SECOND EDITION.

Friday, July 8, 1892.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Union Pacific's midsummer schedule will be promulgated tomorrow.

JAMES MCGINNEY, one of Denver's wide-awake salesmen, is in the city on business.

MR. CHARLES EVANS has returned from the East and says Utah is good enough for him.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 8:30 this afternoon.

A PARTY of seventy-five coal agents from Kansas and Nebraska are due here over the Union Pacific tomorrow.

THE Thirteenth quorum of Seventies will meet in the Twenty-first ward today on Monday evening, July 11th, at 7:30 o'clock.

MAYOR BOREMAN, of Denver, is expected to arrive in this city inside of three or four days. He will be well received by the municipal fathers.

THE Fourth Quorum of Seventies hold their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at 7:30, in the Twenty-first Ward meeting house.

HONOR HAYS JENSEN, of Manti, is in the city on business. He says the health of the people is generally good in that town and that the inhabitants are doing well.

THE case of the Chamber of Commerce against the Union Pacific Railroad which was set for July 22nd is postponed until September 5th, by request, as a mission for a continuance on the part of the railroad.

DIVISION IN THE "LIBERAL" RANKS.

They Engage in a Quarrel Among Themselves.—Indications of Dissolution.

The "Liberal" Republican Territorial Committee held a secret meeting in this city yesterday afternoon and evening. The committeemen present were: Pettingill and Murphy of Weber, Rogers and Emery of Park City, the latter by proxy through McLaughlin, Stover of Tooele, Rathbone of Eureka, Dougall of Utah, by C. E. Allen proxy, Snelling of Cache, Armstrong, Morris, Van Horne, Varian of this city, J. Guthrie of Box Elder, by Varian proxy, and Olsen of Davis.

Mr. Varian, chairman of the committee, introduced a resolution recommending that the committee disband, but it was defeated after long and acrimonious discussion.

Following is the vote on the resolution:

Ayes—Varian, Van Horne, Rathbone, Snelling, Guthrie.

Nays—Allen, Emery, McLaughlin, Pettingill, Rogers, Olsen, Morris, Armstrong.

The meeting is said to have been a most turbulent one and indicates that the "Liberal" party is fast going to pieces.

AN OGDEN HOTEL KEEPER

Held in Bonds of $5000 On a Charge of Embezzlement.

Charles H. Preston, proprietor of the Brunswick hotel at Ogden, has been held to await the action of the grand jury by Judge Cross, in bonds of $5000, on the charge of embezzlement.

The defendant was arrested July 1st, at Cheyenne, by the Wyoming officers on a dispatch from Marshal Metcalf. Thursday morning, June 30th, two sheep herders named Benner and Detwir went to Ogden to spend their hard-earned dollars and gave $250 into Preston's care for safe keeping. The hotel keeper at once deposited the money with the Utah Loan and Trust company and in the evening took Union Pacific No. 8 which leaves at 8 o'clock for the East. When questioned regarding his peculiar actions in the matter, Preston stated that about 7 o'clock on the evening of his departure he had received word that a woman with whom he had been guilty of several lapses, once of Ogden, now a resident of Colorado, meant to prosecute him for bastardy and in order to escape her wrath he decided to leave the country. He denied having had any criminal intendment in making the hurried escape from the Territory.

The money belonging to the sheep herders was "funded by Preston. They got it up at $20 each for their appearance when wanted as witnesses before the grand jury.

Failing to obtain surties the defendant remains at the penitentiary.

Huckleberries.

The Lucretia mulberry and Early Harvest blackberry are the best, small berries. The latter is hardy, productive and profitable for market because of its earliness. Agawam, Wallace, Kittatinny and Erie are large and productive and hardy enough for the lake shore region. Mammoth promises to be the same, but is not well tried yet. Ellson and Wilson, Jr., are nearly identical and profitable for market if covered in winter.—Michigan Farmer.

Things That Are Told.

New varieties of sweet peas are grown from seeds, which give flowering bulbs in three or four years. Occasionally the successes in these bulbs, which flower the second year.

