

ived, that a dividend of two  
from the net earnings of  
months ending June 30,  
the same is hereby declared  
on the 15th day of July

ived that for the purpose of  
dividend the stock books be  
at the close of business on  
inst., and be opened on  
ning of the 16th of July.

"WM. ORTON."

Brewers' Congress Clau-  
ed that the capital invested  
brewers of the United States  
ety millions, in malt houses  
en millions, in barley lands  
r and a half millions, in  
ds a million and a half,  
vestment one hundred and  
ee millions. The amount  
ue paid the government  
ten years, by brewers, is  
xty-two and a quarter  
The meeting was fully  
by the election of H.  
of New York, Honorary

sailors, named Valke Eng-  
n Wolf, and Peter Rassman  
rested this afternoon, on  
al of the steamer *Frisca*,  
ken, charged with mutiny;  
tain charges them with  
an attack on the cabin pas-  
breaking down the cabin  
sing to obey orders; they  
ally ever-powered and put  
and will be sent to Ham-  
Saturday for trial.

in the building, numbers  
d 61 Lewis St., to-night,  
loss of \$107,000.

INGTON, 3.—Secretary  
son gave notice to-day,  
principal and accrued in-  
the 5-20 bonds, amounting  
000, will be paid at the U.  
ury, Washington, on and  
rd, 1874. U. S. securi-  
warded for redemption  
be addressed "Loan Divi-  
etary's office." Register-  
should be assigned to the  
of the Treasury for re-

committee of the New York  
Exchange had a highly  
ry interview with the  
to-day, regarding the  
a reciprocity treaty; they  
will be sent to the Senate

will probably assume  
the treasury department  
y next; he had an inter-  
h the President to-day.

Y, 3.—The following di-  
ere elected for the New  
tral Railroad to-day: Cor-  
anderbilt, Wm. H. Van-  
Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Au-  
chell, Saml. F. Burger, H.  
axter, Jos. Harper, Chaun-  
epew, Henry R. Pierson,  
S. Church, Chester W.  
Geo. J. Whitney, Jas. W.

RD, N. H., 3.—The Senate  
se, in joint session, to-day,  
James A. Weston governor;  
e for Weston was 182, Mc-  
on 151.

DELPHIA, 3.—Geo. B. Ro-  
s promoted to the vice pres-  
of the Pennsylvania Central

USE, 3.—The Anti-Secret  
Association, in session  
ve adopted the name of the  
Christian Association.  
ject is the exposure of, re-  
to and extermination of  
cieties. The committee on  
action have reported, favor-  
at the ballot box to sus-  
object.

FRANCISCO, 3.—There are no  
returns from Oregon, but it  
dered certain that Grover  
liams are elected.

about three thousand dol-  
re been raised here for the  
na sufferers; the ladies will  
a fair and continue it  
raise at least twenty thou-  
sars.

and Woodhull start east  
days; they have failed to  
city by storm, or to create  
arked sensation.

VA, Canada, 3.—The privy  
last evening, discussed the  
ity treaty; the Canadian  
sioners will shortly return  
ington and attempt to ob-  
amelioration of certain pro-  
ms.

VILLE, Tenn., 4.—Brown-  
written a letter in opposi-  
the civil rights bill. He  
is objection to it on the  
of its injustice to the poor  
en of the South, and claims  
will injure them in a greater  
than it will benefit the ne-  
and that it will revive a  
of hostility to the govern-  
which is nearly dead.

AGO, 4.—A Washington

special says that nothing but want  
of time will, it is thought, prevent  
the Senate from passing to-day, the  
Utah Judiciary bill, which passed  
the House on Monday.

Charles Sumner's personal effects  
were sold at auction yesterday,  
bringing about six thousand dol-  
lars, nearly all the articles of per-  
sonal use fetching far more than  
their intrinsic value, being bought  
for mementoes by admirers of the  
dead Senator.

