INDIAN MURDERERS.

They are Still at Large.—The People of the Colonies have Organized for Self-Defense.

A special to the Ogden *Standard* of yesterday from Colonia Juarez, Mexico, says:

COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 14.—The Indians who killed the Tenney family are still at large. The several posses of men sent out have returned, after thoroughly exploring the mountains in this part of the state, and it is generally believed that the Indians have gone out into the United States. During the excitement several false alarms have been given, and numerous rumors in with the word that the Indians had been seen, or that they had been trailed into a certain place. Men have been sent out on an hour's notice, but to no purpose. However, the people of the colonies have thoroughly organized themselves. An order has been sent to Browning Brothers of Ogden for arms and a request made of the federal government to allow the colonists to pass in guns and ammunition free of duty, which request will no doubt be granted.

Too much credit cannot be given to such men as Miles P. Romney, formerly of St. George, Hakeman Pratt, Jesse N. Smith and other leading men, who have been in the saddle at the head of a posse of men or doing other necessary work in this matter, almost night and day, since the trouble first broke out.

With the exception of this Indian trouble the people of the Mexican colonies have done fairly well during the past year, considering the extreme drouth that has prevailed for two years. Breadstuff is reasonably cheap now that harvest is over and enough wheat has been saved to last until another harvest.

The fruit crop of this place this year, while not very large, owing to the trees being young, was of an exceedingly good quality. Peaches have been raised measuring eleven inches in circumference. Grape vines produce two good crops a year, and it is believed that strawberries and other fruits will do the same. Considerable attention is being given to the raising and improvement of fruit, and this year a canning company has been formed and some fine samples of fruit secured. It is expected next year to do quite an extensive business in the fruit line. Several other industries have been started and are now successfully running.

As soon as traveling is again safe in the mountains I intend to visit the celebrated caves of Cave Valley in the Sierra Madre mountains and will give you a description of the Aztec relics located there.

Conference in Indiana.

The semi-annual conference of the Indiana conference of the Northern States mission was held in the Goldman school house near Taswell, Indiana, on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 8th and 9th, A. C. Sorenson, president of the conference, presiding. President Charles W. Stayner and the following traveling Elders were present: M. L. Corbett, Francis M. Snell, Apollos B. Walker, Jesse M. Baker, Joseph H. Weeks, Christian Monk, T. H. Barlow, and on Saturday evening Benjamin F. Peel, of Arizona, arrived from Zion.

We held three meetings each day with good attendance on Sunday night and at each meeting held on Sunday. The first principles of the Gospel were taught in plainness to the people. A good spirit prevailed throughout.

After the services Sunday afternoon we held our Priesthood meeting in which the business of the conference was transacted. President Sorenson was released to return home, he having fulfilled an honorable mission. Elder Snell was released as clerk of the conference and appointed and set apart as conference president. Elder Baker was appointed conference clerk and the Elders were assigned to labor as follows: Francis M. Snell and Jesse M. Baker, in Ohio with headquarters at Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio; A. B. Walker and M. L. Corbett to central Indiana, headquarters at Robinson, Greene county, Indiana; Truman H. Barlow and Benj. F. Peel in southern Indiana, headquarters at Taswell, Crawford county, Indiana; Jos. H. Weeks and Christian Monk in Illinois, headquarters at Pulley's mills, Williamson county, Illinois. Persons desiring of corresponding with the Elders should address them as given above.

The Elders going to Illinois were authorized to organize a branch of the Church at Pulley's Mills, Williamson county, Ill., to ordain a local Elder and set him apart to preside over the branch.

The Elders all reported good health and good treatment, but did a spirit of indifference show to wards the Gospel. Since the conference four persons have been baptized.

Acting upon instructions from President Stayner, a branch was organized yesterday, October 11, in Crawford county, Ind.

The Elders are all well and feel encouraged in their labors.

FRANCIS M. SNELL, Clerk.
TASWELL, Indiana, Oct. 12, 1892.

To Bring the Moon Close to Us.

London Daily Chronicle: M. Francis Delonclé, a French savant, and deputy for the Basses Alpes, has a marvelous project in hand, which he hopes to see completed in time to astonish mankind at the Paris exhibition of 1893. Though the moon is 240,000 miles distant from the earth, M. Delonclé thinks he can construct an apparatus which will enable us to examine that luminary at very close quarters.

