

THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE 17th of May, 1899, will be memorable in the future history of Utah as the day when the first ground was broke for the construction of the Utah Central Railroad. Already electricity is being used with excellent effect in bringing our settlements into instant communication with one another, and it now remains for us to call to our aid, in developing the resources of our country, the great motive power of the age—steam. We have arrived at a point in our progress when it is imperatively needed, and we hope before another winter shall have passed, to hear the snort of the locomotive, as with tireless speed, it enters our city, dragging behind it its train of loaded wagons. We understand it is the intention of the President and other officers of the company to push forward the work on the road with energy and dispatch. The grade is an easy one; there are no heavy cuts to be made on any part of the line, and it is altogether probable that by next September the grading will be completed and everything be ready for the laying of the rails.

In our present circumstances the importance of this line cannot very well be overestimated. It will soon become one of the most important lines in the United States; for it is safe to assume that the passenger and freight traffic upon it will be immense. Aside from the business of bringing eastern and western passengers and freight to our doors, our local travel and transportation will be very considerable. Every year the demand for and consumption of coal are increasing. Even at the high prices which have ruled of late, the supply has been insufficient for the demand; but when the Utah Central shall bring it in any desired quantities, and at greatly reduced and fixed rates, to our doors, it is easy to conceive how largely the consumption will be increased. Cheap fuel is one of the most important questions with which the people of this city have now to deal. The prices of wood and coal which have prevailed for the past nine months are simply ruinous. A community may, from necessity, pay such prices for a single season; but for them to prevail for any length of time would be a very great disadvantage and a serious check to the growth, development and prosperity of the city. On this account, therefore, if for no other, we rejoice in the news received from our Special Correspondent at Ogden, to-day, of the breaking of the ground for the Utah Central Railroad.

But there are other advantages which the completion of this road will give to this city. Every mile of railroad which we build, lessens the cost of transportation, which is very dear in this country. By this means food will be cheapened. The cheapness with which the densely populated cities of this continent and Europe are fed is owing entirely to the great facilities which they have in getting their supplies through competing railroad and steamboat lines. A comparison between the prices of articles of food in the markets of New York and Washington will illustrate this point. New York, with its immense consumption of food, is supplied at a rate a third less than Washington. This disparity can in the main be explained by the superior advantages which the former city possesses over the latter in obtaining supplies from the food producing sections of the country.

In this city the past winter we have been paying exorbitant prices for many articles of diet, which, if transportation had been easy and cheap, we could have had in abundance and at low rates. Take, for instance, the article of butter; it has sold here as high as \$1.50 per pound, and scarce at that. We are morally certain that the people of this city never before ate so much poor butter and paid so high a price for it in the same space of time in their lives as they have the past winter. Yet, in the distant settlements of this Territory, they have been glad to sell it at any reasonable price.

This matter of cheap food is one of the first importance as regards the future of our city. To have a large and prosperous community here, the first requisites are cheap food and cheap fuel. We cannot compete with other places in manufactures until these articles are cheap; for if the present high prices were to continue, the cost of living would be too high for operative labor and many kinds of manufacturing business would be driven from the city.

We, therefore, hail the commencement of the labor in building the Utah Central Railroad with joy. With all our heart we bid it God speed. And we hope that this is but the first of a series of enterprises which shall have for their object the complete union of our settlements by bands of iron, until the works of the hands of the denizens of the most remote and distant parts of our Territory and the produce of their soil, can, by the shortening of time and space which railroads will effect, be speedily interchanged.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 16.—Legal tenders 731. The Apache Indians, driven from Arizona, were making terrible inroads in Sonora, devastating the whole frontier. Reports from Chihuahua and Nuevo Leon were equally alarming with regard to Indian depredations. It is estimated that these frontier States have already lost one-third of their population by the incursions of the savages, and unless the matter is seriously attended to soon, they will be depopulated.

A petition is in circulation along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, asking Congress to nullify the land subsidy on the road, and open the land to pre-emption.

A corps of engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have surveyed a line of railroad from Stockton through Tulare Valley to Visalia; they report favorably of the route.

St. Louis.—A movement is on foot for the establishment of union stock yards in this city. A meeting of cattle dealers and business men was held last evening, at the Southern Hotel, for the furtherance of this project. A committee was appointed to ascertain what arrangements can be made with the railroads; they are to report to the meeting next Saturday night.

