

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Thursday, July 1, 1899.

THE RAILROAD AND ITS BENEFITS

The recent arrival of the company of emigrants in this Territory from Great Britain is the commencement of a new era in the gathering of the Saints to Zion. We can scarcely realize the fact that in about twenty-three days from the time they stepped on the vessel in the port of Liverpool they were safely landed in Ogden, and the traveling time was even three days less than this. This is a brief period that it requires for the Elders to go on a preaching visit to our southern settlements. When we reflect upon the time which it occupied, no longer ago than two years, to make the journey from Europe to this point, the change appears almost marvelous.

There were but few minds in the community, during the first years of our settlement here, who could conceive that in the space of time which has since elapsed such stupendous changes would be effected. But we live in a fast age—an age in which one great improvement trends on the heels of another with such remarkable rapidity that it requires men to be thoroughly wide-awake to keep pace with them. The wonderful progress, which the world is making in inventions and discoveries, and the tireless energy with which they are practically applied to the purposes of life, are among the most noticeable features in the operations of our generation. It seems as if the powers of Heaven were moved to aid man in effecting the results which we witness by quickening his intellect, revealing hidden powers unto him and by infusing into him an almost superhuman energy to practically carry out his conceptions. To judge by what we see accomplished we should conclude there is a necessity for extraordinary activity, as though an immense amount of labor had to be done in a brief space of time.

We hail the railroad as a great auxiliary in the work which we are destined to perform. Not only this, but we welcome with joy every discovery that can be made to aid man in the performance of his mission. Already we use electricity to advantage in our Territory; it is admirably adapted to meet the wants and answer the purposes of a people such as we are; it promotes organization by binding the most distant members almost as closely to the head or center as those dwelling immediately contiguous to it. So with steam also it must perform its great part for us. There is no people upon the earth, according to our numbers, to whom it presents so many benefits as to us. We hope not only to have it used on lines running across our Territory, but to have our facilities of travel and communication increased by its use throughout the length of our settlements.

Many have had the idea that we dreaded the completion of the continental railroad; but why should we fear it? The advantages which it confers very greatly outweigh any disadvantages which it may occasion. The disadvantages we can control, and, if prudent, eventually remove, as they are likely mainly to consist in draining the country of money to pay for the cost and freight of articles imported from abroad. The production and manufacture at home of a wider range of articles will correct this. But its advantages are very great. By its aid our missionary operations at home and abroad will be greatly promoted. Our elders can travel with expedition and ease to the most distant parts, perform their missions, return with equal facility, bringing with them the fruits of their labors. Surely the Prophet Isaiah must have had reference to the speed with which they would gather the Saints from afar, by means of the great improvements of modern times, when speaking of the gathering to Zion of the people of the last days. He inquires: "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" Is it too much to assume that he saw in vision the flying locomotive with its cloud-like smoke and its long train of cars laden with the gathering Saints?

And there is another advantage about the railroad, which we have already experienced. If it brings men, contemptible men here—bad citizens—it also carries them off with no less speed. Since its completion another class of people has visited this country: men of liberal and enlightened views, who have come and examined for themselves. The lies which have been for long years told about the people of Utah, are now producing good fruit for us. Everybody who has read them or heard of them—and who is there in these days of newspapers who has not?—if he has lent any credence to them, comes here prepared to see a very wicked, turbulent, dangerous people, living in cities and settlements where law and order are trampled under foot at the bidding of a lawless fanaticism. The contrast is so striking between the descriptions and the reality that they are surprised, and if the visitors are honest, a re-action of sentiment takes place and they feel disgusted at the im-

positions which have been practiced upon them. These visits will exercise a marked effect upon our future history. No one, at all familiar with Utah and its people, can fail to perceive that the building and completion of the Railroad have brought the Latter-day Saints prominently into notice before the world, and that we, as a people, have within the last year taken a great stride in advance.

