# A GIANT COMBINATION.

**Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies to be Consolidated.**

**CENTRAL PACIFIC MAY ALSO BE ABSORBED**

**A Budget of Railroad News of General Interest—A New Flyer Between Omaha and the Pacific.**

It is now stated that the reorganization of the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation companies will have the effect of consolidating the Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company lines, or rather to be operated from Portland, Oregon.

It has long been known that the Short Line has made the control of the Oregon road its ultimate object of the latter line. This, it is reported, is to be the case if action that will be taken in regard to the general affairs of the Short Line this morning brought out that this is what has been expected all along to be the effect of the deal. The Union Pacific and the Short Line would then be operated as two systems with one head, controlling either from New York or Omaha.

One step is now noted in the course of the Union Pacific and this morning that the rumor was well founded and made the starting announcement that if this can pay for the same combination would course the Central Pacific entered as well, and that the contract for the joint control of the Union Pacific officials on the Short Line board were only the beginning of the working out of a scheme that will be far-reaching in its effect.

**Pacific Coast Limited.**

A new train to be known as the Pacific Coast Limited will be put on the Missouri Pacific to make its first run from St. Louis west on Nov. 27 and will leave each Tuesday and Saturday. The train will leave St. Louis at 10.30 a. m. and arrive at Los Angeles the third day at 8 a. m., and at San Francisco the fourth day at noon. The eastbound train will leave Los Angeles Tuesdays and Fridays, beginning Nov. 8th at 1 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 11 a. m. Among other equipment there will be a barber shop, bath room and a maid to look after the comfort of the lady passengers. This train is to take the place of the solid "Sunset Limited."

**Increase in Earnings.**

President Jeffery's report of the earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad needs at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the road held at Denver on the 15th inst. shows a gratifying increase over last year, the gross earnings of the road were $6,342,504.36, an increase of $1,207,011.31. The operating expenses were $3,971,208.38, an increase of $842,383.93. The net earnings from traffic were $2,332,326.66, an increase of $365,346.62 over last year. The net earnings after paying all charges, including taxes, rentals and all other charges, the income was $357,213.31. There were also two semi-annual dividends representing 2½ per cent upon the preferred stock, and $50,000 contributed to the reserve fund.

**Northern Pacific Meeting.**

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the old Northern Pacific Railway company held in New York today, the retiring board of directors was reelected. Seven hundred and sixty thousand shares were voted. The Philadelphia stockholders came in with 11,000 shares and an opposition ticket but withdrew it. They took no part in the election.

**New Cattle Tariff.**

The Texas Pacific mile has been added to the tariff of the Denver and Rio Grande market. Up to October the railroad rates were such that very few cattle could afford to come this way from Texas, but the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, has just put in a rate which makes it not only possible but attractive to ship Texas cattle by way of Denver. The new rate is 21 cents per 100 lbs. from all points on the Gulf line as far north as Fowell, Texas, to Stonewall Heyn via Denver. From Fowell to Estelline, the rate is 18 cents via Denver with food in transit privileges at any point. The new rate applies a flat rate to Denver on all cattle of 18 cents per 100 pounds so that shippers who will settle to stop there can pay the 18 cent rate if they decide that they want billing through to the east they have only to pay 21 or 24 cents according to the point where shipment originated.

**Railroad Notes.**

General Superintendent Calvin of the Oregon Short Line, went north last night.

D. Gammon of Chicago, representing the Santa Fe refrigerator line, is in the city.

Chief Clerk Reeves, of the operating department of the Oregon Short Line, returns this morning from a trip to Ogden.

Mrs. F. B. Cheney, wife of the general freight agent of the Union Pacific here, left this morning for an extended visit to her sister at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Rio Grande Western ran a special train to Brigham this afternoon for the benefit of the Democratic rally. Quite to be present at the rally in that campaign meeting.

General Freight Agent Cheslin, of the U. P., has returned from a run over the road. He says that the traffic is heavier for the month of October than ever before in the history of the road.

On account of the fact that a number of prominent railroad men have left Chicago for Omaha during the meeting of the officials of railroad workers which was to have been held has been abandoned.

