DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 216 TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1890. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIII.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

BANKS.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,
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Capital, - - $500,000.

UTAH Commercial & Savings Bank
SALT LAKE CITY

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
General Banking Business.
Per cent Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.
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No. 1 & 3 EAST TEMPLE ST.

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HOGAN, EVANS & CO., Limited,
Annealed Climax Chimneys
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MANTELS and GRATES,
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Proprietors of the Celebrated
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Manufactured by the Sagg & Biersdorf Furniture Co., CHICAGO.
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Sanitary Specialties.—Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Kitchen Sinks, Laundry Tubs.
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Importers and Manufacturers of the
FINEST SPICES
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KNOWN TO THE TRADE.
Proprietors of the Famous Brand of
RED CROSS LYE.
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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

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COFFINS, CASKETS
And Undertakers' Goods in Utah,
Immensely REDUCED PRICES.
LOTS AND GRAVES
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS NEVER CLOSED.
21 and 23 WEST TEMPLE STREET.

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WINDOW SHADES,
SPRING ROLLERS,
Are the Best.

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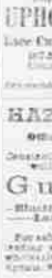
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Lace Curtains and Curtain Materials.
New York.

HAZARD POWDER.
Office, 88 Pine St., New York.
Gunpowder!
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and by wholesale only by J. W. SANDERS & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.



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HARD HITTING.

Speaker Reed Sharply Attacked in the House by Rogers of Arkansas.

HENDERSON COMES TO THE RESCUE.

Breckenridge (Arkansas) Draws a Comparison Between Carlisle and Reed.

A DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

The German Emperor Visits Queen Victoria and Has a Long Private Interview.

[By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

AFTER REED.

Rogers, of Arkansas, Roundly Attacks the Speaker's Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In the Senate Davis offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information on the subject of the accident last Friday to the lock of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He spoke of it as a most serious calamity to the commerce of the nation, costing, as he had been informed by telegraph, $500,000 a day. He also mentioned incidentally the failure of the House to act on the bill passed by the Senate some months ago, providing for a second and larger lock.

Cullom hoped the House could be induced to take up that measure and pass it. It would be well enough for the Senate to take up the river and harbor bill at the earliest day possible, so as to have an appropriation secured for that very important work.

Cockrell inquired whether the "business branch of Congress" had paid no attention to the bill referred to.

Cullom said it had not.

Cockrell—That's very remarkable that a body organized with one man for the purpose of transacting business will not do it.

Payne said he did not know how delicate one had to be in talking about the other House, but he was informed that the bill had been approved by the river and harbor committee of the House, but that for several months past the committee had not been able to get a hearing for it before the House. There was where the matter stood. Whether it would be an act of humiliation for the Senate to ask the other House respectfully to act on that bill he would not undertake to judge, but something must be done.

SECONDS DID NOT THINK

it a proper thing to spend time in discussing the conduct of the other branch of Congress. All that the Senate had to do with it just now was to consider the accident to the canal lock and he thought that, as the appropriations made in the river and harbor bill of two years ago were still in force, the engineer department had money enough at its disposal to remedy the deficit. There was no benefit to the Senate making a very extraordinary display of itself on the subject.

Payne said the damage was being repaired as fast as 500 men could do it, and it would be completed tomorrow or next day, but the main object of appeal to Congress was that provision should be made for an additional lock. After discussion the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution offered Saturday by Plumb as to the reinterment of the remains of Grant in Arlington National Cemetery was, at the suggestion of Plumb, allowed to remain on the table, to be called up at some other time.

The tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Vest's amendment to the chinaware paragraph for a reduction of the duty on decorated to 50 per cent ad valorem and on plain, undecorated ware to 45 per cent instead of 55 and 50, as recommended by the finance committee, and instead of 60 and 55 in the House bill. The matter was discussed at length.

Finally Vest modified his amendment by changing the rate on plain white china to 45 instead of 40 per cent. The amendment was then rejected; yeas 19; nays 25.

THE AMENDMENT

of the finance committee making the rates 55 and 50 per cent. was agreed to without division.