In many quarters there must be disappointment felt at the results which have thus far attended the construction of the Railroad so far as we are concerned. It was asserted by those who desired evil to come upon us, that when the men and women reached this Territory who by their licentiousness and disgusting abominations rendered the names of the towns on the line of the railroad infamous and the very synonyms for pandemonium, we would have an element to deal with of which we then knew nothing, and the result could not be doubtful. It would overspread us. To merely human eyes it seemed likely that when this element should surge into our settlements and cities, if it did not overwhelm us, it would, at least, give us considerable trouble. But what has been the result? The waves of that filthy misnamed civilization, which was to effectually eradicate us, have fallen in harmless foam at our feet, and to-day scarcely a trace of their existence can be seen. We were favored with a winter season of extraordinary mildness during 1898-9, which admitted of work being done on the line at a time of year when, as it had been the previous winter, it was expected that camps and settlements would be thronged with idle, mischievous and villainous men and their dissolute companions of the other sex. By this means Providence preserved us from even the defilement of contact with the leprous element. Looking at the Pacific Railroad, therefore, from every point, the people of Utah have good reasons for being satisfied that it is an accomplished fact.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

New York.—It is stated that the Cuban expedition, sailed from Gardner's Island, near New London, late on Monday night, but was captured by gunboats; they are said to be now en route for Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they will arrive to-day.

Six hundred thousand dollars in bonds, stolen from the Ocean Bank, were found this morning in a small trunk on the sidewalk in Elizabeth street, by a policeman.

Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, was brought before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, this morning. A writ of Habeas Corpus, for the release of the prisoner, was claimed on the ground that he was sentenced for an offense not charged in the indictment. From the remarks of the Judge it is generally thought that he will discharge Ketchum on bail. The case creates great interest.

St. Louis.—Gov. McClurg has authorized the organization of a special armed force to search for and arrest the notorious desperado and murderer, Sam Hildebrand, at large in St. Francis Co. A reward of \$10,000 is offered for his arrest.

San Francisco.—The Democratic State Convention, adjourned since die. It passed resolutions opposing the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, approving the rejection, by Congress, of the Alabama treaty, and endorsing the State Administration; it also appointed a committee to prepare an address on Chinese labor in California.

William H. Seward arrived at Sacramento to-day, and was received with a salute of fifty guns, all the flags in the city flying. The men of both parties united in honoring him. He was the recipient of a grand dinner at the Orleans hotel. He expects to reach this city to-morrow night.

The Chicago excursionists arrived at Truckee to-day and will be here to-morrow.

The California pioneer fuse factory, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night; loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. No insurance.

Admiral Turner has assumed command of the consolidated squadron in the North and South Pacific; Admiral Craven remains in command of the Mare Island station.

Arizona advices to June 28th say that Col. Sanford's command had returned to Camp McDowell; the killed twenty-two Indians and captured four during the expedition. Col. Bruce's command killed three Indians and destroyed a great amount of property in the lake and through the Wallapai country. The mining news from Arizona is encouraging.

Legal tenders 75c. Richmond, Va., 30.—Last night, in Petersburg, Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, addressed a Republican meeting. The Conservatives present called for a division, but time not being allowed, the next Radical speaker was defeated by calls for Conservative speakers. The negroes formed in a body and charged on the whites, driving them away with bricks and chasing them through the streets; nobody was seriously injured.

Boston.—The following have been elected overseers of Harvard College for six years: Edward E. Hale, Chas. F. Adams, Wm. A. Richardson, Wm. G. Brewster, Walter Higginson, for five years; Samuel A. Green, for four years. A batch of forty-three bells, the only one in the United States, and third largest in the world, is to be consecrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral to-morrow.

Washington.—Instructions were issued to-day from the War Department for the discharge of fifty general service clerks from the various bureaus of the Adjutant General's office.

Baltimore.—President Grant and a distinguished party, to-day, visited the workshops on the Baltimore, Orr and European wharves, and Locust Point, and subsequently embarked on the steamship Baltimore, for a trip, probably as far as Fortress Monroe; they will return to-morrow.

