THE COLORADO LAKE.

The Water is now Within Two Thousand Feet of the Union Pacific Track.

ALL THE INDIANS FLEE TO THE HILLS.

The Phenomenon Said to have Occurred Before Although not so Much Noticed.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE DESERT LAKE.

It Threatens to Wash Away the U. P. Track.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—A special dispatch says that the water around Salton is now within two thousand feet of the main track. If it continues to come in as it has been doing, it will wash the Southern Pacific track in three days. The deepest water is found to be three feet and the shallowest current fourteen inches.

Superintendent Darrow of the salt works is alarmed and wants the railroad company to send one to fix a break in the river bank, thirteen miles from Salton.

The Indians are badly scared. All desert Indians have fled to the hills and even those who are as high up as Cannong are leaving for the mountains.

The heat continues to be unbearable. Old residents of this city say that while the water is higher than ever known before, the desert lake is not a new thing and the phenomenon has occurred frequently, but from the fact that the desert was uninhabited and few ventured across it, it has not been noticed.

Yellow Stone Park and Surroundings.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The secretary of the interior has given instructions that the exterior boundaries of the Yellow Stone National Park in Wyoming, including the adjoining timber reservation recently created, be, as soon as practicable, surveyed and marked.

The Tin Plate[rs] Decide Not to Strike.

SWANSEA, July 2.—The tin plate[rs] union has decided against striking for an advance in wages in August on the ground that it is advisable that tin plates be cheap in order to face the American competition.

Deaths from Sunstroke.

STOCKTON, Cal., July 2.—There were four deaths from sunstroke in this city and vicinity yesterday. The thermometer here registered 105.

An Official Denial.

PARIS, July 2.—It is semi-officially denied that French troops have occupied the province Lung Prabang a vassal state of Siam.

Sugar Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The commissioner of international revenue has appointed the following inspectors under the provisions of the tariff bill in regard to the bounty on domestic sugar: Henry C. Morton, District of Columbia; Harvey C. Skinner, Ohio; George Fletcher, New Hampshire; Everett H. Norton, Maine; Raymond Lorans, Iowa. The law limits the number of these inspectors to twelve.

A Prince Dead in Exile.

PARIS, July 2.—Prince Dolgorukoff, recently governor of Moscow, died in this city yesterday evening. It seems that he left Russia some time ago, practically an exile. The prince owed the Jews large sums of money and because of this he was disposed to be hostil towards them. This, the Czar did not like, so he appointed his brother as governor and, it is believed, exiled Dolgorukoff.

Favorable Crop Reports.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—Crop reports from Minnesota, Dakota and Montana continue the most favorable. There has been rain this season more than at any other corresponding period for several years. The wheat is in fine condition. Other grains are also about the average and the meadows and pastures are better than for years.

The mild winter brought the stock through in good order. Owing to the increased acreage and fine prospects it is feared the crops cannot be properly harvested, particularly in Red River valley, owing to scarcity of hands.

Damage by Hail.

BOONE, Iowa, July 2.—Dispatches received here report a cyclone at Gray, Audubon county, last evening. A large number of houses in the track of the cyclone were destroyed and a number of people injured. One man is reported killed. At Halbur there was a heavy storm, the hail doing much damage to crops of all kinds. Audubon also reports a heavy hail storm with stones as large as hens' eggs. Arcadia and Westside also report great damage.

A Revolution Ended.

BUENOS AYRES, July 2.—The bloodless revolution which broke out a day or so ago in the province of Santiago, where the president was forced to resign has been quelled and the president restored to his office.

Bardsley Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley was sentenced this morning by Judge Willson to fifteen years' solitary confinement in the eastern penitentiary and to pay a fine equal to the sum to which he pleaded guilty.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President today made the following appointments: William E. Simonds, Connecticut, commissioner of pensions vice Charles E. Mitchell, resigned; Byron M. Cutcheon, Michigan, member of the board of censuses and fortifications.

Warfield's Shortage.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A dispatch from Arkansas City, Ark., says the developments fully confirm the report of the defalcation of Sheriff Warfield. The shortage will be in the neighborhood of $25,000.

It will be a total loss to the bondsmen. In addition to this a dispatch from Little Rock says the sheriff was short of $30,000 on his settlement last year. It is stated that Warfield has lost heavily in cotton speculation during the past few months.