The next question was on the committee amendment to paragraph 101, as to "all other china, etc," striking out the House paragraph, which fixes the rate on decorated ware at 60 per cent and on undecorated at 55 per cent, and substituting another designation on which the rate of 50 per cent is fixed. Agreed to.

The next question was on paragraph 102, glass and glassware. The committee amendment was to strike out the paragraph in the House bill, fixing four rates on bottles, according to size, and to substitute for it a different classification, with two rates, one cent per pound on bottles holding not less than a pint, and on demijohns and carboys, and 1½ per pound on bottles holding less than a pint. Agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment of the finance committee to strike out paragraphs 109, 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114 of the House bill and substitute for them one paragraph, 104, taxing glass and glassware, cut or ornamented, at 45 per cent ad valorem.

McPherson moved to reduce the rate in the Senate amendment to 35 per cent. Rejected.

Plumb moved to amend the committee amendment by reducing the rate on cut and decorated glass and glassware from 45 to 40 per cent. Rejected.

The committee amendment was then agreed to.

THE NEXT QUESTION

was on paragraph 105, fixing duties on unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass. The committee amendment being to reduce from 4 and 2 cents per pound, 2 cents, 2½ cents and three cents (according to sizes) to 1½, 1½, 2¼ and 2½ cents.

Vance moved to amend by fixing a uniform rate of 30 per cent ad valorem. A long discussion ensued. Plumb said it was better not to pass a tariff bill than to pass one that was not right. Vance's amendment was finally defeated. Various motions to reduce the rates on unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass were made by Plumb and were rejected on yea and nay votes, although in the last of them Ingalls, Manderson, Paddock and Plumb voted yea. Finally, on motion of Aldrich, the rates were reduced to 1½, 1¼, 2¼ and 2¼ cents per pound, according to sizes.

The Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The House went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Henderson of Iowa explained that the Pacific railroad claims were not provided for in the bill. While he believed the time was near at hand when these claims would have to be settled, the committee was practically unanimous in refusing to provide for their payment when they are still pending in the courts of the country.

Rogers (Ark.) attacked the Speaker and his rulings. The code of rules, he said, under which the House was proceeding gave the Speaker power to stifle debate, gag the House, force the passage of bills, avoid exposure, outrage and mistreat the minority and bulldoze the majority. He had degraded the majority with a full assurance on the part of the republican members that if this should break down under the judgment of the liberty-loving people, they would perish like Samson, under the ruins, but if it succeeded that he alone should reap all the glory. Their want of patriotic courage was exceeded only by their suicidal stupidity, and among them all there has not been found a man with the courage of a Jackson, the patriotism of a Henry, and the love of liberty that inspired the fathers who cried: "This is our country; these are our liberties; these are our countrymen and

YOU ARE OUR SERVANTS,

and we will not have one trodden down under foot or outraged and wronged."

"No," he concluded, "may I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that they curse you, and hate you, and when you are assailed in private and in public you are silent."

Henderson (Ia.) defended the Speaker against the attack made upon him by Rogers. He referred to him as "the mighty man from Maine," and declared that he stood today as the towering, historic, grand figure of this age of legislative victory and reform. Commenting on the legislation of the session, Henderson touched upon the tariff bill, saying although some republicans might have desired to amend it, by reason of the organized opposition on the other side, the time had been so consumed that these amendments could not be made. It seemed as though the minority was bent on preventing all amendments. This House had passed the silver bill, whereby silver was already marching forward to take a place beside gold; this House had been the first one with the courage and patriotism to pass an anti-Treasury bill; it had passed an election bill and not a force bill, as its enemies took pleasure in calling it. The House had passed the "original package" bill, marching boldly forward to the demands of the best thought of the people of the nation, north and south. Republicans of this House had erected a pyramid of legislation.

