

NEUTRALITY IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The policy of President Grant and his Administration seems, at length, to have been definitely decided upon and made known, in relation to Cuban affairs, and that policy is strict neutrality. This will be a very great disappointment to hundreds and thousands of roving spirits in this country, who are never in their element except when participating in scenes of danger and adventure. A struggle among any people to free themselves from colonial vassalage is always interesting to Americans, from the fact that the foundation of our birth as a nation, and unprecedented greatness and development since attained by the nation, was founded in and preceded by a struggle of a similar character, with the then leading power of the world. But the interest always awakened in the national heart on such occasions is greatly increased in the case of the Cubans because of their being such near neighbors.

The policy of the Administration on this subject has long been a matter of speculation, and the feelings of the majority of the people have been in favor of government aid being extended to the Cubans. But however much this may have been desired by the people and the government, the extension of such aid being a serious infraction of international law, would have led to a rupture with Spain, a power between which and the United States there has ever existed the most amicable relations.

Another cause acting prejudicially to Cuban interests at the present time, is our relations with the Government of Great Britain in respect to the Alabama controversy. That arose out of the fact of the government of Great Britain knowingly permitting the building of ships of war in their ports, and the furnishing of men and war material to aid the Southern confederacy against the north in the late rebellion, the governments of Great Britain and the United States being then on friendly terms.

Great Britain at the present time, is closely watching the movements of the people and government of this country in respect to Cuban affairs; and the extracts from the London Star, in the telegraphic dispatches to-day, give a true reflex of public feeling in Britain in relation to this matter. Public sentiment throughout the civilized world at present is in favor of Great Britain indemnifying this country for the loss sustained through British aid to the South then; but if our government should now extend aid to the Cubans, or knowingly permit the departure of expeditions from our shores to fight for Cuban independence a revulsion in public feeling and sentiment throughout would be sure to follow, for this country would then hold the same relative position to Spain which England held to this country during the rebellion.

These facts may have had considerable weight with the administration in deciding their policy in regard to Cuba. The neutrality laws must be respected, says President Grant and his Cabinet, if the whole power of the government has to be put forth to aid the local officers whose business it is to enforce those laws. This may be regretted, but it is the only safe and consistent policy which the government of this country can adopt under present circumstances.

(Special to the Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 29.—The United States steamer Mohican, to-day sailed for Mexican ports. It was announced yesterday that she would leave for Behring sea with a scientific expedition, but orders for her detention were received and her destination changed as above.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means to-day inspected the custom house, post office and bonded warehouse.

A portion of the snowbeds on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Emigrant gap, was destroyed by fire.

The committee of the board of supervisors will proceed to Vallejo in the morning to receive Wm. H. Seward, and to escort him to this city.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Victoria, Vancouver Island, June 26th.

Detroit.—Hon. Wm. Gray, a prominent lawyer in this city, and a counselor for the city government, and for the Great Western Railway of Canada, died to-day, aged 60.

Worcester.—Fifty feet of the low path on the Genesee valley canal was washed out, and will require a week to repair.

Hartford.—The storm yesterday was very severe in this State; it is rumored that it wrought extensive damage to railroads.

Trenton.—The Governor has appointed Robert Gilchrist, of Jersey City, Attorney General in place of Robeson.

Boston.—Gooding's jewelry store, on Washington Street, has been robbed of \$3,000 worth of diamond rings.

The work of constructing a new telegraph line from Boston to Duxbury to connect with the French cable has commenced.

lements where the Indian enemies were recently committed, and ascertained more than thirty persons had been killed; Agent Hoag places it about twenty. At the time of the outbreak surveying parties were in the field; all have returned, one party was attacked by a small band, but they fled after the surveying party had fired four or five shots. All the surveying parties are frightened, and decline to return to the field at present. The Indians are not combined, and do not intend to bring on a regular war. There are several small bands scouring the country; they intend to kill and plunder, without taking too many chances. The settlers and towns are in great danger from these parties. The Governor of Kansas takes the responsibility for the situation, but it cannot be furnished, then he requests authority to raise a regiment of volunteers. General Babcock joins in making the request.

New York.—General Cluseret, expelled from France, was a passenger on the Pierre.