Professor Farlow, in a recent address before the Boston Society of Natural Sciences, laid great emphasis on the value of shading the ground for tropical trees. If he is right, it would appear to argument in good humor to have dainty ground up to frost occasionally.

The annual crime, says Rural New Yorker, is a shaggy little beauty, and one of the most desirable of all evergreen trees, particularly for small gardens. One of the best points is its habit of keeping its lower branches close to the ground, even in large specimens, and one of its worst points is that it is one of the most difficult of conifers to transplant successfully.

A Miller, a prominent Minneapolis man, says he prefers bonded to gilted. "I have yet to make the first money in gilted. In the long place it is difficult to get them to take, and next to place stock. I have never seen a person so expert the gilted, though the Herefords may do so, but I have not yet tried it."

TODAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Latest News from the Scene of the Trouble at Homestead.

THE MARCH OF DEATH IN ASIA AND EUROPE

For the World's Fair.—Two Cases Shipped to Homestead.—Explosions.

By Telegraph to the News.

AT HOMESTEAD.

The Sheriff Cannot Get a Posse.—A Dangerous Situation.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Everything was absolutely quiet at Homestead this morning. Not a ripple to disturb the quiet of the night. The danger now lies in the fact that some underward circumstance may start a flame that will spread into a conflagration without warning. The leaders recognize this and are bending their efforts to ward off anything that may lead to the regular channel. The greatest danger lies in the fact that the men seem less inclined to listen to the leaders and tend to follow their own bent. This was shown in the latter yesterday in the mass meeting to agree to permit the authorities to take possession of the mills, and in some of the men constituting themselves a committee to bounce reporters.

Sheriff McCleary will do nothing today. He says "It is impossible for me to get a posse. Even if I could get 500 men, they would be resisted. The strikers say this themselves." They will only give up the possession of the mill constitutionally and I, as sheriff, could not take it in that way. Just what I will do I cannot say. I positively will not take the men up there to be killed.

Much excitement was created in McKeesport this morning when a detachment of Homestead guards passed through armed with Winchesters. In the direction of Bennettsburg, it was supposed that they were bound for some point up the river to watch for the rumored arrival of Pinkertons or non-union men.

A MESSAGE TO THE STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The building trades council in this city, representing 20,000 organized men, sent a message to the Homestead strikers last night, congratulating them on their "manly and just labors," recommending that the committee disband, but it was defeated after long and acrimonious discussion.

Following is the vote on the resolution:

Ayes—Varian, Van Horne, Rathbone, Snelling, Guthrie.

Nays—Allen, Emery, McLaughlin, Pettingill, Rogers, Olsen, Morris, Armstrong.

The meeting is said to have been a most turbulent one and indicates that the "Liberal" party is fast going to pieces.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S VIEWS.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The committee from Homestead which had a conference with Governor Pattison at Harrisburg last night returned this morning. The members, while saying they were not at liberty to report the results of the conference in detail, express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result of their mission. They are convinced that the governor will not send out the militia and intimate the probability that he will try to bring about an understanding between the men and the Carnegie company.

The picket duty is beginning to tell on the men, many of whom on account of frequent calls, have not had twelve hours' sleep since Tuesday, but the vigilance is unslacked. When it was reported this morning that the company was about to send in men and carpenters to make repairs, the guards around the works were doubled. There is a more pacific feeling toward the authorities this morning, and at a meeting today the sheriff may be asked to take charge of the works. This however, will not prevent the clamor for non-union men to be sent to the works. The strikers are just as determined in that direction as ever. They have enough money in private stores to last for six months besides the money in the Amalgamated treasury and the contributions they could secure from outside labor organizations, so they are prepared for a long siege.

THE PINKERTONS DEPOSED.

DENVER, Colo., July 9.—Various labor organizations of the city held meetings at which resolutions were adopted severely denouncing the part taken in the Homestead tragedy by the Pinkertons and calling upon Congress to enact laws preventing the employment of armed men by corporations for the purpose of intimidating and murdering workmen. Sympathy was expressed for the Homestead workers, and aid promised, if necessary.