As a result of the visit of President Frank Thompson and other high officials of the Passenger association to Chicago, that company will at once begin the execution of a plan of much consideration involving the expenditure of more than $1,000,000 for improvements in the schedules providing for the letting of double tracks for the Pacificoast and Pacifiwesto lines between Chicago and Logansport, and Fort Wayne, Ind.

The board of arbitrators to settle the differences in transcontinental rates has given no decision outlining the Canadian Pacific from charging a less rate than shown this time to the south. The adjourned meeting of the transcontinental traffic lottery will meet at New York on the 24th inst.

Vice President Throgmorton of the Canadian Pacific railroad, at Montreal, stated today that his road would not accept the decision of the board of arbitration at Chicago with reference to differentials. The question is very, very doubtful, since the arbitrators point out will have to be submitted again so as to be decided upon its total merits.

**Fire in Mink Creek.**

The Home Fire Insurance company received word yesterday that the public hall at Mink Creek, Idaho, had been destroyed by fire. The owner, Bishop Rasmussen, with considerable produce, and insured the company in the Home company for $500, which amount will be collected to rebuild the house at once.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Tonight and tomorrow afternoon the Salt Lake Opera company have fallen at the Theater, when The Queen's Lace Handkerchief will be repeated. The presentations of this opera by the company have added force to the already expected by all the other operas. The Queen's Lace Handkerchief is the best thing yet done, and for the benefit of those who were unable to see it when it was presented a short time ago the general engagement was made.

Mr. Gerhard sings the ballad, "The I Alone Can Tell," and Miss Sanger and Mr. Piper sing a duet from Aucrotta in the opera of The Queen's Lace Handkerchief this evening and tomorrow afternoon.

## MORE CONCERNING WEST.

**Was Once a Respected Ranch Foreman—Denies His Guilt.**

Lee West, the man rather, is still in custody at the city jail and will have a preliminary hearing just as soon as the papers can be drawn up and put in proper shape. As stated in last evening's "News" the officers are satisfied they have the right man, although he himself is very in his guilt and he asserts that he was not the man who was given son by another man. He admits having attempted to write one of the checks in question, but says that he did so at the request of a better man than at present is owned from an article in a Denver paper which says that up to date there have no less than 40 men already and claimed such frequent in northwestern Wyoming and his identification with the bankers of the robbers was at once a source of surprise and regret to many friends among the respectable people of Wyoming. West, says the paper, is one with a good head and a congenial nature to the outside of the range benefit.

The prisoner is charged on the police blotter records with robbing United States mails and will be tried before U. S. Commissioner Tavener.

**Vital Statistics.**

The statement of vital statistics issued by the board of health for the month of September sets forth that the number of deaths were forty-eight, of which seven those of females, two hundred and six births are also reported.

## COLONIA JUAREZ.

**Its Young Institute of Learning Prospers—252 Students Enrolled.**

Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua,
Mexico, Oct. 17, 1898.

To the Editor:

In the northern part of the state of Chihuahua is a picturesque little valley of the Sierra Madre mountains in central Colonia Juarez, it which a very advantageous view can be obtained of the surrounding country and it. The inhabitants are industrious and awake to educational interests. Many beautiful edifices have been erected. The school house of the Juarez Stake Academy building.

This temple is certainly, which is on the principal street and fronting the east, contains seven large rooms, an office, a prayer room, a library, and two halls, which are used as class rooms, in which every available spot is converted into blackboards made of cement and liquid slating. One can hardly conceive the convenience and grandeur of this building without witnessing it with the little adobe room and split logs for benches which was occupied by the first school of Juarez thirteen years ago.

The academy was organized by Dr. Karl G. Maeser under the direction of the Presidency of the Church, in the year 1887. And immediately the erection of the academy building was begun and it was ready for occupancy the first school year, which began Sept. 24, 1887, with an enrollment of two hundred and thirty-five students.

Prof. Joseph Ballif, of Provo, Utah, was called to act as principal, assisted by three assistant teachers.