The bark *Harriet Lanesly* was sunk yesterday in a collision with the steamer *Hammond*; one of the crew was lost. The loss of depositors by the robbery of the Ocean Bank it is believed will exceed half a million; the bank itself loses fifty-seven thousand.

It is rumored, to-day, that Col. Ryan has been arrested. Several other leaders of the Cuban expeditions are to be arrested. It is said that Col. Roger A. Pryor will be indicted for an attempt to violate the neutrality laws. Gen. Gorcyra has been held to bail in five thousand dollars, to answer the charge held against him, and in three thousand to keep the peace. Some say the expedition has gone out on the *Quaker City*, while the authorities positively declare that it is under surveillance, within 200 miles of New York.

Memphis.—A man was killed by sunstroke yesterday.

Portland.—The State Temperance Convention nominated L. G. Hitchburn for Governor, and appointed delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, to be held August 1st. The prohibition resolution of the Republican Convention was almost unanimously tabled.

Boston.—The testimonial to Gilmore at the Coliseum was very successful in point of numbers and general excellence of the performance. About twenty-five thousand dollars were realized.

Chicago.—The jury in the trial of Chauncey Bally, charged with the murder of James Laird, at Naperville, returned a verdict of "not guilty," believing that the deed was committed on the discovery of Laird in the act of adultery with Bally's wife.

The Post's Washington special says it is rumored in influential circles that the late change in the navy Department was impelled by the presence of Admiral Porter, who is Secretary in fact, and Mr. Borie felt that he could not longer endure the odium of having his name attached to any order which he did not originate or approve. Conspicuous among these orders was that one changing the names of the navy vessels. Borie did not write it or consent to it; Porter made the order. Robertson succeeds to the honors of the office, while Admiral Porter remains in charge of the Department.

Gen. Butterfield's bonds, as assistant treasurer at New York, were received to-day; he will probably assume the duties of the office July 5th.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department which announce the re-commencement of the civil war in Japan. The steamer *Stoneville* had been badly injured and one war vessel lost in a severe storm.

The British Minister recently had a long conference with Roberts, the Spanish Minister. It is generally believed that the interview was in relation to our neutrality laws. England is watching the Cubans, they having such an important bearing on her course in not enforcing the neutrality laws during the late rebellion.

Nashville.—I. H. Benton was killed to-day by Captain J. R. Simpson, at Springfield, Tenn. Simpson gave himself up.

San Francisco, 29.—The Democratic State Convention meets at Sacramento to-day; J. B. Crockett and Wm. I. Wallace were nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court, by acclamation.

The Russian American Company has commenced a suit against Hiram Kitchum Jr., collector of customs at Sitka, for the illegal seizure of the company's ship *Caravachio*; they claim \$200,000 damages.

The California State Fair will open at Sacramento, September 6; twenty thousand dollars premiums are offered.

Recent successful experiments were made in this city with a working model of an aerial navigating machine; it not only ascended into the air, but was propelled in any required direction by the machinery. One having the capacity to carry eight or ten persons is being constructed for the purpose of making a trip to New York. The inventor is confident that the trip will be made in twenty-four hours.

Legal tenders, 74.

Richmond.—A large Republican meeting was held this afternoon. White, a Republican, dissented from one of the speakers, when the negroes attacked him, beat him severely; he was finally rescued by the police.

Pittsburg.—The Sisters of the Fenian Brotherhood is in session here; it is understood that they are preparing a programme of action on the Alabama claims, as far as they affect the Irish question.

Mrs. Shughart is on trial at Butler, Penn., for poisoning her husband last fall; her children testified to buying arsenic for her, and arsenic was discovered in the remains of her husband, who will probably be convicted.

New York.—It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that an expedition of 400 men, destined for Cuba, sailed from this port on Saturday night.

Pittsburg.—A fire in Allegheny City, last night, destroyed a planing mill and saw factory; loss \$50,000.

Hartford.—The Connecticut railroad was greatly damaged by a storm yesterday; the embankment and track were carried away in many places. Page & Kerney's paper mill, at Litchfield, was badly injured; at Wolcottville \$50,000 worth of damage was done. The Housatonic river and its tributaries were greatly swollen, and bridges and dams demolished. In the village of West Cornwell a channel forty feet wide was cut by a freshet.