Chicago, 30.—A party, consisting of gentlemen representing the business interests of Chicago, will leave for San Francisco on Monday next, July 31st, for the purpose of facilitating commerce and reciprocal relations with the cities made tributary by the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

Franklin, Pa., 30.—An explosion of fulminating powder and other explosive compounds occurred to-day, at Fowler's oil wells and torpedo factory, entirely demolishing the building; Dr. Fowler was the only person in the building and he was instantly killed.

New York.—It has leaked out that about five millions in greenbacks are locked up, in order to affect prices generally.

Boston.—The Prohibitory law goes into effect to-morrow.

Indianapolis.—The Supreme Court has sustained the legality of the special appropriation bill, passed after the Democrats had left the Legislature, as it did not show that no quorum was present.

New York.—The Cuban expedition has ignominiously failed, three tug boats, with over two hundred men, being captured in Long Island sound; two members of the Cuban Junta were among the prisoners. Col. Ryan and General, with the troops, arrived at the final action of the Court, said if Judge Barnard did release or bail Ketchum, it would be the first time such a thing was ever done, and it would be the last. The prisoner's counsel based his argument for Ketchum's release on the technical ground that he was sentenced for forgery, while the indictment charged that he altered and attempted to pass forged checks, which was another offense. Many of Ketchum's friends were in the Court. The prisoner did not appear to have suffered from his confinement. The decision is promised on Friday.

Charleston.—Accounts from all quarters represent the cotton crop, both upland and sea island, as extremely promising.

Washington.—Arrangements have been made for serenading ex-President Johnson, to-morrow night, when he will respond in a speech.

Poughkeepsie.—A serious revolt took place in Sing Sing prison to-day; seven convicts, with the exception of one, were shot, most of the crew of which were ashore, and shoved the vessel off. A shower of bullets was sent after the escaping convicts, badly wounding one; rest fled below, when the boat was filled with officers who recaptured them and placed them in irons.

New Orleans.—Collector Casey has seized a large quantity of sugar, and has placed under surveillance the entire quantity of imported sugar in bond in the city.

Memphis.—A meeting for the purpose of encouraging Chinese immigration was held in the Chamber of Commerce to-day. A dispatch from San Francisco, received during the session, stated that a meeting if one be held on the 18th of July. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the best interests of the South require that all legitimate inducements be afforded to encourage the immigration of Chinese laborers in large numbers, direct from China, to supply the great demand now existing; also calling a convention of delegates from all the cotton States, to meet in Memphis on July 13th to consider this question.

Springfield, 30.—Three laborers in the Hoosier tunnel, to-day, were precipitated to the bottom of the central shaft; two of them were killed, and the third mortally injured.

New York.—The property mysteriously returned by the Ocean Bank burglars proves to be nearly a hundred and fifty thousand in railroad bonds and miscellaneous securities, and nearly two hundred thousand in bank stocks; no governments were returned.

Saratoga.—Hon. Geo. Briggs, for several years a member of Congress from New York city, died at his summer residence here to-day.

Philadelphia.—The sixtieth annual commencement of the Polytechnic college of the State of Pennsylvania, which was held at the Horticultural Hall to-day, was largely attended by leading mechanical and manufacturing men. Addresses were delivered by several prominent men.

The President of the Irish Republic Association, of Penn., in a card just issued, states that efforts are being made to pick the Irish Republican Convention, to be held at Chicago, on the 10th of July, with Irish Democrats from this and other States. No delegate from Pennsylvania was admitted to the Convention without credentials made out and signed by the proper authorities. The Convention will assemble, not in the interest of any political party, but in the interest of the Irish race in both hemispheres.

Augusta, Maine.—The graves of the soldiers and sailors buried here were decorated yesterday under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic; the firemen, Sunday school children, and a large concourse of citizens participated. Hon. Joseph Baker delivered an address.