AMMUNITION SHIPPED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9.—It is stated that a large amount of ammunition was shipped from the State arsenal in Pittsburg on Thursday night to be convenient, if needed, for the troops.

MORE PINKERTONS COMING.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9.—The following telegram was received this afternoon:

"Three cars of Pinkertons were and two cars of ammunition passed here at 9 o'clock for Pittsburg. Be on guard."

It was later East Buffalo at noon. At Youngstown it is stated that the telegram is believed to be accurate, and that the reinforcements from the Pinkertons are employing men and massing them at various places.

Arms for the Strikers.

BROOKLYN, Texas, July 8.—Two 12-pounder Napoleon cannon, first issued to the Brooklyn field artillery, were shipped here today by express in this direction attached "Strikers, Homestead, Pa." The shipment caused a sensation.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Its Appearance in Various Parts of the Old World.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—A hundred houses, several churches and law courts were burned this morning in Jaroslf, Poland.

From June 29 to July 2 there were 105 deaths from cholera in Turkestan. Some cases are reported in Asia, Sytia.

The situation in Astrakhan is serious. Warehouses have catched and stay of them and two dwellings were killed in the conflict with the police, and 200 wounded.

The death rate among the Volga contains high and dwarfs all others. The military surrounding tents for the accommodation of patients.

Fifteen deaths have occurred in Tarsch, Poland, on the Dnieper and Twelve cases are reported in Smarsk.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 8.—There were five new cases and one death from cholera today at Stowes, but none from the city. The mayor of Nouilly is stricken. There were no deaths at Asnieres.

IN GERMANY AND CHOLERA.

LONDON, July 8.—A Paris dispatch to the Zandt, one usually decided authority, says that the report of the deaths and the existence of the disease in Hamburg are considerable from Paris proves the disease to be genuine epidemic and not Phalerdian, as claimed.

NO PROVISION TO PREVENT CHOLERA.

MADRID, July 8.—The authorities are taking measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into that country.

There have been two cases of cholera on board the new cruiser, and at Lotex and Campano a mulo attacked the municipal residences. The larger of Calagara fled.

GRAVING AT PARIS.

PARIS, July 9.—There were seven deaths from cholera yesterday in the city.

IT REACHES MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, It is reported that despite all precaution, the cholera has reached Moscow where the total absence of sewerage renders the situation most dangerous.

To Aid the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The select House committee on the Columbian exposition made a supplemental report accompanying additional reports to the bill to provide for the appropriation of five million dollars for aid of the exposition. The committee is of the opinion that the government will in all probability not only receive back its proportion of the net proceeds of the exposition, but the full amount of said $5,000,000, but a large sum in addition. The bill now pending in Congress to appropriate the necessary money to maintain the national work of Christian commission and of the sick and wounded of the war, and to make a government exhibit in a manner contemplated by the exposition act, the committee recommends that the limitation of $1,500,000 to be expended in that behalf be increased to $2,000,000.

A minority report signed by Louis C. Sheldon and J. Warner, of Alabama, was also submitted. It is now assumed, says the report, that the exposition is entirely a governmental undertaking while at the time of the authorization the government was not to be held responsible. The minority believe it was not contemplated that the government should be liable, and financial responsibility other than the expense incident to the national exhibit was not intended. They, therefore, do not see reason that there is any necessity for relief. The minority expresses the belief that there will remain on the result of the exposition, the company and the city of Chicago as a direct profit, several millions of dollars in cash, besides many park improvements, that in addition, there will be relation as incidental and permanent as gain to Chicago, millions of dollars in increased valuation of its property. In the judgment of the minority considering the condition of the treasury, it would be an abuse of legislative authority to pass the bill.

Terrific Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Explosions occurred at the Giant and Judson powder works, near West Berkeley, this morning, destroying these works and much property for several miles around. Five shocks were felt in this city within an hour and a half, the last felt with terrific force, shaking buildings, cracking walls and breaking the plate glass in the windows. Eight shocks were felt from the water front. It is known that a number of lives were lost at West Berkeley, but the particulars are unobtainable. Relief parties have gone to the scene from Oakland, West Berkeley, twelve miles from this city.