During the second semester an academy literary club was organized which met regular, but the teachers, assisted by the students, organized the Juarez dramatic association, and thereby procured means to purchase two hundred and thirty-five volumes of choice literature, and the students and their parents about. Three hundred volumes and thirty-two dollars in the library. The school year closed June 22, 1888.

The second academic year began August 6, 1888, under the direction of Prof. Wilson assisted by Professors Benjamin M. Horne, Joseph Richardson, Misses Ella Lorenz and Percy Thurber, and Mrs. Sarah A. Dugmore, all of whom are well known in parts of Utah.

Prof. Wilson and Miss Lorenz are closed with the best teachers of Utah, and left at the vacation time to come to Mexico to teach. Their places are being crowned with success, as they, and the other teachers, are tried and recognized for their ability and worth.

At the opening of the present school year there was an enrollment of one hundred and eighty-two students, at the beginning of the term, two hundred and fifty-two, including the Mormons. The daily routine of studies are much the same as in the academies of Utah, and high schools, with the exception of the national exercises, which are held in the academy hall, morning and evening. The day of prayer and fasting are two of the national studies and are taught daily to all departments. During the last school year the classes were organized, with a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and they will continue to officers.

The annual Primary and Young Ladies' meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of the month. The Sunday school Friday evenings of the month are spent in social dancing, held to enable parents to see what progress the students are making. Literary and musical exercises are thrown up, and educational topics are thrown up on by the teachers.

The school is supported by an income tax from the people of Juarez, which tuition for all are to Mormon others, but somewhat is charged accordingly, according to circumstances, equally as from proper circumstances, the income is double the educational terms of the state of Chihuahua.

Respectfully,
STUDENT.


# Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food fermentation and putrefaction in the stomach. This follow sickness headache, biliousness, nausea, and ill-tempered disposition. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, biliousness, and sick headache. Sold by all druggists. Twenty-five cents. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# Hood's Pills

# Take Good Advice.

When you want a baking powder that is reliable, one that gives your cooking that peculiarly attractive taste which you are sure to appreciate, make the branch of the family author by making the food more wholesome, more nutritious and more appetizing. It costs, and would cost more than 10 cents, and should try U. S. It is sold by the best cooks in the most particular families and we are sure of your appreciation for this board.

THIS GROCER SELLS

**U. S. BAKING POWDER**

at following prices:

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|---|---|
| A OUNCE CAN | 10c |
| A POUND CAN | 20c |
| 16 OUNCE CAN | 25c |

Remember, every can guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. You take no risk. Why not give it a trial?


# ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT

**Case of A. K. Smith vs Salt Lake City is on Trial.**

**PLAINTIFF WANTS JUDGMENT FOR $10,000**

*Alleging Permanent Injuries Through Falling Into a Pit Hole After the Scott Fire—Other Court Matters.*

Judge Norrell and a jury today took up the $10,000 damage suit of Dr. A. K. Smith against Salt Lake City. Plaintiff was represented by Jackson, Ellis & Ellis, and the defendant corporation by City Attorney Dail and his assistant, Mr. C. S. Stewart.

The complaint alleges that on the evening of the third of February, 1897, plaintiff fell into an excavation, eight feet deep, on the sidewalk immediately in front of George M. Scott & Co.'s office, of Nos. 74 and 76 Main street. Plaintiff is said to have sustained severe injuries, among which was a fractured shoulder and a broken rib, and he claims that by having to keep to his bed for a period of months.

The city is accused of negligence and carelessness in allowing the excavation to remain open, improperly and without light or warning to passing pedestrians.

The city denies the allegations of the complaint and alleges that any injuries sustained by Smith were due to his own fault.

The accident happened shortly after the big fire. A nuisance had not been created at press time.

**VALUE OF MINING SHARES.**

**Case of Hankins vs Dern on Trial Before Judge Cherry and a Jury.**

This afternoon Judge Cherry and a jury are occupied in trying the case of Sara D. Hankins vs John Dern. Judge Powat and Joseph Richards appear for plaintiff and Frank Pierce and J. G. Prick represent defendant.