New York.—A reception was given to General Sikes last evening at the Everett House. Among the callers were Horace Greeley, Cyrus W. Field, Moses W. Grinnell, and many other prominent citizens.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the injunction, obtained in the suit of the Receiver of the Union Pacific against various parties, to reach monies supposed to be held by them for the Railroad and the Credit Mobilier, was dissolved.

Among the arrivals yesterday were Rev. O. P. Allen, wife and three children, and the Misses Reibner and Reynolds, missionaries at Harpeth, Turkey. Allen and his wife have been absent fourteen years.

Albany.—Captain Gelan, of the third district police station in this city, yesterday found on his desk what appeared to be a small ball of clay; on attempting to cut it with his knife it exploded, lacerating his hand, and slightly wounding his forehead. Another officer near was shocked by the explosion. A ball passed out of the Captain's hand and entered the wall.

Chicago.—The Times' special says

that several hundred clerks were discharged last night, the fiscal year having closed and the appropriations ended. Two hundred were discharged from the Treasury and fifty from the War Department.

It is rumored that Secretary Boutwell intends to resign his position at no distant day, not on political or financial grounds, but for personal reasons. The Tribune's special says the recent private conference between the British and Spanish Ministers, it is believed in diplomatic circles, has some significance. It is supposed that England is preparing to meet certain of our demands in the Alabama case with the assertion that we do not enforce the neutrality laws better than she did.

The showing on the Treasury books at the close of the fiscal year is exceedingly good, and better than the most sanguine expected, giving the aggregate Government receipts for the year at \$73,000,000, which is 16,000,000 above Wells' estimate, and 33,000,000 above McCulloch's. The expenditures for the year cannot be estimated yet. Wells' estimated receipts will be 30,000,000 above the expenditures, McCulloch's 20,000,000, while, in fact, the balance on the right side will be at least 40,000,000, and may reach 50,000,000. Demark's calculations make a pleasant reading in the light of these facts.

Chicago.—The Tribune's New York special says the captured Cuban expedition cost the Cuban Junta \$90,000. The leading Cubans say they are not discouraged, and will fit out another expedition as soon as possible.

The appearance of Edward B. Ketchum, the forger, in the Court to-day, on a writ of habeas corpus, caused much discussion in legal and business circles. The District Attorney argued that the Court had no power to release, on bail, a State prisoner; and after the final action of the Court, said if Judge Barnard did release or bail Ketchum, it would be the first time such a thing was ever done, and it would be the last. The prisoner's counsel based his argument for Ketchum's release on the technical ground that he was sentenced for forgery, while the indictment charged that he altered and attempted to pass forged checks, which was another offense. Many of Ketchum's friends were in the Court. The prisoner did not appear to have suffered from his confinement. The decision is promised on Friday.

FOREIGN.

Ottawa, Ontario.—The Privy Council met yesterday.

It is understood that arrangements will be made relative to the opening of the road to the north-west.

It is understood that the Rose will proceed to Washington on the 18th of July to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

In a hail storm at Woodstock, on Sunday, the hail stones were from five to eight inches in diameter; great damage was done to the windows and gardens.

Madrid.—The Cortes, yesterday, rejected, by a large majority, a proposition to increase the duties on foreign cereals.

London.—Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish church bill, which was discussed during almost the entire session. The Earl of Bessborough, in a long speech, in which he defended the Irish Catholics from the charge of indifference to the question of disestablishing the Protestant Church in Ireland; he affirmed that the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl Gray moved to amend the preamble in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for concurrent endorsement; he regarded it as altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the question of disestablishment as already fixed, but thought, however, that no portion of the funds ought to be secularized; but after providing for church religious necessities, other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of concurrent endorsement in a long speech.

After a long discussion Earl Gray withdrew his opposition and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved to fix £2 in place of £1, as the date of disestablishment. Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided and the amendment was carried by 133, against 78. The clauses of the bill from numbers 2 to 12 inclusive, were agreed to without discussion.

Brest, 30.—Advices from the steamship Great Eastern say that on Tuesday noon she was 920 knots from Brest and had paid out 1088 knots of cable. The signals were improving.