Breckinridge (Ar.) criticised a code of rules and proceeded to contrast the personal and political relation which existed between

SPEAKER CARLISLE

and the members and that which existed between them and Speaker Reed. In the last Congress the members of the minority had always been treated courteously. Now a member of the minority rising for recognition did not know what treatment he would receive at the hands of the Speaker. He then proceeded to make an earnest appeal against the force bill, concluding as follows:

"Gentlemen of the North—why shall we not come together? Why cannot we lay aside these suspicions? You cannot take your 'rotten boroughs' from the South; you cannot hold power there by mercenaries put at the poll; you cannot keep political power there by debauchery of the ballot box or jury box; you cannot make the country one by turning out members who are elected by the people and seating men non-elected by your voters. What you can do is this: You can aid the people of the South to build up that country, you can help the United States keep in line. Your sons may come and live among us, throw their lot with ours, intermarry in our families, so that while there will still be a North and a South, it will be a loving and rich North, a prosperous and patriotic South. That is what we democrats who, on this side of the chamber,

PROTEST AGAINST YOUR RULES

desire to have done by the people who are behind you at home. I appeal to Massachusetts; I appeal to the Western Reserve, settled by men who came from New England; I appeal to the living soldiers who met us in battle array; I appeal to the Christians who kneel with us at the same altar; I appeal to the brave men who recognize sincerity and bravery behind you; I appeal to the living people of the North to give us their confidence. We will deserve it, we do deserve it, and he who says otherwise does not know us. I speak today in the sight of God and this body, and of those people who have known me since I was a little boy, when I say from the fulness of my heart that there is no reason why the North and the South should be apart; there is every reason why the brave and the true men of both sections should believe each other. [Loud applause on the democratic side.]

Boutelle said he had no desire to attempt any defense of the Speaker from the kind of remarks which had been made from certain sources today. He then commented upon the Clayton-Breckenridge case, taking as his text the press report of the majority of the committee on elections. Upon this text he built a strong denunciation of the election methods in the Southern States.

Breckenridge (Ky.) said that his relative, the gentleman from Arkansas, had not sought an easy escape by a cowardly resignation of his seat in Congress, indicated that the gentleman from Arkansas knew that he had done nothing to be ashamed of, and he knew that the truth, when fairly found, would not affect him.

Pending action on the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Emperor William at Osborne.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—As briefly stated in yesterday's NEWS, the German Imperial yacht, with Emperor William and brother on board arrived at Osborne this morning.

As the yacht entered the Cowes roads, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, on board the royal yacht, went out to meet the Emperor. A number of others of the royal family awaited the arrival on the private landing stage. One German ironclad accompanied the Emperor. He was also escorted into the harbor by five British torpedo boats.

As the Emperor landed a salute was fired. Entering a carriage, his Majesty drove to the Osborne House, where the Queen, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh received him at the entrance. As he entered the band played German and English national anthems. The Emperor wore a British Admiral's uniform.

After luncheon the Queen and Emperor had a long private interview. In the afternoon the Emperor and Prince Henry drove around the grounds of the Osborne House and visited the Marchioness of Lorne and the Duchess of Edinburgh. The Emperor will attend the yacht races tomorrow and will dine with the Royal Yacht Club.

WHOSE THE VICTORY?

Salvadorian Troops Firmly Established Within Forty Miles of Guatemala's Capital.

FOUR MORE BATTLES HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

San Salvador Now Reported as Being in a Decidedly Precarious Situation.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Murderer Kemmler Restlessly Awaits his Summons to the Electric Chair.

[By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

EZETA'S VICTORY.

The Report Confirmed in a Dispatch From an American in Salvador.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 4.—An American living in Salvador has sent a dispatch here confirming in every particular the dispatches about Ezeta's victory over Rivas and asserting that the march made by Ezeta, 110 miles, was covered in one day and a half, and the fight took place immediately on the arrival of the troops at the capital, lasting from July 29th to the 31st, inclusive. General Rivas, instead of being captured at the capital, was taken prisoner in Acahuapa, a suburban town, and brought to the capital, with many other leaders of the Indians, and shot. With the death of their leaders, the Indian prisoners of war will join General Ezeta's forces and march against the Guatemalans.

This is assured by Pau. He says that Rivas was idolized by the Indians, but with his death they will look upon his conqueror as their leader. Consequently Antonio Ezeta will take them to the seat of war in Guatemala and incorporate them into regiments with the Salvadorian army, placing, perhaps, 100 with each regiment or battalion. They will be detailed to make night attacks on points of advantage held by the Guatemalans. These attacks will be made with their ugly knives and their charges will probably be such as they will be forced to make them at the point of the bayonet, and will be allowed no firearms. As Ezeta was aware of the methods employed in warfare by the Indians he was able to defeat them.