Action is to recover $2,000 alleged to be due plaintiff for 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the River Lode Mining Claim, alleged to have been delivered to defendant in exchange for services, under an agreement in writing, dated December 20, 1895, by which defendant is alleged to have agreed to pay plaintiff the sum of $2 per share. The defendant, it is alleged, did not return the shares, whereupon plaintiff brought her judgment.

The defense is that the agreement to pay $2 per share prescribes a penalty and therefore cannot be considered in damages.

**District Court Short Notes.**

Judge Cherry made the following orders today: Mary Williams vs Ezra H. Hyde, answer withdrawn and case continued for the term.

Eliza M. H. Orbison vs Sam'l H. Auerbach, etc., set for Thursday, Oct. 27, at 10 a.m.

William H. Lambe vs William C. Dunbar, plaintiff's motion for judgment $3,136, $40 attorney's fees and costs of suit.

**Verdict in Sheep Case.**

The case of J. W. W Fitzgerald vs J. F. Mayhew came to a conclusion in Judge Cherry's court this afternoon, the jury finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $124.

Plaintiff sued to recover $700, alleging the violation of a contract on the part of the defendant whereby the latter was to deliver eighty head of two-year-old range-raised grade ewes for $3.5.

**Petitions in Bankruptcy.**

Robert M. Robinson and E. O. Burdick, both residents of Ogden, filed petitions in bankruptcy at the Federal court today. The former places his liabilities at $1,800, and his assets at $1,000. The latter's liabilities are stated at $1,200, and his assets at $1,000. The liabilities are all due to Weber county parties.

**District Court Notes.**

The city Lodge and Gulch Mining company is suing Robert Mercillie for $1,000 and costs, $124.40 amount of cattle merchandise of that value and sold delivered to the defendant, by plaintiff.

Frank J. McIlquam filed a suit against John W. Taylor and Chas. Ellis, in action for the Home Investment company of Kansas, to recover judgment for $1,000 on a note secured by mortgage.

Mary Morris is suing Louis F. Kelsey for $1,000 on two $500 notes, to a certain promissory note, secured by mortgage.

**He May Recover.**

William Storch, a Bowery coal miner, who was brought to St. Mary's hospital yesterday, crushed by a coal car running over his chest, a very sick boy. He is expected will recover. He was in charge of the car when the accident happened, which is some manner he fell from it, the wheel passing entirely over his chest.

**From the Mission Field.**

Twenty-seven months ago Elder W. E. Walker left his home in Spanish Fork and proceeded to the Colorado where he had been set apart to labor in the mission field. During his absence his labors were confined to San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles. Seven months being occupied with the duties incidental to the work of the mission. He returned on October 17, 1898.

# WITH THE PEACEMAKERS

**Mills Are Grinding But Slowly at the French Capital.**

**COMMISSIONS HOLD SEPARATE SESSIONS.**

*Impression is in the Air that There is Some Misunderstanding Between United States and Spain.*

Paris, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish peace commissions held separate sessions this morning, and when the joint session opened this afternoon it was believed the Cuban question would not be settled today but would be taken up again at the joint session of Monday next. An effort is being made here to create the impression that there is some misunderstanding between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine islands outside of the statement contained in the third article of the protocol. That article includes the only agreement between Spain and the United States in regard to the Philippine islands, and it clearly sets forth that the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the disposition, government and control of the Philippines islands.

Beyond this general agreement it can be asserted with confidence there is no other understanding on the subject between the United States and Spain. It was understood by both powers that the protocol was a compact by which it was agreed that the peace commission should determine the future disposition of the Philippine islands. This will be done when the Cuban question is settled and after the points relating to Porto Rico and the Caroline Islands have been passed upon.

**THE RAILROAD OUTLOOK.**

**Chauncey M. Depew Cuts a Dazzling Horoscope for the Iron Horse.**

New York, Oct. 21.—Chauncey M. Depew, discussing the railroad outlook, said:

"Frontier conditions prevail in railroad matters just now. There is a large amount of traffic and in many instances the companies cannot handle it even enough to carry freight that is offered. And yet some of these overburdened roads are building track and making contracts ahead, as figures show for the year subsidies. For instance, one railroad will make a few miles of extension in Virginia, which will carry a great deal of coal, and yet it will take 20 days to get it there. In this way that road threatens to take away business which the managers of other roads think they will need when the time comes. The other roads are seriously talk about them and endeavor to make the best of it by the time by making similar contracts. This fight for future business necessity of forts present conditions and create a great prosperity for all the freight lines in sight."