More Iron Men Strike.

GLASGOW, July 2.—This morning 3,500 additional Clyde iron men struck against the proposed reduction of wages.

A Terrible Cyclone.

BERLIN, July 2.—A terrible tornado swept over the Cuxhaf district of Hanoth Prussia, killing and injuring many people and destroying fifty houses.

MATCH MAKING IN IRELAND.

CUSTOMS THAT PREVAIL AMONG THE FAMILIES OF SMALL FARMERS.

Though the marrying and giving in marriage amongst those belonging to the small farmer and laboring classes in the west of Ireland was, at least up to 1875, entirely a matter of business—so much money on the girl's side to be given, on condition that the bridegroom elect should receive so much land from his parents—yet so unhappy a union was such a rare occurrence that during a residence amongst them of over twenty-five years, with the fullest opportunities for knowing, I never knew of even one really unhappy marriage, says a writer of the Indianapolis Journal. When a farmer with, say thirty acres of good land, held at a moderate rent, has a daughter who has arrived at a marriageable age, which is about 20 or 21 years, he begins to look about for a suitable mate for her. If there is not in his immediate neighborhood one who possesses the qualifications necessary, he makes inquiries, generally from some of the numerous beggars, who, traveling over the country within a radius of ten miles, call at each house at regular intervals, and through them wandering newspapers, as they may be termed, having found a man who, having a farm of land about the same size as his own, and who has a marriageable son, he starts off on a Saturday morning for market town usually frequented by this man whose son he wishes to get for his daughter. Toward the afternoon, after the business of the day is over, the farmer who is business-seeking looks around until he finds the party he is in search of, and, having succeeded him, invites him to a seat to join him in a quart of porter. After they have refreshed the inner man by several glasses for most probably his companion has treated him to another quart—he broaches the object for which he has sought the company of his friend, and asks him how much land would he be prepared to give over to the possession of his son if he could get a good match of a girl for a wife. (I adopt the phraseology employed on such occasions.) The friend thus appealed to will probably ask, before he commits himself to a definite reply: "How much fortune will you give your daughter?" Though it is his intention to give, say $400, which is about the sum a farmer in the west of Ireland, with thirty acres of land, would give with his daughter, he will probably offer $250 as a feeler until he finds out what the other is inclined to do. The party thus appealed to will say he intends to give perhaps ten acres out of his twenty-five or thirty acres or, as is most frequently arranged, about forty acres of land outside for growing crops, and the grazing of so many cows and calves, sheep, etc. The man anxious for the welfare of his daughter will try and make better terms by getting the other to promise more land, or increase grazing privileges; he agrees to give his daughter $50 more if the other increases the son's allowance. After haggling—it may be for some hours, during which time the quart measure has been replenished again and again—each becomes satisfied with the arrangements promised by the other. There is no signing of any documents by either party; they are quite satisfied to accept the promises made verbally, and rarely indeed are they violated. The next point for discussion is to arrange for a meeting, generally at the home of the bridegroom elect, where the money, the girl's fortune, is to be paid over, the day for the wedding selected, and the number of couples each contracting party is to invite to the wedding settled, each paying an equal portion of the cost of the viands to be provided for the wedding feast.

On the appointed evening the parents of the girl repair to the house of the future son-in-law, where probably they see the young man for the first time, but of one thing they will be assured before commencing even the initial negotiations; that is that the young man is perfectly sound and whole. No rare of people in the world are more particular in this respect than are the peasantry of Ireland. They will not, unless under unusual circumstances, permit a son or daughter to marry anyone who has any bodily deformity or defect. They care little about personal appearance, and a young man will not receive $10 extra because of his good looks. There is generally a little feast prepared for the expected guests. This consists of a large homemade cake, with plenty of good tea, butter, eggs, etc., and after the supper some Irish punch (toddy) will be handed around. Then the $400 is paid over into the hands of the bridegroom-to-be. Not the slightest fear has he that the other parties will fail to fulfill their part of the agreement. This money is retained by the old couple for their individual use and benefit, the young couple deriving no benefit from it. Probably it will be expended in the providing of a suitable household for a daughter of their own. The day fixed upon for their wedding is generally at least within a week or so of that on which the money is paid over. In many cases the two most interested in all these negotiations may have never met before the day on which they are to be united for life, or it may be they have seen each other at church or at some fair, but, as a general rule, they have been strangers to each other until they meet in church. All being arranged, the wedding day is come, and the bride and bridegroom with their friends, meet, as I have said before, perhaps for the first time, outside the church door. Near by will be seen a motley array of vehicles, the Irish jaunting car, which is peculiar to Ireland, predominating. There are generally a number of young men on horseback who accompany the bridal party home after the ceremony is over.—Ex.

