

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 27, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

THE most exciting event of the day—one which the two great Anglo-Saxon nations have watched with intense interest, if we may judge by the amount of writing and talking that has been devoted to the subject—is over. The International Boat Race, between the Harvard College crew on the one side and the Oxford College crew on the other, came off according to appointment at 5 p.m. this day. The betting has been all the time in favor of the Oxfords, and the general impression has been that they would win. One dispatch tells us that they did win by three lengths, or six seconds. This, of course, is by the Anglo-American cable. But the French cable tells a different story; it says that it is the Harvards and not the Oxfords who have won. We are informed, however, that the latter is not considered reliable. Whichever way it is, whether it is the Harvards or the Oxfords who have won, it is to be hoped that the columns of newspapers will not be filled by charges and counter-charges, explanations and counter-explanations such as followed the International Prize Fight between Heenan and Sayers a few years ago. It is worthy of note that the race came off at five o'clock this afternoon, and we publish it in our edition at three o'clock; that is, we publish the account of the event, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, two hours before it transpired in England! This is enterprise, and by it the wonderful improvements of the age are more completely brought home to our readers than they could by any amount of writing. Contrast this with the year 1850-1 when we had to wait six months for the news of Zachary Taylor's election and the organization of Utah as a Territory.

RESUMPTION OF WORK BY MINERS.
By the dispatches this morning it will be seen that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has arrived at some arrangement with its men who have struck by which the latter have agreed to go to work. The Pennsylvania papers have reiterated the statements that the high price of coal which has prevailed lately in the East, has been due to the strikes and exorbitant demands of the miners. The latter, it is said, are banded together, are managed by unscrupulous leaders, and demanded in May last an advance of from 50 to 60 per cent for their labor over the price paid in April. Some of the owners of mines yielded to their demands; but in many of the collieries the owners refused to accede to their prices, and the miners have had to remain idle.

But this increase in wages was not the only demand of the miners. They wanted to share regularly, by a sliding scale and a fixed percentage, in the price finally received by the owners for their coal; and also claimed the right to stop work whenever the price of coal fell below a point that they considered was not yielding them reasonable pay. This proposition was too offensive for the owners to entertain, so the miners have remained on the strike, determined not to abate their demands, and the owners equally resolved not to flinch from their position. The general opinion in the East appears to be that while the high prices of coal which have prevailed there are immediately caused by the demands of the miners, still they are not the only ones to blame. The coal business is an immense monopoly, entirely controlled by four or five great transportation companies. They own many of the mines themselves, and by their possession of the avenues of communication, manage all the rest as completely as though they had deeds or leases of them. By uniting the business of carrying with that of mining, these companies make enormous profits. Their capital is immense, two companies alone, the one referred to above—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—and the Delaware and Hudson canal, representing forty millions. What reasonable chance can any trade's union of miners have in standing out against companies with such immense wealth as this? With such an enormous capital they can crush out opposition, and if working men were to elect members to the Legislature, and seek by their votes and by the election of men pledged to their policy, to exercise a controlling influence over their operations, they are able to buy up the bodies to which they are elected.

It is but natural that the miners, seeing these companies increase so rapidly in wealth through the sale of the products of their labor, should feel disposed to band together, with the hope to get a little larger share of the proceeds. But though the dispatches do not inform us what the terms are on which they have consented to go to work again at Scranton, we cannot think that they have succeeded in bringing the capitalists to their terms. The last advice by mail from that point intimates that both the companies and men were at last ripe for a resumption of work. The men unflinchingly de-

manded the basis for which they had struck—to share regularly by a sliding scale and a fixed percentage—but this was said to be only a feint on their part to obtain higher wages. The Company had consented to give the wages asked, and it was probable that on this compromise, work would be immediately resumed. The people in the East are much interested in this contest; for while it rages coal is high, and it is not very clear that when it ceases it will fall very low in price.

The family of Lyman in America have lately had a great gathering in a beautiful grove on that portion of Mount Tom called Nonotuck, in the State of Massachusetts. They were brought by hundreds in trains and carriages from various points—Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, the Canadas and all parts of the Bay State, contributing each its quota to the gathering. One woman traveled 1200 miles from central Wisconsin to be present at the meeting. Utah was represented by letter. Had they of the kith and kin living in this Territory been there the number would have been considerably increased, for they of the Lyman stock here are not any behind the most prolific of the race so far as the generations are known.