The situation in the West is this:

"The high price of wheat resulted during the great Leiter deal found a vast amount of wheat in the hands of the farmers and the farmers got the benefit of the good prices. A large amount of cash thus pressed into the hands of the farmers, enabling them to pay off their mortgages, buy new household goods and agricultural implements and make needed improvements on their farms. Being in easy circumstances they have been able to hold some the greatest supply of wheat in the sure hope of getting as good prices as they got during the Leiter deal. On the other hand the crop disappointment. The coming crop of wheat is a tremendously large one and it is generally believed that the farmers have been holding upon the market are very sore. The price to be paid will depend largely upon the extent of the foreign demand."

**New Japanese Minister.**

Washington, Oct. 21.—Minister Buck has informed the state department that the new minister from Japan to this country, Mr. Takahira Kogoro, now minister of foreign affairs to be minister of Japan to the United States. Mr. Buck says Mr. Kogoro was born in 1861 and studied law at Harvard University.

**Another Coal Strike.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 21.—Two thousand coal miners in the fourth and fifth pools on the Monongahela river struck today for the enforcement of the Chicago scale of wages. The miners are preparing for a long siege, and are spending cents near the mines to prevent non-union men from working.

**Robbed and Shot.**

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 21.—About 1 o'clock this morning Calvin McCook, assistant major of the Third Alabama regiment, was found in Jackson street. He had been shot, the ball entering the left eye. He was seen yesterday with considerable money on his person, and it is believed he robbed and then shot the victim. He was cut and the money gone.

**Aristocratic Runaway.**

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21.—Ivan Kraus, a son of the Russian army at Port Arthur, China, who arrived here on board the Empress of Japan on a runaway, has been arrested. Kraus has a wife and three children and a place of the fortifications at Port Arthur and fled.

**A Chequered Career.**

New York, Oct. 21.—Rev. Charles Heath, aged 60 years, died in his home in this city, aged 101 years. The first wedding he ever officiated at was that which he united Martha Ann to the Tomsed of George Washington, so that he could always say that he had attended the bridal of the first President of his country. He could remember when Washington was in Mount Hill, where General Lafayette made his headquarters, the day when the great general had marched up in chase of Cornwallis, and he could recall Hearts to hold his horse while he went inside. He watched the signal for hours a half hour and saw his master Lafayette give his sword.

Heath also remembered President James Monroe and was the discoverer of drying tea leaves in Williamsburg on several occasions. Long ago in his life he was the guardian of the children of Senator Henry of Virginia. He had many memories as a very old could tell of all the hardships of slave life and the work that the negroes were forced to do. When the war broke out he went with his employer from the north. He afterwards served as a messenger for the government. At the close of the war he settled in Petersburg, Va., for a year or two and joined the American Methodist episcopal church.

**Decrease in Sufficient Coverage.**

Washington, Oct. 21.—The cold weather in the south is checking the yellow fever epidemic and the reports for the twenty hospital service authorities here show a constantly increasing number of cases. Yesterday's developments in the situation in Mississippi are reported in a dangerous today view.

Hallucinating report two new cases: Jackson, one white; Greenville, one white, one colored, and Vicksburg, one colored, and one death, white; Hattiesburg, one death; Harrison, one case, colored, and Waterville, one case, colored.

Acting Surgeon General Rectanbine today ordered the withdrawal of all train inspectors from the railroads entering quarantine in Tennessee, Georgia and issued similar instructions to apply to all roads in northern Alabama and those entering at Chattanooga.

**TOTAL WRECK.**

**Crew of the Big Steamer Henry Chisholm are Picked Up Off Isle Royale.**

Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 21.—The steamer Dania has arrived here with six members of the crew of the big steamer Henry Chisholm, who were picked up in a yawl boat by the Dania off Isle Royale last night.