IT IS BELIEVED

by M. Pau that Antonio Ezeta, with his army of 2,000 men and his Indian prisoners, should not have arrived on the Guatemalan frontier tonight. On good authority it is stated that affairs between the United States and Guatemala are in a very critical condition. Owing to the seizure of firearms aboard the Colima and the tampering with the official correspondence of the United States by the Guatemalan government, the patience of the United States, it is said, is about exhausted. Two American men-of-war are already in the port of San Jose and are ready to meet any emergency. Other cruisers from the United States are expected to arrive. Strange international courtesy was experienced in 1885 under the dictatorship of Barrios, and while in this case the United States is apparently slow to move, it may move sooner than the Guatemalan government may desire or appreciate.

The telegrams sent from the State Department at Washington to Minister Mizner number into the hundreds and some of them were peremptory and required immediate replies, which have not been received; there is a possibility that they never reached their destination. The confidential agent of Salvador says, referring to the official telegram to Minister Mizner, that Salvador never interrupts official dispatches from neutral powers, and is willing to deliver by force, if necessary, United States official telegrams to Mizner at the capital of Guatemala.

SALVADOR'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

PANAMA, Aug. 4.—It is believed here that San Salvador is now in a most precarious situation. Her whole available strength of 20,000 troops has been thrown into Guatemala. Flushed with repeated success, this little army, growing smaller with each engagement, is pushing forward into the heart of the enemy's country. It is feared, however, that when Guatemala and Honduras have mobilized their forces they will overwhelm this little army which seems to have already wandered beyond the lines of possible retreat.

Then, it is thought, will be the time for Nicaragua and Costa Rica to take the field. Even then, however, unless Mexico comes to aid the smaller States, the probabilities are that Guatemala will be enabled to impose her rule upon the entire country and substitute a centralized military government for the proposed federal union.

Meanwhile, Guatemala will have to settle a serious account with the United States, on account of the seizure by Guatemala of war supplies on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Colima*, legally shipped at San Francisco for San Salvador. No intimation had been given of a state of siege having been declared before the *Colima* sailed. It is understood that Blaine has taken prompt action in the matter. Owing to this episode strong hopes are entertained among a large circle that the United States will put forth its best endeavors to smooth over the quarrel and stop the war ere it goes too far.

STILL MORE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The *Herald's* dispatch from San Salvador, via La Libertad, says: Four more battles have been fought by the Salvadorians against the Guatemalan troops within the territory of Guatemala. The Salvadorian troops are now firmly established within forty miles of the Guatemalan capital.

National Medical Congress.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The tenth International Medical Congress was opened in this city today. Herr Von Boetticher, chief of the imperial home office, and representative of the chancellor, Herr Von Maltzahn, Imperial Treasurer Von Cotler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction and Medical Affairs and Herr Furth, Prussian Minister of the Interior, represented the German government at the opening ceremonies.

Professor Virchow, president of the congress, made the opening address. He expressed the Emperor's sympathy with the objects of the congress and said Germany would devote herself to science and humane efforts.

Twenty-five hundred German and 2500 foreign doctors, including 500 physicians from America, will be present.

Von Boetticher made an address welcoming the delegates on behalf of the German States, and Dr. Von Gossler welcomed them on behalf of the educational department.

An address welcoming the delegates to Berlin was made by the Burgomaster of the city.

Dr. Hamilton, surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital service, who was secretary of the congress held last year at Washington, and others made speeches in response to the addresses of welcome.

After the reading of several papers, Professor Nerchen, president of the congress, announced the arrangement of sections, and invited all members to a fete this evening in the park. Sir James Paget was elected honorary president.

The international conference on cremation opened today. The conference resolved that the governments of the world ought to recognize the pernicious effects of the present method of disposal of the dead, and ought to consent to cremation.

A Carpenters' Convention.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Representatives of the Brotherhood of Joiners and Carpenters of the United States commenced the session of the national convention today. They have under consideration several important changes in the constitution, which was adopted eight years ago. Mayor Cregier, Judge Tuley and others addressed the convention.