Stewart's Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The coinage committee this morning, by a vote of eight to five, ordered Stewart's silver bill reported to the House without amendment.

The Senate free silver bill has been favorably reported to the House by the coinage committee, and placed on the calendar.

Leaflier Cardinal Dead.

ROME, July 8.—Cardinal Francesco Sanfelici, archbishop of Bologna, is dead.

How Workmen Feel Towards Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Union workmen are starting a movement to express their feeling toward Carnegie by influencing the city council to return to him the million dollars donated by him to the city for the erection of a free library.

Hanged for Murder.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 8.—George Smith has been hanged for the murder of Manuel Isaiel of Bolle, Texas, on January 1891.

Between St. Paul and Spokane.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—About August 1st a regular daily passenger service will be inaugurated between this city and Spokane, Washington, on the Great Northern. Fast trains will run on Sundays and Wednesdays each way, 242 miles between Havre Butte and valley and Spokane.

Scorched the Windows.

LINCOLN, July 9.—Rioters opened all the windows in the houses of O. Keels and Mrs. Pattsville Jackson. Several were arrested.

Ran Down by a Steam Boat.

NEW YORK, July 9.—It is reported that a Coney Island steamboat, "Columbia," ran down a rowboat containing five persons and that three were drowned. The boat was a small one, it was said, was a wreck. A number of Christian Endeavors were boating yesterday. It is possible that some of these only have been the victims.

DEATHS.

BOSTON.—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. Ann Bowen, Francis Bowen, aged about 65 years. Mr. Bowen was the son of the late Francis Bowen, the well known Harvard professor, and author of many philosophical and political works, and was a Harvard graduate of the class of 1848. He was a member of the Massachusetts Bar for many years, but was a Harvard University librarian.

Mary Hogan—Born June 1, 1811, in the town of Tyrrhowen, Ireland, and died July 1st, 1892, at the residence of Elder Warren Snow, Brigham, in the 81st year of her age. Sister Hogan was a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection and exaltation in the celestial kingdom of God.

Funeral services will be held on the Ward meeting house Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

SOME QUEER CLOCKS.

Peculiarities Displayed Time Pieces Never Before Exhibited Are Shown in the Exhibition.

"Uncle Jim" Dunn, of the county clerk's office, is one of the queerest men in the court house and also one of the most influential. Without any question of an election, any pending matter comes up for settlement and he is the one that can answer it the back rooms for information as back to the room where "Uncle Jim" works, and he explains to their satisfaction. This sort of procedure is a source of daily amusement, and the old gentleman's encyclopedic knowledge is marvelous.

The other day, over a dispute of information which had lasted about they were in search of, they hung around "Uncle Jim's" desk to pass some of his curiosities which their questions call up from to in memory.

"It is strange," he the old lawyer, "that I should have the napkin book." he said inadvertently. "In the minute statement of the stenographer's testimony merely of the books. Of course, where they conflict with the more authentic ones of today they have no weight, I believe. I was the union of an attorney to prove one of the old statutes in use when I lived in Washington city a good many years ago. I was co-manager of the Washington Dun works and some religious enthusiast brought a prosecution against me for violating the Sabbath by operating the works on Sunday. I knew that unless the works ran on Sunday there would be no gas on Monday night, and on the ground of public necessity felt sure I would be sustained in the suit.

"To my surprise I found the law not only strongly against me, but horrible that the law prescribed with severe penalties. For the first offense the penalty was a heavy fine, and for each successive offense a term of imprisonment. I finally had to settle the case out of court by the payment of a considerable sum of money and the erection of some new machinery. That law still stands on the books, for I have heard of no attempt to enforce it since my unhappy experience.