Concord, N. H.—The amendment has passed the House and is made an order for the Senate on Thursday next.

Washington.—In anticipation of a speech from ex-President Johnson, quite a crowd gathered at his hotel to-

night, but there was no serenade or other demonstration up to half past eleven.

It is understood that the object of the visit of Reverdy Johnson to Washington is for the purpose of having a final settlement of his accounts in the State Department.

Schenectady, 29.—Governor Hoffman addressed the Alumni of the Union College to-day. Hon. Ira Harris, who was attacked by paralysis at the meeting of the Alumni to-day, has recovered his speech and is improving, but he will not be able to preside at the commencement to-day; no election of President is yet made.

Washington.—The Commissioner General of the Land Office has just received the returns showing the disposal of 92,350 acres of public lands at the local office at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, during the past month. Nearly all the land was sold for cash, but some was taken under the homestead law and located with military bounty land warrants.

Albany.—The Journal publishes an argument by Hon. E. W. Keys, Deputy Superintendent of the Bank Department, reviewing the opinion of Attorney General Hoar, that National Banks cannot be converted into State institutions. Mr. Keys makes a strong argument in favor of the opinion of the Attorney General.

Chicago, 30.—The Republican has letters from farmers at many points in the northwest with regard to the condition and prospects of crops. The wheat, generally, looks very well except where late rains have caused rank growth and much straw. Unless attacked by rust the crop will be fully equal to the average. Corn appears to have suffered most in Illinois, though on the high rolling ground the prospect is good, and with the warm weather now, and a favorable fall, there will probably be about a three quarters' crop. On the whole the prospect looks better than has recently been supposed.

The Times' special says it has been decided to send a special government agent to Cuba, to examine and report on the condition of affairs there; he will be paid from the secret service fund.

Chicago.—Washington specials say there is much excitement among the Treasury clerks in anticipation of many removals made to-day. Over a hundred female sweepers and scrubbers were discharged yesterday; all poor women with scant means of support.

The Tribune's special says the new Secretary of the Navy creates a favorable impression on everybody. His first order, regarding the manner of making details, is quite an innovation on the former customs, placing all the details to ships in charge of one person, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Tribune's New York special says complaints have been presented against the conduct of affairs there; owing to the improper treatment of passengers arriving at Castle Gardens. An investigation will be made shortly, when much evidence will be brought against agents and owners of emigrant ships for overcharging and overcrowding.

New York.—During the past two days, late borrowers, in order to make up the accounts at the bank, have been forced to pay as high as half of one per cent interest for the use of funds over night; yesterday the demand continued till after four o'clock, some banks having to remain open to accommodate the customers, who were tardy in making up their balances; the interest paid for one day was at the rate of 150 per cent per annum. In regard to the Ocean Bank robbery several new items, which are apparently of little importance, have been made known. A practical mechanic has examined the kit of instruments left by the burglars; he says only one or two of them had been recently used. The stem of the augur found was only 22 inches in length while the holes bored in the floor were 24 inches deep. The real mystery of the whole affair lies in the manner in which the combination lock was opened. It is suggested that the door may not have been looked at all.

Lancaster, 30.—A terrible accident occurred at the Ironworks of B. B. Thomas & Co., of this city yesterday. While some workmen were engaged in removing the lining from a furnace, a portion of the structure fell, carrying with it the scaffolding upon which the men were standing; one man, a German, named Jno. Seherlith, was instantly killed, and two others injured in such a manner as to render their recovery doubtful. It is rumored that Seherlith fell into the furnace and was instantly burned up.

The Treasury detectives have succeeded in breaking up a gang of counterfeiters on Long Island; they have captured a quantity of plates, presses, dies, etc.

Secretary Fish went to New York yesterday; he will be gone a week. Commissioner Delano goes to-day; he will be absent ten days. Treasurer Spangler returned yesterday. The Third Auditor, Clark, is quite ill. Reverdy Johnson arrived last night, and dined with Andrew Johnson.

Lieut. Commander Wm. H. Vanvleet, of the U. S. Navy, died last evening of yellow fever, on board the hospital steamer, *Illinois*.