Judge Tuley, in his speech, said the meeting today was an important one and it meant the success in making the eight-hour day an established fact to the carpenters and joiners in Chicago. He said there were some things, however, radically wrong. There are too many strikes and too much disorder. A strike meant an individual war and rights founded on violence are unstable. Rights should be reached by legislation and not by physical force.

The secretary's report showed that from 5000 members in 1881, the unions had grown to 70,000 distributed in 704 unions. In thirty-nine cities eight hours is a day's work, and in 234 places the men work nine hours, while in 224 cities the work for a day is over at 4 o'clock.

A BRIEF SPAN.

Kemmler May Now Die at any Moment.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—This afternoon the postman carried into the prison a registered letter addressed to W. M. Kemmler. The postmark was Philadelphia and upon the envelope was written the words: "From your brother, Henry Kemmler." Doubtless this communication was thought by the writer to be, and probably would be, the last to pass between the brothers.

A private dispatch received in this city from Buffalo states that invited witnesses to the execution had been asked to be present in Auburn at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. Reasoning from these facts, people are divided in opinion as to whether Kemmler will die tomorrow or upon Wednesday evening. Doubtless more people here are of the belief that Wednesday morning will be the time of execution.

OPINION OF EXPERTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—No evidence that Warden Durston came to New York to consult experts as to Kemmler's insanity could be obtained today. Electrical experts are suspicious regarding the alleged damaged dynamo. They say if the dynamo was in good order, as H. P. Brown guaranteed it to be when it was turned over to the State, it would undoubtedly give a steady current now unless it had been tampered with by some one who was familiar with the workings of the dynamo. If the dynamo is in good order, the voltage of the current depends entirely on the rapidity with which the machine revolves. Electrical experts generally are not on friendly terms with Harold P. Brown, and some are disposed to blame him for the condition of the Auburn dynamo. The fact that Brown is sequestered somewhere in New England at this particular time is pointed to as an indication that he expected there would be trouble with the dynamo.

Prof. A. E. Kennedy, Edison's principal assistant, ridiculed the story that the Auburn dynamo could not be made to give reliable results. Prof. Kennedy says he could also speak for Mr. Edison on the subject, as he was acquainted with his views. We believe that 1,000 volts of alternates current will inevitably produce the results required if properly applied. The professor said: "In case the current should only reach 800 volts intensity, as Harold P. Brown stated it did on a former occasion, it would still be surely fatal, but perhaps not instantaneous. In case it should not go above 400 volts, Mr. Edison thinks it might take some time to produce death, and possibly might fail to do so. The Auburn dynamo is said to be capable of generating 1,200 volts, and with readily obtainable special appliances it would generate 1,600 volts, or possibly 1,700. The machine is probably all right. It was at the time the bull was killed, and unless it has been tampered with, must still be amply effective.

"American Theater Libre."

NEW YORK, August 4.—Ward Bingley has established in this city what he calls "The American Theater Libre." It is an unfortunate name for a very interesting institution. It is, in brief, a scheme for the production of plays for playwrights who have not money enough to have them put on in the regular way, and is based on the idea of the French free theater, which was established by M. Antoine and a few friends several years ago and has since been such a success that they are now erecting a building for use as large and elegant as the Odeon.

Bingley's ambitions soar to similar heights. He does not confess to being himself an author, but he says that there are thousands of magnificent plays lying around this country growing yellow and dusty for lack of a hearing. He proposes to give them a chance, and he starts under rather more favorable circumstances, he thinks, than did M. Antoine. His great scheme is to take the manuscripts, read them and have actors, professional and amateur, read, rehearse and eventually play them, and as a result this production will cost the author nothing. A market for the plays will be opened up. The people who appear will not be paid, it being an opening for them, a chance to make a good engagement and make their debut free of expense.

At Buenos Ayres.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The *Times'* dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: Vice President Pilligrini threatens to resign. Celman offered every post in the Cabinet to the opposition leaders, but each one declined the offer. The officers of the regiments recently opposed to each other now fraternize and declare that henceforth the troops will be united. The naval officers have resumed their commands. The policemen and firemen defend Celman's house against surprise by the enemy.