Washington.—At a meeting of the Typographical Union, in this city, last night, the son of Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, applied for membership; the application was referred to the committee on nominations, to whom the following preamble and resolutions were presented, setting forth that whereas, "Douglass had been rejected by the Typographical Union at Denver, because he was colored and it would be unbecoming of this society to admit him to membership. A resolution was also offered censuring the financial secretary for granting Douglass a card and permitting him to work until the Society takes action on his case. The resolution was ruled "out of order." After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned to the 19th of June, when the committee are expected to report. There were over 500 members present. Much feeling and interest was manifested in the matter, which, it is believed, will be eventually referred to the National Typographical Union.

New York, 16.—Rufus L. Lord, the victim of the celebrated Lord bond robbery, died yesterday.

Much consternation was caused yesterday in one of the prominent Broad street banking houses by the disappearance of a junior member of the firm, taking with him two certified checks, one for \$96,475, and one for \$23,650; his destination has not been discovered, nor what disposition he has made of the checks.

Dayton.—At one o'clock, to-day, Turner's Opera House, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire; the building was occupied by several large business houses. Three fine residences, east of the Opera House, were also destroyed. The fire communicated to the adjacent buildings on Main Street, which were also completely consumed. One man was crushed by the falling walls while endeavoring to save his goods; he lay under the ruins for some time, and when another crash came it completely buried him. His wife and children were present, but no human power could save him. The scene was heart-rending. The total loss was estimated at over six hundred thousand dollars. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. The Opera House was one of the finest in the West, and the loss on this was about \$250,000 over and above the insurance, 4,300.

Poughkeepsie.—The losses by fire, caused by lightning, at Eddyville, Ulster Co., yesterday, amount to \$32,000.

Washington.—The President has not yet taken preliminary steps for submitting the Constitutions of Mississippi and Texas, to those States respectively. Since opening the Pacific Railroad, the government departments have regularly received their daily mail from the Pacific Coast.

Chicago.—The first through passenger train from Sacramento, arrived at Omaha, yesterday, with 500 passengers. The travel west, from Omaha, is very heavy. The total value of taxable property in the State of Illinois, as returned under the recent equalization law, is \$471,555,960.

New York.—The Tribune's Atlanta, Georgia special says, the colored man who drove the carriage of Hon. John Atkins, when that gentleman was assassinated, is said to have left Warren County, last week to escape death, and when near Thomas Station, was met and murdered by the Ku-Klux.

Information has been received here, which announces the murder, some weeks since, of Hon. Alex. Stone, of Jefferson County, one of the expelled members of the Legislature; he was from the same county that Dr. Ayer represented.

Worcester, Mass. 15.—The safe of the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company, at East Douglas, was opened by burglars last evening; \$15,000 or \$20,000 in cash were stolen. The safe was literally torn to pieces.

July 10th, in the same manner as heretofore telegraphed.

Boston.—Peregrina Rosa has consented to sing in the grand chorus at the National Peace Jubilee; she says she will leave the terms to the committee, the pleasure of participating in such a grand occasion being sufficient to actuate any artist.

The work on the Coliseum is two-thirds completed; 500 mechanics are employed.

Washington, 15.—About 200 Lutheran ministers, attending the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States, paid their respects to the President to-day.

The following appointments were made to-day: W. D. Farrand, consul to Calais; George R. Maxwell, register of the land office in Utah; H. C. Bennett, pension agent at San Francisco.

New Castle, Del., 15.—The new whipping post and pillory, erected in the jail yard, by the auctioneers, to supply the place of the ancient and worn out ones, were inaugurated to-day, with the usual ceremonies.

Chicago, 16.—A. H. Bogardus, champion shot of Illinois, performed a remarkable feat to-day. He was backed to kill five hundred pigeons in 645 consecutive minutes, being ten hours and forty-five minutes; with one muzzle-loading gun, he loosed, and spring the trap himself. The odds against the successful performance of this feat were heavy, but Bogardus killed the five hundred birds in eight hours and forty-eight minutes, being nearly two hours ahead of the time. The largest score was 75 consecutive birds. He killed ninety-seven out of one hundred; he missed one hundred and five birds, making a hundred and five shots.

St. Louis, 15.—The National Land Company sold thirty-seven thousand dollars' worth of the Kansas Pacific Railroad lands on the 9th of April, to actual settlers, mostly in tracts of 40 to 160 acres, at an average price of three dollars an acre.

Louisville.—Gen. Thomas leaves for California on Thursday next.

Madrid.—The Cortes have rejected the amendment to the Constitution in favor of making Spain a Federal Republic; the vote stood 182 against, 64 for the amendment. A proposition for the creation of a triennial directory, to be appointed by the Cortes, has been introduced, and now under discussion.

New York, 17.—The boiler of a Dymally engine, on the Coney Island railroad exploded yesterday, and badly scalded Jno. Buira engineer, and J. Felton and R. A. Maples, firemen.