Several Cuban expeditionists have returned to this city, reporting that they have been on steam tugs at Long Island Sound, expecting to be put on the steamer *Catharine Whiting*, which was seized; and having run short of provisions two tugs put into New London for food and water when some deserted and came back to this city. They state that two steam tug loads of expeditionists were put on the steamer on Sunday night, and they expected they got off safely to sea.

Havana.—As soon as General Derodas was installed in the palace he issued a proclamation, in which he says his line of conduct is embraced in three words: Spain, justice and morality. He asks the volunteers for the service they have rendered in the cause of order, justice and the public rights, and tells them they ought to feel proud of their past action. He closes with an allusion to the army and navy. The *Diario* publishes an article, full of usual compliments for the new Captain General, in which it approves of the proclamation in every respect, and this system of government is designed to bestow upon all who will become submissive thereto, everything necessary for their present and eternal purification, perfection and exaltation in temporal as well as spiritual things. We have to attend to a great many things in order to become the people

hopes that Derodas will act here as he did at Malaga and Cadix.

Joe Arnold, the champion of England, challenges any man in America to fight in Canada for \$5,000.

News has been received of the explosion of a powder magazine at the Guano Islands, West Indies, on May 31st. Seven men were instantly killed and twenty wounded.

Havana.—Espraiet, the late acting Captain General, gave a dinner yesterday in honor of Derodas; the latter made a speech declaring that he came to this land counting on the aid of 50,000 volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion. Complete harmony exists between the new Captain General and the volunteers.

Libon.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 18th ult. have been received. A revolution had broken out at Montevideo, caused by the disorganized condition of the finances. Caraballa had raised the standard of insurrection in the provinces.

Advices from Asuncion to the 14th of May say the Allies had commenced their march into the interior and had captured many prisoners on the way, and took the town of Yolling by surprise. The Paraguayans had abandoned their position at Pattiabo.

St. Domingo, 23.—The Dominican Senate had declared Gen. Superson and the crew of the steamer *Telegrapho*, pirates. The people of Puerto Plata and Samana had refused to receive Lopez, who had issued a proclamation inviting to rebellion. The Dominican troops remain faithful to President Baez; more troops are needed, but a number of citizens are offering their services to defend the frontier.

London.—The Star, to-day, commenting on the reported departure from New York, of Col. Ryan's expedition, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain, and says "We are interested in the conduct of the United States Government in this manner; the U. S. neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectively enforced or America will lose all she has gained in public opinion since the late war." The Alabama escaped unharmed, with an ordinary merchantman crew on board. We are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of eight hundred men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts appears to be an infraction of the neutrality laws just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could have been much more easily prevented.

Dublin.—There was a meeting last night to urge upon the Government the release of the Fenians. Nearly 4,000 people were present. Mr. Butt, a prominent lawyer made a speech. He said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be, "hide your time put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." If the British Government persisted in keeping these men incarcerated all its professions of conciliation would be useless.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Logan, Thursday, June 24th, 1899.

Conference assembled at 10 a. m. Logan choir sang "Great God attend while Zion sings." Prayer by Elder John W. Young. Wellsville choir sang "The Lord shall Comfort Zion."

Elder Geo. Q. Cannon said we had received sufficient instructions, during this Conference, to make us the peculiar and favored people of the Almighty if we carried them out in our lives. There never was a people of whom we have any account, who were so highly favored as we are. Ever since he became acquainted with the principles were calculated to bless and elevate, not only one class of individuals, but the masses of those who would receive and obey it. This is not the case with any other system. The governments of the earth have failed to remedy and correct the evils extant in society, because they are not adapted to develop the capacities and to answer the necessities of the people. Even under our own, the best form of government ever delivered to man, previous to the restoration of the gospel, the same evils exist to a great extent. But God has revealed to us the order of heavenly government. We are the most free and orderly people on the earth. Tyranny and oppression are unknown among us, or if there be any thing which some feel to be oppressive, it is the result of individual mismanagement or ignorance, and not through the operation of the principles of the Government of God.

That God designs we should be. We must learn to confide, with all our hearts, ourselves, our wives, our children and all our substance, to the care and direction of the Priesthood placed to guide us. How shall we reach that union in temporal things we must enjoy, and which will alone correct and remove all the evils to which the world is subject? We must change the management of our temporal affairs, we must be organized upon the basis of heavenly principles, through the principles of the Almighty. These evils will be averted by our being banded more closely together, temporally as well as spiritually.