The idea has been expounded by the author before a French scientific society, and M. Delonclé says, in substance, that the only obstacle to a close observation of celestial bodies is the relative imperfection of instruments, and that all that is required is an enlargement and improvement of the present instruments. Astronomers, says M. Delonclé, have reckoned that the image of the moon can be brought quite close to the earth by means of a crystal mirror eight meters in diameter, but which, owing to the thickness required, would weigh about eight tons. He has consulted various opticians in Paris and they are prepared to execute the work before the year 1893.

There remains, however, the question of the structure which would be required to hold this gigantic mirror, and upon this point M. Maurice Lowy, a distinguished French astronomer, says that while in principle M. Delonclé's scheme is possible, there are enormous difficulties in the way of its realization, the chief of which, as far as the exhibition is concerned, is that the apparatus must be erected on a mountain about two miles in height in order to secure the proper atmospheric conditions. If this and other difficulties are surmounted, says M. Lowy, there would be some very remarkable results, for it would be possible to clearly distinguish in the movement of ions about the size of a factory house.

TONS OF FREE LUNCH.

WHERE EDIBLES FOR NEW YORK DRINKERS ARE PREPARED.

A Visit to the Original Free Lunch Factory—The Food Found on the Counters of Scores in Manufactured in Over Thirty Establishments.

These facts are published for the enlightenment of the many thousands who eat free lunch. They are probably observed the fact without duly pondering on it, that this kind of entertainment wherever found in this city has a galaxy flavor. That is explained here.

The free lunch system of New York consumes daily two tons of potato salad, a ton and a half of beans, 300 gallons of beef stew and a hundredweight of oysters, not to mention the pounds and pounds of cheese, frankfurter sausages, pickles, stews, corned beef, mustard and all the other sustenance elements of the $10,000 worth of free lunch that is dispensed each day in 7,000 saloons.

To supply this enormous demand twenty catering companies make lunch, boil beef and mix up salads and allsorts of food.

The pioneer in the business and the firm that supplies most of the free lunch consumed in New York has its lunch foundry and headquarters on Washington street, where once stood a small church, near the Christopher street ferry. It is a four story building that gives employment to forty men, ten women and twelve horses.

A small sign just by the office door betrays it. Gilmore is the foundry world's name and what it was. From outside appearance it might be a soap factory or a paper box warehouse, instead of being the source of nourishment to the 50,000 men who, it is estimated, live by free lunch alone. There are, besides 150,000 others who simple it day by day.

The building in question contains a small boiler, a office, a great elevator that drops wagon loads and all down in the cellar to be loaded for delivery, huge kitchens, ovens, ranges, boilers, ice houses and all the other necessary adjuncts to the manufacture of New York's free lunch.

A visit was made by a reporter to the factory the other day when the baking of the first batched beans—500 pounds—was about to begin.

Pans and dishes were clanking, cauldrons were steaming and everything was going quickly.

"Tomorrow is Friday," said the manager. "This is its great demand and we have to work off those beans and get at the pike, rockfish and salmon. We have 1,000 pounds of fish to cook and it means extra work."

Up stairs a machine chopper was at work on a huge mass of corn beef for hash purposes.

Piled upon a table were tubs of pickles, pigs' feet, olives and other tidbit complders. The ladies were polishing up its stores of fish and fowls. The free lunch factory was in full blast.

Everything went by system and everything was clear and clean as a new pin. Floors the stairs were scrubbed to a snowy whiteness and, if it is true that each man eat his peck of dirt, one can rest assured that he will get but a small percentage in his free lunch.

The manager said that bodies beans, beef and potato salad they also made and furnished everything that could be thought of in the way of dainties and delicacies for the finest class of trade.

The extent of the free lunch system in New York can in some degree be estimated from the variety of comestibles provided by this one catering company.

These comprise clam chowder, clam broth, beef pie, veal pot pie, vegetable and tomato soup, boiled ham, beans in eight varieties besides the famous Boston style, boiled turkey, macaroni, salmon salad, chicken salad, lobster salad, fried oysters, fried clams, clam fritters, boiled pig's head, baked livers, liver and bacon, roasted pig, soft crabs, fried eels and so on.