The report that the Chisholm left Duluth Sunday evening with the schooner John Martin in tow. At 8:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, when off Keweena Point, the Martin cut the tow line and with her fore and main sails set, was soon lost to view, as the weather turned thick and it began to blow a gale. The Chisholm cruised about until Thursday morning trying to find the missing schooner but without success.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning while trying to enter Washington harbor at the southeast end of Isle Royale, the steamer struck a reef and sank immediately connected to go to pieces. The crew of sixteen men abandoned their vessel and reached the Isle Royale in safety, and Captain Smith sent five of them under Mate Wakefield to Port Arthur to report to the owners. The Chisholm is reported breaking up and the boats and cargo are a total loss. The crew of the steamer say that the Martin was water logged and gone adrift somewhere during the gale Monday.

The Chisholm was built in 1889 and registered 1,632 net tons. Her cargo consisted of 92,000 bushels of barley. The John Martin was built in 1872, registered 841 tons and has a cargo of 1,300,000 feet of lumber. Both boats were owned by M. A. Bradley of Cleveland. Neither vessel is insured.

**Fire in Timber Mere.**

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says a serious fire is raging in the depths of the Chicago-Vivian Cove company's timber. This mine is surrounded by a dense forest and the company's camp is in the midst of the timber. There have been much trouble and loss of the recently.

The fire now is of a kind that young men are afraid of. The fire took John Crouch, John and Mary Bergin, who are applied as soon it will result in great damage to the mine.

**After the Sculptors.**

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Works of temporary interest will be opened today on the railroad Grand terminus.

The principal work which the trustees have been granting to book signed constituent house of the Chicago is one have signed by the trustees. The work took the individuals petitioned for the injunction.

**Park Gates Convention.**

Paris, Oct. 21.—When President M. Pock, the United States commissioner to the exhibition of 1900, arrived in this city, the space allotted to the United States of the exposition grounds was 115,000 feet. Mr. Pock's first act was to add 6,000 square feet, and he has just added 12,000 square feet more, by means of a direct order from the French government on the demand of the commissioner, making the present total 133,000 square feet.

He found that 12,000 square feet, it is not known yet how much space has been allotted to Great Britain or Germany.

Some of the American newspapers received here today described alleged difficulties in connection with Mr. Pock, which, it is stated, he has not encountered. Mr. Pock, for instance, is described as having left a box at the open house here because he was not called to a meeting of the commissioners, and as having left the official information of Mr. Pock is also described as having refused to take a seat and go to a meeting at Paris at an adjourning hour.

Mr. Pock says these have been no discussions of importance to any degree warranting the stories referred to.

**Fratricide Executed.**

San Quentin, Cal., Oct. 21.—George T. Clark, the St. Helena fratricide, was hanged on the gallows today.

The crime for which George T. Clark was executed was the murder of his brother, at St. Helena, Napa county. He lay in wait for his victim and shot him dead, after taking deliberate aim. A few days before the tragedy he endeavored to kill his brother by poisoning his coffee.

The crime was the outgrowth of an influence that had existed for thirteen years before the murder with his brother's wife. Two days after the killing Clark made a full confession. He then charged his mind and fought hard in the courts to set aside the confession. He was convicted and sentenced to the supreme court. The decision of the lower court was reversed and Clark was sentenced by Judge Hunt to be hanged today. Recently he made a statement exonerating his brother's wife. From all complicity in the crime. Yesterday he accepted religious consolation from members of the Salvation Army.

**Investigators Still Searching.**

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21.—The war investigation commission arrived here over the Southern railway today in a special and after calling upon Gen. Pennington, in command of the department, proceeded to Fort McPherson. The only work done by the commission in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each for the purpose of visiting the different wards of the institution. They found the barracks at the post had been transformed into hospital wards, and notwithstanding the big rain of Sunday night, they were found to be comfortable and warm. There are now 322 patients in the hospital, and some of them are convalescent. The commissioners talked with surgeons, nurses and patients. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and nurses stated that the work was gradually growing less owing to the dismissal of the convalescents. The commissioners visited the mess hall of the convalescents while they were at dinner, and the food looked quite tempting, being well prepared. They found the men in the mess room abundantly supplied with food and partaking of it with a relish which only to men who have just recovered from typhoid fever.