William Hartpole Lecky, the distinguished historian, whose history of England in the eighteenth century has just been completed, is described as a "lank-built, bowed-lung, clean shaven man, with bright, carrot-colored hair; he is an Irishman by birth, lives entirely in the eighteenth century, and is oppressively industrious; but while he lacks backbone, he is the soul of amiability and his years are fifty-two."

SLAUGHTER OF GIRL BABIES.

Two Hundred Thousand of the Innocents Killed Every Year in China.

In China tens of thousands of recently born girls among the poorer classes are thrown out to perish, and at Shanghai I saw a tower formerly used to facilitate this wholesale work. Mr. Joseph Simkins, who has recently returned from an extended trip of the Flowery Empire. It is practiced in every part of China, but especially in the interior and in the Amoy district. As soon as we got many miles from the coast it is quite usual to see near a join house or place of worship a small stone tower from ten to thirty feet high, with no door, but a hole in one side, reaching nearly all in the center.

The children that parents wish to be rid of are taken out and thrown in, and quick-lime soon consumes the little forms. It is said that the person who charge of this cruel work. It has been estimated that every year nearly 200,000 female babies are brutally slaughtered in the empire. One Chinaman being interrogated about the destruction of his recently born girl said, "The wife cry and cry, but kill alive same."

In every large city in China there are societies for the care of orphans, supported and conducted by foreigners, who save yearly from slaughter tens of thousands of female infants. At Hue Kow, which is an island, I visited a Roman Catholic orphanage for children that had been lost, cast out to perish. Mother Pratt Vincent, the lady superior of this institution, stated that she had received 1,800 seven that day, and one day thirty were brought in.

Of course these had never been consigned to a decent burial, but were simply found wrapped in paper and left at the edge of the river. Sometimes they are buried alive by the father, but while yet living are dug up by some one who and brought to the institution. Several women are employed by the worker superior in looking about for the little victims. Cylinders of sticking plaster have been brought with them, and, all being right, they receive the pay for undertaking them. This is an Indian charity, and one of the most active workers in it is a native Christian woman, years of age, who has saved the lives of, say, 25,000 to 40,000 children, of whom a fair proportion have grown to womanhood, and many are married and living from the European residents at Hue Kow, of whom there are about 120.

The children who remain within the precincts of the institution are fed and clothed, and when old enough, taught to sew, make lace, knit stockings, and do other useful work. I inquired how where they come from or who their parents were. When they are four years of age their lives are imperiled, according to the general custom of infanticide in China, I guess I have made it a point, and was very particular as to where or pulled six heads. It struck me right away that the sense of the death would not have been so strong, would have gone into details more, but for the fact that my brother did not wish to concern any of my sister are any bad which would not be agreed as well as good.

"Though strictly adhering about supernatural visitations, from that moment I believed that my brother's disembodied soul had made its way from the realm of silence, and entered my office in the early dawn, had sat on the table or in the desk and put it in the bread.

"Late that afternoon a dispatch came to the effect that William Jones was killed at Peoria, Ills., at 5 o'clock that morning."—Cleveland World.

Mrs. M. E. Van Schoonhoven, M. D., Having lately returned from the East, is now prepared to resume the practice of Medicine in this city. Office at No. 56, and 1700 South Street. Hours: from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Grand Ball and Fire Works. At Wagoner's Grove, July 4th. Trains leave Utah Central Depot, foot of Main street, 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 9:00. Returning every two hours.

4th July Excursion. On July 2nd, 3rd and 4th, the UNION PACIFIC will sell round trip tickets from all stations to any point within two hundred miles at single fare for the round trip, good for return until July 6th. D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l. Agt. Passr. Dept.