"I seem to lead tender in Washington at the present time, thanks to another of the most valuable laws in the says when Congress has plenty of tobacco and may little money, a law was passed which made the weed a legal tender for debt. If I were in Washington today and had a debt to pay, I could tender a load of tobacco down to my creditor's place of business and pay the debt, and he would have no right to refuse the offer. It would be a surprise to the members of congress some time day if they should find their salaries paid in long green." When this law was made, what is now the District of Columbia was part of Virginia, and when it was ceded to the general government it retained the old statutes.—Indianapolis News.

Not Quite His Head.

During the war that broke out the Bulgarian controversy with England a certain gallant naval officer dined at a swell Washington house, where the pet of the household was a little boy. He was told that the naval captain, who would dine with them that day, was a very gallant seaman and had lost his right arm in service.

The youngster's desire to see the gallant captain was great. At dinner he hardly took his eyes off the old sea dog, and evidently highly approved of a seat across the veteran's face. When the captain had gone the youngster was asked his opinion of him.

"Oh," he said, "that scar on his face is all very well, but it hasn't got a few golden on his breast and hasn't got a very much for him."—Washington Post.

How Light Is Intensified.

There are two systems in use for intensifying the light of the lamps used in factories or fixed burners. By the catoptric system the light is reflected by a diverse copper parabolic reflector, by means of which the beams of light are brought into parallel rays sent in the direction desired. By the dioptric system the diverging rays of light are bent in the direction required by refraction, the force being placed in the form of a lens. In the catoptric, the rays of the diverging rays are bent parallel to each other, so as to form one solid beam of light.—New York Times.

Kitchen Wine.

Repeated efforts have been made to manufacture thickerly wine and some instances of success crowned the labors of those who essay of making a strong drink from the thickerly shrike, but the wine will never be popular. It is unsound, frequent and offensive and obstinate liquor, but its effects upon the digestive are said to be harmful. Wine made of parsnips is bad enough, but thickerly wine, especially to a man of sedentary habits, is a cruelty with poison.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Having It Attended.

A speculative Scotch gentleman wanted to dispose of some land. So as to attract purchasers he printed the following placard: "Romantic hill of five acres, commanding no less than twelve counties, and in extreme right of parish church. The trick succeeded in attracting to the spot a brought high prices.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Timely Hint.

How to cure of Professor L. H. Bailey's practical Horticulturist: "I have a man by the name of Bailey, and when he wants anything I have to go and hunt up the man behind the pacing house to find a large, fat, old, white horse, and I know where dispose the hope of the carcass after the glorious death. Every Friday night I have to take some money by the bright, white of the broken hope to be in working hold of money out of the drying business, but he takes care that his time is carefully graded, and all that he gets has to hide bankers in of the finest quality."

Mrs. Annie E. Jordan

OF 1111 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health for years. Her husband, a well known merchant of Boston, tried everything he could for her without avail. Finally he tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she soon became well and strong. Her husband now says that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine he knows of, and he knows a great many people who are taking it with good results.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best in fact, the one hundred dollar kind. It cures all blood diseases, even scrofula, salt rheum, and rheumatism. It creates an appetite, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla you will not be disappointed in the results to be derived from its use.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in proportion, combination, and quality.

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THOROUGHBREDS, SPORTING, TOY AND MONGRELS—Bloodhounds, Mastiffs, Greyhounds, Setters, Spaniels, Terriers, Bulldogs, Pointers, Collies, Foxhounds, Pugs, Poodles, Dachshunds, Newfoundlands, Bull Terriers, Fox Terriers, Dandies, Toys, Mongrels, Etc., Etc.

Lavaches Setters	$ 8.00 and $ 6.00
Irish	12.00 and 10.00
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We regularly import and breed the finest dogs in the world, and can ship them to any part of the country. Dogs sent C. O. D. to be shipped and express charges collected from purchaser. Dogs sent on approval to responsible parties. Dogs sent by express, prepaid, to any place in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Europe, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Philippines, Sandwich Islands, Cape Colony, Cape Town, Natal, Transvaal, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Egypt, Algiers, Tunis, Tangiers, Morocco, Tripoli, Tripoli, Tripoli