At St. Paul's Episcopal church, yesterday, Bishop Littlejohn, who was present to administer confirmation, said he felt himself compelled, by what he saw around him, to utter a few powerful but kindly words against ritualizing and romanizing.

The Times, speaking of the recent advance of gold, says that under the present Administration, with reinforcement and economy in the collection of the revenue, the premium on gold ought to fall, and the public credit in all respects, be strengthened; but that such a large, quick and unexpected advance as that of last month, deranges business and works greatly to the detriment of the mercantile interests of the country; but there is no doubt that the carrying out of the ideas of Grant's inaugural, with a sound treasury policy and a proper treasury administration, would prevent those embarrassments and fluctuations, and at the same time, solidly establish public credit.

New York.—The Herald states, that Senator Sumner called at the White House to see the President last week, but Mr. Dent, the chief usher, having carried up his card, returned with the remark that he would have to wait fifteen minutes. Sumner said he would not wait fifteen minutes for Napoleon, Victoria or any one else, and that when Mr. Grant wanted to see him he could send for him. With that he withdrew in a rage, and told a friend that the White House was nothing but a military camp.

Cleveland.—On Saturday afternoon three children were buried by a sliding sand bank, to the depth of several feet; the children were missed and search was made, but their bodies were not recovered till Sunday evening, after being buried 28 hours.

Fred Hawley, of Rochester, at the rink in this city, on Saturday, made the best time ever made on the veloped, fifty miles in three hours, fourteen minutes and thirty-nine seconds, actual running time.

Some officers object to changing the names of vessels which became famous during the war, because they will thus lose their identity and history.

The Tribune's New York special says the Ways and Means committee have obtained important evidence of frauds upon the Government in the Custom House, and elsewhere; the committee predict that their report to Congress will be interesting.

It is currently reported that the Quaker City will sail on Monday; she has cleared for Rio.

Russell Young's resignation as Managing Editor of the Tribune's Washington special says that Public Printer Clapp has declared he will employ colored men without regard to the action of the Printers' Union; and furthermore that he expects to put in some colored apprentices.

Commissioner Parker will shortly issue a general letter of instructions to the army officers, lately detailed for the Indian service, adding specific instructions, that when required, the officers detailed will fill all superintendencies and agencies, except two of the former and seven of the latter, to which Quakers have been confirmed.

FOREIGN.

Latin Mexican advices say that a vigorous campaign is being carried on by the citizens against robbers and kidnappers in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Numerous engagements had taken place, in which the robbers were worsted, many being killed.

The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Gen. Palacio has captured the town of El Estero, and has established his headquarters there; the government troops offered but a slight resistance. Three hundred troops from Sonora had joined Palacio at El Estero.

The English gunboat Sparrow Hawk has returned to Victoria, from Barclay Sound, with six Indian prisoners, supposed to be the murderers of the crew of the wrecked bark John Bright; investigations have established the fact that the unfortunate men were undoubtedly massacred by the savages. One Indian confessed that the Captain and his wife was shot through the head as they landed on the beach. The ship's papers were recovered.

London.—Telegraphic advices, tonight, from Paris, show that political agitation there has been revived to-day, and that the excitement was very great, especially in those sections of the city where the Liberal party is strongest; the authorities were taking extraordinary measures and precautions to prevent disorder, and at last accounts no serious trouble had occurred. The newspapers announced that a grand popular demonstration would be made on Monday.

Madrid.—The Cortes, yesterday, after a long debate, rejected a proposition for the establishment of a triennial directory; it is now confidently believed that a regency will be created, with Marshal Serrano at the head. Several members of the circuit guard of the city have been arrested on charges, at present, unknown. Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba, the consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

Vienna, 15.—The Emperor, at the closing of the session, yesterday, made a pleasant speech; he recalled the situation of Austria in 1866, and compared that with the present condition of things. He traced the course of legislation in the Reichsrath since that time, rejoiced at the friendly arrangements made with Hungary, the condition of the finances; said he felt that peace was indispensable to national prosperity, and that the present relations of Austria with other powers of the world assured him of its continuance. He reviewed late reforms enacted by the Reichsrath, and hoped it would become the basis of harmonious and pacific relations between the church and state. In concluding he thanked all the members for their past exertions, and expressed the hope that all would support the Constitution, as Austria offered full liberty to the people of every nation, and guaranteed their right of self-government. The Emperor was often interrupted by loud cheering.

New York.—Buenos Ayres advices to March 30th, state that Minister McMahon had arrived at Asuncion, but was reticent regarding his trip to the interior. A small force of Paraguayan cavalry had frequently appeared at the allied outposts, but had made no attack. Signs of insubordination had appeared in the ranks of the allies when ordered to march into the interior. It was not expected that the allies would be prepared to advance for, at least, two months.