**MINOR MENTION.**

On Wednesday last a plump baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Schettler.

Elder Robert Marshall, formerly of Ireland, died this morning at his residence in the Twenty-second ward. Notice of time of funeral will be announced later.

A Democratic rally will be held at the Theater Saturday evening and the speakers will be Hon. Ben Harrison, John H. F. Henderson and Senator Mattie Hughes Cannon. Arrangements are also being made to hold a Republican rally on Tuesday, October 26th.

State Auditor Archibald reports that the outstanding State warrants on the 30th of September, 1897, reached the sum of $64,000, which, at the end of the year they amounted to $121,468.46, making a difference in favor of the more recent date of $57,527.84. The excess of the receipts for the month of September, 1898, amounted to $1,031.41, which offers a total gain this year of $58,571.86.

In the police court today the case of Charles Geary, charged with keeping a gambling house, was continued, as was also that in which James A. Lake is charged with fighting.

Eli T. Sheets, of this city, was up before Justice Nelson today upon the complaint of William Hunter, who charged Sheets with shooting ducks between the hours prohibited by law. The case was dismissed.

**At the Hotels.**

U. Rigbor of Hoosiana was registered at the Manitou this morning. He is bound for his east and only made a stop of a few hours in Geary.

Among the Knutsford guests are J. G. Hoover Shelbyville, Ind. Kalman, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert Hoover, agent of the Chalmer company, Chicago; J. A. L. M. Carey of Pittsburg and Mrs. C. H. Davidson and Mrs. M. D. Wilson of Cheektowaga, New York.

Among Knutsford arrivals are Mrs. W. S. Beardsley, of Hyde, Mrs. J. Magsey, of Ogden, and C. F. Harris and wife of New York.

T. G. Atkinson, of Atkinson, Mobilgin, C. H. Mainwaigh of Perry, Oregon, Adolf Ewald, of Pittsburg, and J. A. Fuqua and wife, of Butte, Montana, are at the Colles.

**Atkinson on Silver Production.**

The error in Mr. Atkinson's statement is not in the actual computation of the figures he presents but in the assumption that the Rocky Mountains is the general seat of producing the enormous supply of silver. He quotes the figures only two mines, one of the Ontario and Grand Central Mines, in Park City, Utah, and the other the Anaconda Mining company, of Butte, Montana. These are undoubtedly the two best mining properties in the west. Mr. Atkinson takes from the official report of these two companies the cost of producing silver. He then he finds it costs something less than twenty-five cents an ounce and is the other that it costs nothing, being a by-product of copper, and combines from the cost of producing the ounce of silver in the two mines. He then concludes that nothing less than twenty-five cents an ounce is the average cost of producing silver. Now, it is a matter of notoriety that the Anaconda company is producing silver at a cost of less than twenty cents an ounce, and that the Ontario company is producing silver at a cost of less than twenty cents an ounce. Just a little more than twenty cents an ounce is sufficient to show that the average cost of producing silver in the world is not twenty cents an ounce. If the average cost of producing silver in the world is not twenty cents an ounce, it would be just as true to say that the average cost of producing silver in New England can manufacture cotton cloth of a given grade and quality, and that two cents a yard is sufficient to cover the cost of producing the market value of cotton cloth, and that any excess of two cents a yard represents the profit to the manufacturer.—Engineering Magazine.

**The Machine Gun Supersedes Heavy Artillery.**

It is only another extension of American characteristics that with the machine gun developed the ability to perform the work of a dozen men and do it, where artillery is comparatively slow. The machine gun, Gatlingers, could not be used in the Civil war, because the development of sharpshooters, were always and consequently there was no use for the machine gun. The use of artillery and particularly heavy artillery, takes the place of the machine gun. Artillery was used in the Civil war, but it was used in a way which would be impossible now. It was used, what was commonly in those days called positions. The heavy guns were infrequently changed from one position to another. The heavy guns were used during the action there was a lull in the fighting and sometimes during the action there was a lull in the fighting and sometimes during the action there was a lull in the fighting and sometimes