The high tariff members have  
commenced a war against the new  
reciprocity treaty with Canada.  
Kelly endeavored to have the  
House receive and pass a resolu-  
tion, reciting that as the constitu-  
tional power to raise revenue and  
collect taxes was vested in Con-  
gress, the President be requested to  
inform the House whether the exe-  
cutive department of the govern-  
ment is at this time engaged in  
considering the terms of a treaty  
by which commerce between the  
United States and the British pro-  
vinces of North America is to be  
regulated, and by which Congress  
will be deprived of its constitu-  
tional right to control these important  
subjects, thus specially accorded to  
it by the terms of the Constitution.  
A dozen objections were made to  
the required unanimous consent to  
pass the resolution.

LITTLE ROCK, 4.—C. H. Rice,  
president of the board of supervi-  
sors, and George W. Pregmore, cir-  
cuit clerk of Jefferson county, who  
were engaged in the late troubles  
on the side of Brooks, were arrested  
in this city yesterday on a charge  
of treason, on a warrant issued by a  
civil magistrate at Pine Bluff; the  
case comes up to-day, before  
the U. S. committee.

YEW YORK, 4.—A London letter  
says the Duchess of Edinburgh's  
position at court has been settled.  
She is to be called "Her Royal Im-  
perial," or "Imperial Royal High-  
ness," and is to rank next to the  
Princess of Wales, except when  
the Princess Royal, the Crown  
Princess of Prussia, happens to visit  
England. The rule hitherto has been  
that the daughters of the sovereign  
took precedence over the wives of  
sons, except in the case of the  
Princess of Wales; the Duchess of  
Edinburgh, however, is not only  
royal by marriage, but imperial by  
birth, and it is on this ground that  
the higher place has been assigned  
her.

Four hundred men have been  
discharged from the iron mines at  
Port Oram, N. J., and 500 will be  
discharged from the mines on Sat-  
urday.

SUSQUEHANNA, N. Y., 4.—A fire  
this morning destroyed twenty  
frame buildings; loss \$50,000 to  
\$75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The act of  
James Lick, deeding the whole of  
his property to the public, excites  
much comment. He donates seven  
hundred thousand dollars to the  
construction of the largest and best  
telescope in the world, for the obser-  
vatory at Lake Tahoe; four hun-  
dred and twenty thousand for pub-  
lic monuments; one hundred and  
fifty thousand for public baths in  
this city; and one hundred thou-  
sand for an old ladies' home; ten  
thousand to the society for the pro-  
tection of animals; twenty-five  
thousand to the Ladies' Protection  
and Relief Society; ten thousand to  
the mechanics' library; to the Pro-  
testant orphan asylum \$5,000;  
to the city of San Jose for an or-  
phan asylum, twenty-five thous-  
and; one hundred and fifty thou-  
sand for the erection of a bronze  
monument to the author of the  
"Star-spangled Banner," in Golden  
Gate park; three hundred thousand  
for the endowment of a school of  
mechanical arts in California; the  
residue, in excess of one million  
seven hundred and eighty thou-  
sand, to the Pioneers' Society. He  
makes ample provision for his rela-  
tives, and reserves a homestead  
and twenty-five thousand per an-  
num for himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Lawrence  
McNulty, a young man, commit-  
ted suicide here to-day, by cutting  
his throat.

Two Chinamen, confessed mur-  
derers, at Omer, Del Norte county,  
were lynched by a mob at Happy  
Camp, in that county.

# FOREIGN.

PARIS, 2.—The Italian Senate  
has approved the bill modifying  
the grist tax.

In the Assembly, to-day, the  
general election bill was taken up,  
and a stormy debate followed.  
Brisson, a radical, in the course of a  
bitter speech, taunted the Bonapart-

ists with leading France to Sedan,  
producing a scene of the wildest  
excitement, some of the deputies  
almost coming to blows.