Naval Officers Suspended.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A story has just leaked out at the Navy Yard to the effect that while the *White Squadron* was anchored at Rio Janeiro, in June last, Ensign Manning, K. Eyres and Junior Lieutenant William E. E. Bush was subjected to a court martial for being on shore over night and that for this both were sentenced to suspension from duty for two years. The reason for the heavy sentence, as given by a prominent officer, was that Rio Janeiro was at that time an infected port, the infection being yellow fever. As is well known, infectious diseases are much more likely to be contracted at night than by day, and for this reason the navy regulations provide very stringent rules in relation to shore leaves in infected ports, the order being that no member of a ship's company shall remain on shore after dusk. Disobedience of this rule means a likelihood of infection to the whole ship's crew.

There are rumors of other troubles having occurred on board ship, one of the cases being well known, namely, the suspension of Commander Howell, on the ground of disobedience of orders in having sailed his ship out of the harbor at Toulon without permission. This case still remains to be settled.

Very Fortunate Recovery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—United States Senator Jones of Nevada left his hotel hurriedly this afternoon, intending to take the train for Washington. He summoned a cab and placed three satchels on the seat by the driver. One of the bags contained registered railroad bonds valued at $14,000. After going a short distance he noticed that the bag containing the bonds was missing. Inspector Byrnes was notified, and a general alarm sent out. Late in the afternoon the driver of the wagon came to the hotel with the missing satchel, having found it in the street. The driver was duly rewarded.

Wanted for Kidnapping.

MEEKER, Col., Aug. 4.—The recent arrest of Joe Harrison for assault turns out to be a very important one, as it is now developed that he is the Texan wanted for kidnapping and holding the cattleman, Chinney, from Egeria park, until the sum of $1,000 was sent to him. It appears that the prisoner's mother sold a bunch of cattle to Chinney, but could not get the pay, and Harrison adopted the novel plan of capturing and keeping him in the mountains about Meeker till the pay was forthcoming. Last night about 12 o'clock Harrison made a determined effort to escape by digging under the wall of the jail, but a passer-by heard the noise and gave the alarm before he had finished his work.

Trouble Among Sailors.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Twenty-four British sailors attempted to escape from their ship this afternoon, stealing a boat while excursionists were landing. The crew were sent in pursuit. They shot one, cut another's finger with a cutlass and captured all but three as they landed at the torpedo station.

Gold Shipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Gold bars to the amount of $1,500,000 were ordered this morning for shipment to Europe.

Families not already supplied should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is the only remedy that can always be depended upon for bowel complaint in all its forms. Twenty-five and fifty cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d

Williams' Australian Herb Pills.

If you are Yellow, Bilious, constipated with Headache, bad breath, drowsy, no appetite, look out your Liver is out of order. One box of these Pills will drive all the troubles away and make a new being of you. Price 25 cents. Zion Co-op Merc. Inst. Drug Dept., Agent d&s

"Husband, I Want You to Try It."

I had suffered for years with a complaint the physicians called gravel, and they had given up the attempt to help me. My wife heard of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and spoke as above. To please her I got a bottle. Used that and two or three more, and presently the trouble vanished never to return.—Washington Monroe, Catskill, Y. Y.

Neuralgia causes much Insanity.

The highest medical authorities of Europe and America have recently decided that a large percentage of cases of insanity is caused by the excruciating pains of Neuralgia of the head and face. If any member of your family suffers this tormentor, induce them to try Ballard's Snow Liniment. One application will afford immediate relief and you will soon be rid of a dangerous and tormenting disease. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the most penetrating Liniment known. It positively cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Contracted Muscles, Old Sores, Corns, Bunions, etc. It penetrates and opens up the pores, drawing all poisonous matter to the surface, restoring and promoting a natural circulation of the blood through the diseased parts.

Peculiar

In many important respects, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to other medicines.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known vegetable remedies.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, wonderful cures are accomplished by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar in the confidence it gains among all classes, one bottle always sells another.

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. It really

Is a Peculiar Medicine

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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