London.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Moore called attention to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners, and moved a resolution that the Government should institute public inquiry into the subjects of penal discipline and the classification of prisoners, and to enquire how far political prisoners should be regarded as a separate class, etc. Moore said he believed the majority of the Irish people sympathize with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing Government; but no class is contented with the present state of affairs. He strongly condemned the harsh treatment of the Fenians both before and after their trial, and urged public inquiry thereinto.

Bruce, Home Secretary, was not prepared to defend the treatment of the Fenians, but said that the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated, and at present, the treatment was extremely lenient.

Spillville defended the conduct of the present Government respecting Fenianism, and accused Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the passions of those who have been convicted. He hoped the time would soon arrive when such discussions should cease, and when no political prisoners would remain in custody. The motion of Moore was negatived and the House adjourned.

John Bright and Wm. E. Forster have resigned their membership in the Reform Club, in consequence of the failure of the Committee to elect, as an honorary member, a gentleman whose name they proposed.

Lisbon.—What the mail steamer left Rio Janeiro on the 28th, it was officially reported that Lopez had proposed to leave Paraguay on certain conditions. One English and two American officers had been permitted to pass through the lines of the allied army, to the Paraguayan camp; the Americans were received by Lopez, but the Englishman was refused admission within his lines.

Hong Kong.—A great and decisive

battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the Mohammedan rebels in which the latter were defeated with a loss of nearly thousands men. The Chinese officials had offered further assistance to the foreigners.

News from Japan was unfavorable; the civil war continued, and heavy fighting was anticipated.

Berlin.—Bismarck has gone to his estates at Varzin, where he will remain until October to recruit his health; he is temporarily relieved from his duties as President of the Council, but he will continue to transact the business of the Federal Chancellery.

London.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bruce, alluding to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said party processions were always provocative of disturbance, and ought to be prevented, and the Government was determined to enforce the law against them, and to prevent any breach of the peace.

Reports from Brazilian sources state that Lopez has offered, through Gen. McMahon, to surrender his army, on condition that he be granted personal freedom, and be permitted to leave the country.

Special Notices.

BRICK MACHINES.—We are pleased to learn through Mr. Miles, that several of these labor-saving machines are about to be put in use in some of the towns of this Territory. That's right. We should like to see more brick buildings going up in the different settlements where they have good clay. It's about time to be getting substantial houses and homes around us, and this can be done by the co-operating in each settlement and purchasing one of these machines. With the aid of four or six men, we are informed, one of these machines will turn out from ten to twelve thousand first quality bricks per day. The price is low, and the machine will no doubt come into general use throughout the West.

D. O. Calder & Co., of this City, are Agents for this Territory. d18-1

WE CAN'T KNEE HOUSE WITHOUT IT.—Is the universal expression of every one who has used DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. Try it, every lover of good, sweet, nutritious and wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Griddle-cakes, Waffles, Pastry, etc. It is the cheapest, requiring only one-half to two-thirds as much for use as other Powders, and will not spoil in any climate, if kept in a dry place. Sold by all good grocers generally. d18-6

Those who suffer from Liver Complaints may rely upon the Red Jacket Bitters, because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief, when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!! 20,000 feet of 4 x 4 white pine Scantling, 10,000 feet of 3 x 4 white or red pine Scantling, white pine preferred. Quakingsap logs, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at TINWOOD'S, Salt Lake City. d18-4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

ALL persons having sheep in the herd of the late R. L. Adams, will please be at his head house, West Mountain, on Friday, 9th inst., to receive their sheep, as the herd will be broken up on that day.

JULIA ANN ADAMS, JES. W. YOUNG, Administrators for the Estate of R. L. Adams, deceased. Salt Lake City, July 1, 1899. d18-31

CEASE TO IMPORT!

Wrapping Paper

OF EVERY SIZE and in any desired quantity, of good quality, and AT AS CHEAP RATES AS CAN BE IMPORTED.