Gambetta, in a speech at Auxerre,  
to-day, stated the position of the  
Republican party. He said that its  
progress was owing to its admirable  
organization, and he predicted that  
the final struggle would be between  
Republicanism and the Bonapart-  
ists. He severely denounced the  
latter and concluded with an ear-  
nest appeal to the liberals to unite  
in the work of consolidating the  
Republic. The audience, number-  
ing five hundred, included many  
members of the Assembly, and  
several mayors dismissed by the late  
government.

The debate in the Assembly on  
the electoral bill will be continued  
to-morrow. Ledru Rollin will  
speak against the measure.

Brisson, in his speech to-day, sol-  
emnly warned the chamber that  
the adoption of the bill would lead  
to a revolution or a plebiscitum.

Gambetta at Auxerre, denounced  
a plebiscitum as false in principle;  
he said that all citizens should de-  
mand an appeal to the people by  
general elections.

It is reported here, on good au-  
thority, that Serrano will soon or-  
der a general election in Spain, and  
that if the monarchists are in a  
majority, he will propose the en-  
thronement of the Prince of Astu-  
rias under his (Serrano's) regency.

STRASBOURG, 2.—The German  
authorities have prohibited the cir-  
culation of the Paris *Dix-neuvieme  
Siecle* in Alsace and Lorraine.

LONDON, 2.—The Commons, to-  
night, adopted a motion to adjourn  
over the Derby Day, by a vote of  
243 to 69.

Geo. Anderson, member for Glas-  
gow, called attention to the losses  
of British subjects through the es-  
cape of the *Alabama* and other  
causes, and complained of the high-  
handed manner in which the late  
government prevented timely criti-  
cism on the treaty of Washington.  
There were three classes of British  
subjects deserving compensation,  
first, residents of the Southern Con-  
federacy who lost their property  
through the inability of the U. S.  
to enforce the laws; second, those  
whose property was destroyed after  
Lee's surrender; third, owners of  
goods aboard the prizes of the Con-  
federate cruisers, and he believed  
that the U. S. would be willing to  
recognize their claims. Anderson  
moved that, in the opinion of the  
House, it is wrong that individuals  
should suffer loss through national  
wrong, and that as England had  
been adjudicated at fault in permit-  
ting the escape of the *Alabama*,  
and had compensated the Ameri-  
cans for the losses incurred thereby,  
similar compensation is due to Brit-  
ish sufferers from the same cause.

Burk, the under secretary of the  
foreign department, replying, de-  
clined to enter into a discussion on  
the merits of the treaty of Wash-  
ington. The joint high commis-  
sioners had decided that the U. S.  
government was not responsible for  
the acts of the rebels, and as that  
government had agreed to appoint  
a commission to examine the  
claims for losses arising after Lee's  
surrender, he hoped the subject  
before the House would not be  
passed; the motion was then nega-  
tived.

Dispatches from San Sebastian  
say the Carlists have attacked the  
town of Orts, and it is in a critical  
condition. Men-of-war have been  
sent to protect foreign residents,  
and reinforcements are hastening  
to the relief of the garrison.

The Khedive has commenced  
negotiations for commercial treat-  
ies with foreign powers, indepen-  
dently of the Sublime Porte.

BRUSSELS, 2.—A congress to con-  
sider the subject of international  
rights in time of war, convenes  
here, July 27, next.

LONDON, 3.—A special from  
Vienna to the *Standard* reports ex-  
tensive inundations in the prov-  
ince of Banat and elsewhere in  
Hungary; many villages have been  
swept away.

At the Derby race Geo. Frederick  
won, *Couronne de Fer* second, At-  
lantic third; twenty started.

ROME, 3.—The American and  
English Catholics in Rome pro-  
posed to give a public reception to  
the American pilgrims on their  
arrival here, and make other de-  
monstrations of sympathy, but the  
Pope deprecates such display, as it  
might cause a disturbance. The  
people generally appear indiffer-  
ent.

BERLIN, 3.—The Czar will meet  
the Emperor of Germany, about  
the middle of June, at Ems.

