.
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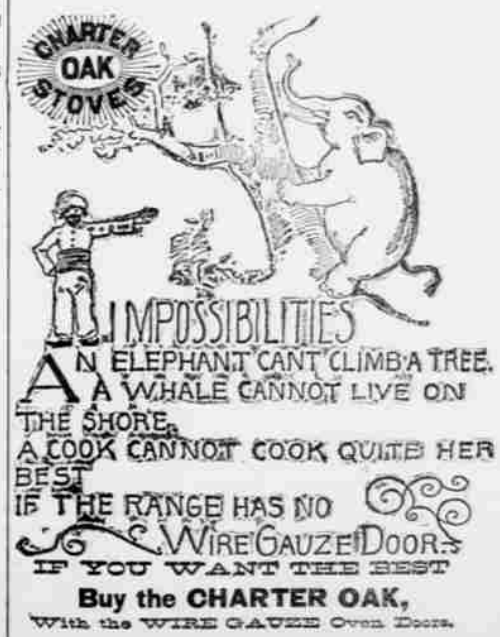
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