GARFIELD BEACH. New Time Card. On and after June 28th trains will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Garfield	Leave Garfield	Arrive Salt Lake
10:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	10:15 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	12:15 a.m.
11:00 p.m.	12:15 a.m.	1:00 a.m.	2:15 a.m.
1:00 a.m.	2:15 a.m.	3:00 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
3:00 a.m.	4:15 a.m.	5:00 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
5:00 a.m.	6:15 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
7:00 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:15 a.m.

Daily except Sunday.
Daily except Monday and Tuesday.
Orchestra Band in attendance every day.
Fare for round trip, 50c.
D. E. BURLEY, Gen. Agt. Passr. Dept.

MONEY LOANED—Short and long time. Notes bought by F. E. Gregg & Co., Room 30, Commercial Building.

A Cure for Cramps in the Stomach. Albert Erwin, editor of the Leonard, Texas, Graphic, says: "For the cure of cramps in the stomach Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best and most speedy I ever used." Many others who have tried it substitute the same opinion. dds

SET UP BY GHOSTLY FINGERS.

A Typesetter's Story of News Getting Thus Beat the Telegraph.

"In the summer of 1891," said a compositor, "I was running a paper in a little backwoods town in Pennsylvania. The paper was not as metropolitan in its make-up by that I was also in charge of all the work myself with the exception of the reporting. Publication days I locked in the services of a half witted fellow who, under my supervision, had developed into an expert setter. I was the only man within a radius of twenty miles who knew how to set type, and if I had taken sick the paper would not have come out until I was well again. Naturally I am not a superstitious man, but an incident occurred while I had charge of that paper which I cannot explain, and until it is explained I shall believe that anything is possible in the way of ghosts, spirits, witchs, etc.

"It was the morning of June 18. I had locked up my forms the night before so that I could begin printing early in the morning. I was putting the last form generously at 7, and at about that time was in the pressroom. Soon after the delivery boy began one of the merchants of the hamlet—a very intimate friend—came into the office.

"'How did you come to hear of the death of your brother so soon?' said he. 'There was no telegraph station within fifteen miles.'

"'What do you mean?' said I.

"'Mean? said he. 'You ought to know what he is in your office waiting for. I suppose that you heard this morning that your brother is dead? Here you forgotten that you set up a notice of it an hour or so ago.'

"'Are you crazy?' said I. 'I swear that I do not know what you are driving at.'

"'At the pressroom he turned the drop down that I had in readiness for such and folded, and pointed me to the following item at the bottom of the third column of the local page:

"'John Jones, brother of William Jones, was killed at Peoria, Ills., at 5 o'clock this morning.'

"My breath was fairly taken away from me. The compositor was right. There was the notice of my brother's death in my own paper, and I had not set it up nor head it.

"'You are right,' said I, 'but this is the first that I have heard of it. It interested me a subject this is in.'

"'I wonder who the hell it was?' Then was the time for me. The moment I saw the type I was more amazed than ever. It was the type setting of my brother, who, like me, was a printer. I had not seen him for years. I could tell his work from that of a thousand. He was a mechanical, exact worker, and he carried the technique of his trade to a point, and was very particular as to where or pulled six heads. It struck me right away that the notice of the death would not have been so strong, would have gone into details more, but for the fact that my brother did not wish to concern any of my sister are any bad which would not be agreed as well as good.

"Though strictly adhering about supernatural visitations, from that moment I believed that my brother's disembodied soul had made its way from the realm of silence, had entered my office in the early dawn, had sat on the table or in the desk and put it in the bread.

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FOR SALE BY

J. H. VAN HORN.

Home Comfort Ranges

Have No Equal for

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MINING CAMPS, Etc.

The Only Ranges Made of

MALLEABLE ∴ IRON ∴ AND ∴ STEEL.

Over 220,000 in Actual Use.

Call and Examine them at

UTAH STOVE & HARDWARE CO.

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ABSTRACTS, COUNTY WORK, BLANK BOOKS,

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PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Arbogast

The Pioneer 50c. per quart for that delicious Boston Ice Cream, delivered to any part of the city. Guaranteed as to purity. The best in the market. 108 Main Street, 40 E. First South Street. Telephone your orders. 4

"JOSEPH SMITH AS A PROPHET." A very interesting and instructive lecture by Elder Andrew Jenson, in pamphlet form, just the thing to send abroad to friends or for missionary use. Only 5 cents per copy. At Deseret News office. 4dx

FOR SALE.