A semi-official denial is given to  
reports that the candidature of the  
Hohenzollern prince, for the crown  
of Spain, is to be revived.

MADRID, 3.—General Loma has  
been appointed Captain General of  
the Basque provinces.

PARIS, 3.—In the Assembly to-  
day, the debate on the electoral  
bill continued. Ledru Rollin made  
the principal speech against it. He  
denied the Assembly's right to  
alter the franchise, and said the  
present system of general elections  
should not be changed, and that a  
plebiscitum was a parody on uni-  
versal suffrage. Here there were  
loud protests from the Bonapartist  
benches and cheers from the Left,  
and the confusion was so great that  
the speaker could not be heard for  
some minutes. The excitement  
subsiding, Rollin resumed, allud-  
ing to the failure of the majority to  
restore the monarchy, or even to  
form a government. He declared  
that, the Assembly being powerless  
to constitute a monarchy, it should  
maintain the republic, which had  
scarcely ever been tried, and con-  
cluded by urging the speedy disso-  
lution of the chamber.

Thiers, to-day, received a depu-  
tation from Peru, and in reply to  
their address, said he believed in  
the maintenance of peace, which  
was in accordance with the wishes  
of Europe.

## Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, June 2—

Mr. Joseph Hall has received a  
communication from the postmas-  
ter at Elko, in which he states that  
there are six "good cases" of small  
pox at that place, and that the dis-  
ease is also prevailing at Wells and  
Carlin. A sharp lookout should be  
kept lest the infection should be  
brought into Ogden by persons  
from the West. We have no de-  
sire for the return of that dreadful  
scourge.

Last night some cowardly sneak  
entered the blacksmith shop of  
Nicholas and Jenkins, and ruined  
their large bellows. This morning  
they found their wind machine  
totally incapable of breath-  
ing. It was cut with a knife  
and ripped to pieces in a  
shameful manner. They have  
a clue to the perpetrator of this  
mean and contemptible outrage,  
and it is to be hoped that the wil-  
ful destroyer of useful property will  
be traced and punished as he de-  
serves.

Last Sunday morning a serious  
affray took place at Slaterville, in  
this county. The chief actors in  
the affair were Messrs. Bradshaw  
and Shaffer. Some years ago  
Bradshaw and his wife separated,  
the woman obtaining a divorce  
from her partner, for good and suffi-  
cient reasons. She subsequently  
married Wm. Shaffer, and on this  
account Bradshaw and the new  
husband were not the best of  
friends.

Last Sunday morning the two  
men quarreled, in consequence of  
some abusive language used by  
Bradshaw against his former wife,  
and Shaffer, with a peach switch  
in his hand, approached the angry  
Bradshaw, and was in the act of  
taking off his coat to chastise him,  
when Bradshaw stabbed him in the  
left breast, evidently aiming at his  
heart. The knife glanced on the  
bone and cut a gash across the  
breast. This was followed by an-  
other stab, apparently aimed at the  
neck, but it struck on the jaw, and  
cut a bad wound in the face. Shaf-  
fer bled very freely, and before Dr.  
T. E. Brown, of Ogden, could be  
brought to the spot, had lost about a  
quart of the vital fluid, besides what  
was soaked in his clothing. The  
Doctor stopped the blood in about  
five minutes, and pronounced the  
wounds not dangerous in them-  
selves, but Shaffer's system was so  
much debilitated by the loss of  
blood that his case was doubtful,  
considering also that he was not a  
young man.

Beaver Enterprise, May 29—

Mr. E. C. Mathew's ranch, about  
six miles west of Pine Creek, was  
destroyed day before yesterday, by  
fire burning everything of any  
value. The origin of the fire is not  
known, but it is thought to have  
been caused through carelessness.

The liquor business must be al-  
most to a focus in Beaver. We no-  
ticed a barber's poll erected in front  
of one of our saloons, which leaves  
the inference that the proprietors  
have embarked in a more profitable  
platform. We wish them success in  
their new enterprise.