A New York World Buenos Ayres letter mentions some recent raids by Lopez upon the allies, the latter escaping unharmed. Lopez has established a powder mill.

The City of Montevideo was under a financial crisis; total suspension of business was threatened.

Paris.—Election meetings, held in all quarters of Paris to a late hour yesterday, were excited, but moderated as the day advanced; the police dispersed some of the crowds which remained in the streets late at night, but no serious disturbances occurred. The Government has issued a warning which has been placarded throughout the city, declaring that the renewal of the recent disorderly assemblies will not be tolerated. The Prefects have been directed to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to a disturbance, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting the holding of political meetings, within five days of the elections.

Special Notices.

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C. R. Horsley's Shaving Saloon, three doors East of J. R. Clawson's Ice Cream Saloon. d144-1f

LOOK HERE!—Views of the Laying of the Last Rail—And Scenes on the Promontory—Just out at Savage & Olinger's. d145-6

GREAT BARGAINS and splendid inducements for all who want Cheap Goods, at the ELEPHANT STORE. Do not forget to call and examine their immense stock. d146-1m

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!—20,000 feet of 4 x 4 white pine Scantling, 10,000 feet of 3 x 4 white or red pine Scantling, white pine preferred. Quickest response, green or seasoned. Wanted immediately at DR. WOODLEY'S, Salt Lake City. d140-1m

L. I. Smith runs a Carriage from the Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, and is prepared to take Passengers and Express matter to Tooele and Stockton. Residence, half a block west of Temple Block. d133-4 law

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MONDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

JANET PRIDE!

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.

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NEW GOODS!

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Zion's Co-operative Mercantile

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Are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS

FORWARDED REGULARLY FROM

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By their Purchasing Agent,

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The DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is well supplied with

Brown Domestic, Brown Sheetings,

Unbleached and Bleached Drills,

Prints, Stripes, Blue Denims,

Apron Checks, Corset Jeans,

Domestic Delaines, Satinets,

All wool Delaines, Crash,

Kentucky Jeans, Carpets,

Cambrie Dress Goods,

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some very desirable Goods

in Job Lots at very

Low Prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Large Assortment,

Seasonable Styles,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies' Kid Shoes,

Misses' Pebble Goat Balmorals,

Ladies' Cloth Gaiters,

Gentlemen's Fine Shoes,

Men's coarse and fine Shoes,

Boys' Shoes,

Children's Shoes,

Infants' Shoes in

Endless Variety.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AT THE

OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING

GROCERIES,

Teas, Gunpowder, Young Hyson & Black,

Sugar, crushed A and Brown,

Tobacco, Grape Juice, Navy and

Natural Lard,

Coffee, Rice, Spices, Soap,

Candies, Soda, Saleratus,

Raisins, Candy, Figs, Nuts,

Oysters, Sardines, Fish,

Bacon, Lard,

Canned Fruits, Citron,

Sugar Lemon, Vermicelli,

Macaroni,

Paints and Oils,

Cost Oil,

Large Variety of

Fancy Groceries.

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS,

Reapers and Mowers, Plows,

Saddlery and Harness Trimming,

Spades, Shovels, Rakes, Hoes,

Spading Forks, Hay Forks,

Shelf Hardware great variety,

Anvils, Bellows, Vices,

Nails, Horse Nails, Spikes,

Harness and Bridle Leather

Deer Locks, Foot Locks,

Hood and Mule Shoes,

Table Cutlery,

Pocket Cutlery,

Butts, Hinges,

Screws, &c., &c.

QUEENSWARE,

Plates, all sizes, best quality and very

cheap.

Teas, Coffee, Plates, Corind Dishes,

Nappies, Pickle Dishes, Bowls,

Jugs, Wash Bowls and Pitchers,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

CLASSWARE,

Glasses,

Snuff Dishes,

Nappies,

Coffee

Milk Jugs,

Sugar Bowls,

Celery Dishes,

Cake Stands,

Coal Oil Lamps

in large variety,

&c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Blank Books, Foolscap,

Letter Paper, Envelopes, Pencils,

Pens, Penholders, Pass Books,

Truck Notebooks, Booklets,

School Books, Wilson's Readers,

Geographies, Grammars,

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COOKING STOVES!

Which we offer AS LOW AS THEY CAN

BE BOUGHT in this Market.

THE RETAIL STORE.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

We have in stock a splendid assortment of

Gentlemen's Clothing,

Suits—large variety—heavy and light,

Summer Clothing, very low.

Gents' Half Hose, choice selection,

Gents' Under and Over Shirts,