Wealth rules in the world. We have the elements of wealth in our possession, and we must concentrate our means and our influence to resist the encroachments of our enemies. God has made the path plain for us. Schools of the Prophets are organized in various parts of the Territory, and have been the means of doing great good; as also ladies' Relief Societies, Sunday Schools, and every other means of spreading the influence and power of the truth. He spoke of Co-operation as a means of uniting and exalting the people, said whoever opposed or sought to weaken the influence of this institution had not the spirit of the gospel, and was opposing the Kingdom of God. The sisters are organized and can do a great deal to further the progress and development of the purposes of God and the union of the Saints. The teachers should not confine their teachings, when visiting in their respective wards, to merely so-called spiritual matters; but should also be capable of imparting instruction in temporal things. Spoke very forcibly of the responsibilities resting upon our sisters, in the training of their children, their influence upon the young, and the great good they can do, through their organizations as Relief Societies, and by visiting the homes of the Saints, and

endeavoring to carry with them and impress upon those they visit, the spirit of the gospel, explain its principles, and also instruct them in relation to the laws of health, cleanliness, housekeeping, etc.

He said the time would come when the Teachers, the Bishops, or some of the authorities of the Church would dictate unto us as to how and where we should build our houses, keeping our gardens and farms in proper condition, our yards clear, and our houses and surroundings pure and healthful. God does not ask us, at present, to sacrifice our lives as martyrs to His cause, but to yield ourselves a living sacrifice in willing obedience to the counsels of His servants. He said he felt that the majority of the people were willing thus to be governed; but we need to cultivate faith, and to seek to enjoy more of the Spirit of the Lord that we may be prepared for the changes which are at hand. He said we must improve in our farming operations; that millions would yet live where thousands now do. That we must make it a study to economize and rightly apply all the products and elements around us to improve the earth.

He concluded by an exhortation to the people to purify their minds, bodies, houses and surroundings; to beautify their homes, build the Tabernacle and fence in the lot upon which it stands and surround it with shade trees, and to prepare by every means in their power for the great blessings awaiting those who are faithful in keeping their covenants and the commandments of God.

His remarks were intensely interesting and practical, and made a very strong impression on the minds of the Saints.

The Smithfield choir sang "When there's love at home."

The following names were then called as missionaries, and unanimously sustained by the Conference:

Jeremiah Hatch, Louis Vandeburgh Howell, Wm. Henry King, Thos. Richardson, Wm. Douglass, Thos. Tarbett.

Elder B. Young, Jr., spoke of the excellent instructions given during this Conference, and how he had been enabled to sound them in the ears of the Saints, so that they might all hear and remember them. He illustrated the folly and evil of allowing ourselves to be influenced by the wrong actions and bad example of others, even if they are those from whom we have a right to look for better things. He spoke of the rights and duties of the teachers, and the kind and humble manner in which they are received, during their official visits, by the First Presidency, as an example to all of us to honor them in their calling and to listen to their teachings. He showed the necessity of exercising great care and wisdom in our associations, and of guarding our wives and families from all contaminating influences, illustrating it by relating several examples of those who had been under his notice, of not being sufficiently careful in this respect. He spoke in very high terms of the faith and labors of the Saints in the South, and of their union and consequent prosperity, and urged the Saints here to be as diligent, united and obedient to counsel that they may be saved from future evils.

Logan choir sang "The vintage's evening hymn," music composed by Bro. A. C. Smyth of Logan.

Meeting adjourned for one hour. Dismissed by Pres. D. H. Wells.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Meeting called to order by Pres. B. Young.

Wellsville choir sang the anthem, "Put on thy strength O Zion."

Prayer by Elder W. Woodruff.

Smithfield choir sang "The time is nigh, that happy time."