Company I. of Post Beaver,  
which have been out on the Sevier  
for the last two weeks looking after  
the Indians, returned day before  
yesterday. They report everything  
quiet in that vicinity, with the ex-  
ception of a few false reports circula-  
ting among the settlers.

Some person or persons have been  
trying their stealing proclivities by  
entering our sanctum and extract-  
ing therefrom some valuable docu-  
ments, waiting their turn for in-  
sertion. We have a faint idea who  
the petty thieves are, and if they  
will be obliging enough to return  
them, nothing more will be said on  
the subject. If they could only  
have been patient they would have  
had the pleasure of its perusal in  
print with the author's name at-  
tached, and saved him the trouble  
of writing it again. He would like  
to know if they have gone after  
"Snows notes."

Provo Times, June 2—

In the First District Court, P. H.  
Emerson, judge, presiding, the case  
of the People vs. H. Carter, for  
murder, was called up. Defendant's  
counsel moved that he be admitted  
to bail. After arguments were  
heard for and in behalf of the pris-  
oner as well as in behalf of the peo-  
ple, the court remarked, that the  
prisoner had rights to be respected,  
and one among them was to have a  
trial as soon as consistent with the  
provisions of the law; another right  
the accused had was that he was to  
be considered innocent until pro-  
ven otherwise by a jury of his  
peers. No one regretted more than  
the court the disadvantages that  
we labored under, which also crippled  
the efforts of the members of  
the bar. The fault was not with  
the court, nor was there any fault  
to be attached to the prosecuting  
attorney; but the sovereign people  
themselves were more or less to  
blame, for the legislators had failed  
to provide to fill vacancies that  
might occur, and nothing could be  
done only by legislation. Under  
all these circumstances he was in-  
clined to admit the prisoner to bail,  
and the amount he had thought  
upon in his own mind was \$5,000.

## ROUND OR FLAT—FLA'S LOSE.

Our readers will remember, a short  
time ago, the putting forth anew,  
in England, of the old claim that  
the earth had a flat instead of a  
round surface, that it was a plain  
instead of a ball. A Mr. Hamp-  
den, who was apparently persuad-  
ed that the flat theory was correct,  
risked £500 upon an experiment to  
determine the question. A Mr. A.  
K. Wallace took up the question,  
and arrangements satisfactory to all  
parties were made for the experi-  
ment. Three disks, rising forty-  
two feet above the level of the  
surface of a piece of water large  
enough to show the curvature, if  
there was any, were prepared. The  
central disk rose considerably above  
the two outer disks, as seen from  
one end through a selected and ap-  
proved telescope. The curvature  
of the earth's surface in a length of  
six miles was thus plainly shown  
to be about five feet. The referee  
consequently decided against Mr.  
Hampden and the flat theory.

## IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Warmth and moisture are the two  
prime conditions for the successful  
cultivation of the earth. As a gen-  
eral rule, the mere addition of  
water will make barren deserts  
productive and even fertile, as is  
well known by the experience of  
cultivators in this Territory. In  
California new triumphs have re-  
cently been obtained in this de-  
partment of industry. The direct-  
ors of the San Joaquin and King's  
River Canal Company have dem-  
onstrated once more the benefits  
flowing from irrigation in an arid  
region; six thousand acres of land,  
the Company's farm, have been  
cultivated and irrigated, and are  
showing crops of from forty to sev-  
enty-five bushels of wheat to the  
acre, on land that was previously  
scorched up every summer and  
produced even sage brush very  
scantly. A party of capitalists  
and others were recently taken to  
the farm, and astonished by the  
contrast between the irrigated  
oasis and the surrounding bare  
desert. Forty miles of the shorter  
and smaller canal have been made,  
and the farmers who have taken  
water from the company are en-  
thusiastic in their praise of the sys-  
tem and its results.