TEN ACRES OF LAND, WITH A FINE house of four rooms and good cellar, cistern, in Parowan, Millard county, Utah. Price, $300.

TO RENT.

BRICK HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, TWO TO TEN Rooms, of West of the Bluff Street.

STRAYED.

A ROAN MARE, WHITE SPOT ON FORE head, nose and feet, from Salt Lake to Cedar City. Return to 33 Center Street, Salt Lake City. 127

NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID B. WARDELL,
REE. W. DRIGGS, Jr.

WANTED.

EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN Salt Lake City to call at 40 West and compare their watches with their employer. A great saving in time and money.

THE MOST GAY DEPOT,
40 East Second South Street.

WANTED—A man to take an office and engage in manufacturing. Big pay to the man. Small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 15, West Acton, Mass.

WANTED.

WONDERLAND

CLOSING WEEK.

Numberless New Features.

SOL. STONE, the Mathematical Marvel A Prodigy in Figures.

PROF. COOK and his Wonder-headed Actors,

The Talented and Popular KUINHART FAMILY,

The PARISIAN EMBROIDERERS.

10c. Admission 10c.

Cheaper Than Coal!

GAS! FUEL GAS! GAS!

A Match Only For Kindling.

NO COAL, NO LABOR,
NO WOOD, NO DUST,
NO ASHES, NO DANGER
NO SMOKE, NO ODOR.

By the careful use of this there is no doubt that a great saving in the cost of fuel is effected. It is only a few months before people who complained how high coal has been made of the Expense of this Stove. The Gas Co. have made the Usual Discount of 40 per cent from their regular price, hence making the price for Heating, Cooking and Power Not only 40 to per thousand to all who pay their bills before the 5th of each month. Call at No. 51 Commercial st., and examine the Stove and Burner. A large stock just received.

FOR SALE BY

J. H. VAN HORN.

R. K. THOMAS.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. 1st S.

Grand, General, Genuine

BARGAIN SALE.

DRESS GOODS.

200 pieces	Turkey Red Calicoes at	21c	per yard
25 "	Plaid Gingham at	5c	"
150 "	Twilled Dress Goods at	5c	"
150 "	Ettamine Bunting at	5c	"
10 "	Seersucker at	5c	"
100 "	Challies at	5c	"
25 "	Figured Zephyrs at	8½c	"
50 "	Sicilian Reps at	8½c	"
50 "	Pacific Lawns at	8½c	"
50 "	Embroidered Zephyrs at	10c	"
25 "	Home-spun Suitings at	10c	"
30 "	Seaside Suitings at	10c	"
10 "	Herring-bone Cashmere at 25c, was 50c		"
50 "	All-wool 40 inch Suiting at 45c, was 75c		"

50 New Novelty Dress Robes at actual cost, and 500 Remnants (Dress Lengths) of all Kinds.

DRESS GOODS AT ACTUAL COST.

SHOES.

1000 Pair Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes and Slippers at a Sacrifice. These are a number of lines of Shoes that we don't intend to keep any more, hence the very low prices we have put on them. It will pay you to look at them.

CLOTHING.

500 Youth's and Boy's Suits to be closed out.
250 Pair of Men's Pants at Real Bargains.
200 Pair Youth's and Boys' Pants cheaper than ever.
One lot of Boys' KNEE SUITS at 70c per suit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies' Beaded Capes at $1.50 each.
Ladies' Silk Capes at cost.
Ladies' and Misses' Blouse Waists at cost.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 3 for 25c.
Ladies' Chemise, 15c, 20c, 25c and 40c, worth double.
Ladies' Fancy Parasols, 25c, 75c, 90c; former price, 65c, $1.25, and $1.85.
Ladies' Opera Shawls at Cost.
Big Stock Assorted Laces at 5c per yard.
Boys' and Girls' Straw Hats, 15c and 25c, were 40c and 75c
Babies' Lace Bonnets at Half Price.
50 Dozen Men's Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at 25c each.

500 Pieces EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING included in this sale.

5 Pieces Yard Wide Carpet at 20c per yard.
A few Brussels Door Mats at 50c each.
Rugs, Art Squares, and Remnants of Carpets at Half Price.

BARGAINS

In Silk Curtains, Lace Curtains, Table Covers and Scarfs, and many other Bargains that we have not room to mention.

R. K. THOMAS.