The process of bean baking and salad making was next seen. A ton of beans boiled merrily in four large cauldrons. Quantities of these were scooped with large ladles into curiously shaped iron kettles, which were placed in the oven and parboiled. Then they were transferred to the familiar little brown jars and put into another oven. Both they were to bake twelve hours. It takes twenty-four hours in all to bake them into Boston beans.

For the potato salad potatoes—barrels of potatoes—were being cooked. They were then peeled, and five or six bushels of sliced onions were added and the salad was done. Under the supervision of an Italian expert ten large pans of macaroni were being prepared. As soon as anything was finished it was placed on plates and dishes bearing the name of the firm, and put ready for the wagons to take out early in the morning.

The free lunch factory works every day but Saturday. Saturday is the free lunch makers' holiday.

Beans and beef must be prepared on Sunday for Monday delivery, but no work need be done on Saturday for Sunday.

New York leads the world in the making of free lunch. New Orleans and San Francisco are noted, too, and Cincinnati and Chicago come in for free lunch honors also. But none of these cities can boast of any shop where free lunch is made by the ton as it is here in New York every day of the year except Saturday.

Free lunch is a distinctive American institution. It was unknown in Europe until May, 1891, when Miss H. Joyce, the proprietress of the Marmore hotel, in Liverpool, placed in the taproom a free lot all spread between the hours of 11 and 1. She continues to do so, to the great joy of her many patrons, up to the present time.—New York World.

It is a singular fact that although last year vast fields of ice had begun to invade the so called "summer lanes" of the Atlantic at the opening of spring, there has been comparatively little ice this year.

The Coughing Friend.

The noon closing of one of the large stores on Sixth avenue compelled me to wait outside for a friend.

In less than ten minutes the crowd changed from shoppers to the shopgirls. How they chattered! How happy they appeared! A half holiday meant a great deal to them.

Presently five little urchins came up behind me, and from the giggles and whisperings I learned that one had found a package in the street and had escaped with it undetected.

They speculated as to its possible contents, and finally the finder agreed to "divide" if they would not tell on her, "honest injun." So from under her shirts she brought a small parcel.

I confess I, too, was curious to know what it held. The finder of the parcel opened it, and loud shrieks and roars of laughter some from those five young throats at a pair of the smallest size of boy's bathing tights was held up to view.—Cor. New York Recorder.

In Milford, Mass., it is claimed that improvements have been made in the storage battery street car system which make this kind of electric car cheaper than horse cars. This news will be welcomed in cities where the overhead trolley system is not practicable. One of the improvements made consists in an arrangement enabling the car to run further without a change or recharging of batteries.

The Methodist National university, at Washington, which is to rival the great Roman Catholic university there, will be constructed, for the Methodists never go back on women in the matter of getting schooling. Mrs. John A. Logan has undertaken the task of raising a million dollar endowment for the woman students' end of the establishment. There is no doubt but she will succeed in her undertaking. Rich Methodist ladies in this country can subscribe the whole amount.

They say they can grow sugar along their strip enough to supply the whole United States—the promoters of that $4,000,000 syndicate that is going to drain the St. Johns and Indian rivers in Florida. The swamp is eighty-three miles long and from three to six miles wide. The syndicate bought all this land for a few cents per acre and expects to finish draining it in two years. The soil is covered with a rich loam three feet thick. The company will not wait till the work is completed before beginning to plant sugar cane, but will drain in sections, and as fast as one section is finished it will be put under cultivation. There is no enterprise which will give employment to hundreds of men and enrich the state of Florida by millions as well as add to the supply of an article of consumption which everybody must have. This is one of the undertakings that about the true greatness and civilization of our age. As a benevolent and reformatory work its value is incalculable.

When you have your enemy down and at your mercy don't be too sure. Make him your friend then and there.

A Matter of Doubt.

A minister in the east said: "My brethren, the collection will now be taken for my expenses for a trip, for I am going away for my health. The more I receive the longer I can stay." The largest collection ever made in that church was taken. And now the question under discussion is whether the size of the collection was a compliment to the preacher or made the reverse.—Louisville Western Recorder.

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