Constantly on hand at the DESKERT NEWS Office. We can supply Stores and all persons who have use for this article, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

For the further importation of WRAPPING PAPER is unnecessary. d18-34

EASTERN CIGAR WAREHOUSE

JUST ESTABLISHED, by DEWITT C. FOOTE (Late Foote & Herrick, Syracuse, N.Y.)

59, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CIGARS IN JOB LOTS and in regular lines at bottom figures. Particular attention paid to Cash Wholesale Trade, and special attention paid to orders from Utah. d18-36

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Administrator of the Estate of HARRISON ADAMS, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against the said Estate, must present the same in writing on or before the 10th day of October next, for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said Estate, will please settle the same on or before the above named day.

JULIA ANN ADAMS, JES. W. YOUNG, Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1899. d18-29

STAYED

YESTERDAY from the World Market in this City, a YOKER OF STERS, branded I.D. on the hip, one is a spotted roan and the other spotted white and red, big spots. Four years old last Spring. Any person giving information of the same at this Office, will be rewarded \$18.41w. 2-1a

FOURTH OF JULY!

ATTENTION CITIZENS!

THOSE who have been admitted to Citizenship during the present year, in the Third District Court, and who have not received their Certificates, are hereby notified that the same can be had at my Office on 2nd Temple street, and if not obtained within one week from the date of this notice, a list of delinquents' names will be published.

L. PATRICK LYNCH, 2-18-34w. 2-2

WANTED.

A WOMAN to do Housework. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Q. Cannon, 17th Ward. d17-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE

Loose & Managers—H. B. Oliver & J. T. T.

FOURTH APPEARANCE OF THE TALENTED YOUNG ACTOR

Mr. GEO. D. CHAPLIN!

Who will appear in his grand impersonation of

CLAUDE MELNOTTE!

Annie Lockhart

Pauline!

First Appearance in this City, of

MRS. C. DEBAR

FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

This Evening,

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

Will be presented, for the first time in several months, Buier's beautiful Play, in 5 Acts, entitled THE

LADY

OF

LYONS!

OR,

LOVE AND PRIDE.

Claude Melnotte, Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN

Pauline, Miss ANNIE LOCKHART

Mad. Deschappelles, (her first appearance) Mrs. C. DeBar

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8. d17-31

SCHOOL.

A. W. WINBERG,

Manufactures and Repairs all kinds of

PERMANENTLY at reasonable

prices. Shop, 19th Ward, d17-1m

CALDER'S FARM PIC-NIC PARTY!

PLEASE SEEKERS visiting this delightful

Resort are informed that

ICE CREAM, SUMMER DRINKS

AND

REFRESHMENTS

Will be supplied on the Grounds by KELSON

& HOPWOOD. d18-6

U. S. Land Office.

PAY FOR YOUR LAND, and from this time

on, buy what you need of GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., of

ROSS & BARRATT,

You will thereby soon save enough to hand-

some improve your Homestead. They

having determined, until further notice, to sell

their stock of NEW GOODS and old at cost

and fifty per cent under cost, with a view

to changing their business to one of

STAPLE GOODS. Main Street, Salt Lake City, June 8. d18-1m

TEAMING CHEAP.

STEWART & CAMPBELL

Are prepared to do Teaming on

VERY CHEAP TERMS.

Orders left at R. L. CAMPBELL'S, 14th Ward,

d18-3

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!!!

WE have on hand at the Co-operative Brick

Yard, in SUGAR HOUSE WARD, a large

quantity of excellent BRICK, which we will

sell at \$10.00 per thousand. All kinds of pay

taken; cash not refused.

EDWARD EMMERY,

JOHN EMMERY,

GEORGE HILTON, d18-34

WHEN CHANGING WATER & DIE USE

Red Jacket Bitters

43-17 Main St. Salt Lake City

Proprietor of the Reverse House Saloon,

IS DETERMINED to please everybody. He

has just received an importation of BROWN,

BLACK & CO.'S celebrated ALE and BEER.