President B. Young requested strict attention while speaking. It is now, as anciently, the Lord could only teach the children of Israel a little at a time. He said it was our duty, *en masse*, to observe the "Word of Wisdom,"—not to smoke or chew tobacco, nor to use hot drinks. He then gave a very clear exposition of the spirit of the "Word of Wisdom," in its application to our every day lives, and the preservation of our health. He expressed disappointment that the Saints had not responded fully to the request made of them at previous conferences, to donate their means for the gathering of the poor, which they could save by abstaining from the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, &c. He spoke very fully upon co-operation, not only in mercantile matters, but in farming, manufacturing, etc., showing the beauty of the principle in its bearings in all the relations of life. He also dwelt very forcibly on the necessity of governing our tongues, and of not finding fault with those whom it is not our province to correct.

He called for fifty men to go into Logan Canyon and open the road to the Divide between here and St. Charles in Rich County. He built. He wanted the meeting house, he said, if they had listened to his advice and been obedient to his counsel. Aaron D. Thatcher was called to go on a mission.

Wellsville choir sang "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning."

Dismissed by Pres. D. H. Wells.

CORRECTION.—In our issue of Monday, June 21st, it was stated that Herbert Mumes, alias Charles Alford, had been arrested for stealing mules and had been committed to take his trial at the Probate Court, and that this was the man who made his escape from the Penitentiary some fifteen or eighteen months ago, and who, after breaking loose, stole a mule belonging to Warden Rockwood, after which, while at large, he was made the recipient of executive clemency—his pardon being granted by His Excellency the Governor.

The paragraph as written does Governor Dinkins injustice. His Excellency called upon us on Monday evening, and assures us that he did not pardon this mule thief. He has endeavored to exercise the pardoning power judiciously, and is much opposed to the turning loose of such villains as this to prey upon society. Such clemency is predicated by Governor Doty who pardoned Mumes. We take pleasure in making this correction in justice to our respected Governor.

INDIANS AT FORT EPHRAIM.—Brother D. B. Huntington started to-day for Fort Ephraim, to meet a band of about a hundred Shih-er-eh and Pi-ed Indians; who have been brought there by "Black Hawk." They are part of the Indians who have been guilty of depredations in the south, but they are tired and want peace. Col. Head, Indian Superintendent, was sent for to go and see them and make them present, in being unable to do so he deputized Brother Huntington, who will be absent about eight days.

RETURNED MISSIONARY.—Wangregal, on Monday, to extend a welcome home to Elder Elias Morris, who recently arrived from a mission to the British Isles. Elder Morris left this city in the spring of '95, and has labored in the Welsh Principality from his arrival in Britain until the time of leaving for home. He was appointed by President Cannon to preside over the company of Saints who came across the ocean in the steamship *Albatross*, and he and his company made a quick trip to this city than any company of Saints who ever left Europe. Elder Morris made arrangements for his journey, through the kindness of his people to Liverpool, and also for a steamer to take them from the railway station there, direct to the ocean steamer on which they were to cross, thus saving all the expense of lodging, and the trouble attendant upon the transfer of passengers and baggage from the station to the lodging houses and from the latter to the ship. The company sailed from Liverpool on the 22nd inst., and reached Ogden on the 25th inst., two days of this time having been spent in New York, and one at Omaha, reducing their actual traveling time to twenty days. They were very healthy during their journey, there having been but one death, and that a puny infant, which died at Cheyenne. Among the passengers were many aged persons, no less than three of them having, on this account, to be carried, while on the journey from station to station by some of their friends, yet their health, when they reached here, was as good as when they left home.

The arrival of this company in New York was only just preceded by that of Elder W. C. Staines, who left this city in the early part of the present month to act as Emigration Agent in the East for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in making a very favorable arrangement for their transit from New York to this city. It may be interesting to Elder Staines' friends to learn that he left New York for Liverpool on the 22nd inst., on the steamship *Albatross*, the ship in which Elder Morris and company came across, to consult with Elder Harrington in relation to the emigration. He expects to return soon to New York.

Died:

This morning at 6 o'clock in child-bed, Martha, wife of Henry C. Fowler. Deceased was born at Sheffield, England, Feb. 3rd, 1829, and was baptized in 1850. In 1851 she emigrated to this country with her three children, one of whom died while crossing the plains. She was not then accompanied by her husband, having been called to preach the gospel in England; he did not follow till two years afterwards. Sister Fowler was a faithful saint, a good wife and mother. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. Funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock at halfpast nine a. m. at residence, one block north of Schoolhouse, 23rd Ward.—A. T. Star please copy.

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