Richard Lyman was the founder of the family in America. He came to this country from High Ongar, England. Among the names recorded in the ancient record book of the church of Rev. Mr. Elliott, the Indian missionary at Boston, and written by himself, is that of the pioneer, "Richard Lyman: a goodly man, but sorely tried in driving of ye cattle." This last clause refers to his troubles in removing his herds through the Indian haunted forests to Hartford, a few years after his first settlement at or near Boston. He located at Hartford, in the South Farms, some twenty years after the founding of the Plymouth colony. His descendants now number, according to the most careful estimate, not counting, we imagine, those in Utah, 3125. They have been generally prominent in society, and have been noted for piety and intelligence. As an evidence of their piety many of them have been ministers, and it is said to be always safe, on meeting one of them and not feeling sure he is a minister, to accost him as "Deacon Lyman." But, notwithstanding the orthodoxy of the race, President Geo. A. Smith—whose mother was a Lyman—and Amasa M. Lyman were mentioned at the gathering as instances of departures from the prevalent faith. Another of the family is a Catholic priest at Baltimore. An American Lyman, now resident in London, has traced the ancestry there back to a nobleman, and thence to Malcolm, one of the ancient Scottish Kings. Thus the Lyman have Scottish and Royal blood. It is reported that a baronetcy and an estate of \$5,000,000 has fallen to the Americans of that name; but as this is a report, it is not likely any of them will ever realize much from it.

They had a good time at the gathering. Besides having plenty to eat, a genealogical address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Coleman, whose mother is a Lyman, and who is preparing a history of the family, and incidents were recited of recent or remote date, illustrative of the peculiarities or precociousness of their ancestors. Had President Geo. A. Smith been present his anecdotes concerning the race would have added greatly to the interest of the occasion. One of the race appeared as a poet; and gave a veritable ecology of, and injunctions to, the Lyman. And several made speeches. Henry Ward Beecher, whose father's mother was a Lyman, was not able to be present; but he sent a letter. His cheerfulness and hopefulness he had been suspected of deriving from the Lyman blood, those qualities being characteristic of the real stock. He thought the blood so prolific that if they all should come to Mount Tom the mountain could not hold them. He had never heard of a Lyman being hung or that deserved to be. All that he ever knew were worth knowing.

Altogether the occasion was one that will long be remembered by the family. Of late years a surprising amount of interest has been felt in New England on the subject of pedigree.

At the last advice by mail from New York City, the market was glutted with butter. Both State and Western butter were accumulating there, and there was no such thing as forcing it off, concessions in price not being able to move it. The present season's crop is the largest they have ever had, and it was getting to be a serious question what to do with it. In the absence of anything else to do, dealers continued to send to the Pacific coast, notwithstanding the accounts from there were unfavorable to shipping.

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 26.—The damage done to the Pacific Railroad by fire is greater than at first supposed. Trains will probably not pass the burnt district before Saturday. The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Alaska.—A party arrived at Victoria yesterday from Alaska, all well. The municipal authorities of Victoria, to-day, entertained Mr. Seward at a public dinner. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge presiding. The Governor of Victoria had reached Victoria and assumed the government of British Columbia.

The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Napa City to-day; Bishop Kingsley presided. The attendance was large. From the heavy rain storms which have recently prevailed in Oregon it is feared the wheat crop is seriously injured.

New York.—The general agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Co. has telegraphed that the men have decided to go to work at Scranton at once. The same company will sell eighty thousand tons of coal at auction on the 1st of September.

The National Bank Note Company to-day delivered the full amount of fractional currency ordered by the Government, and will be able to continue to forward full amounts daily hereafter.

The Fenian Congress re-assembles to-day. President Sage submitted a report, in which he claims the spirit of insurrection is still strong in Ireland, and that the organization is in full working order, the drilling of the rank and file is going on quietly but constantly, and the number of sworn members were never greater than now. Important matters are said to be under consideration. The Congress is still in session.

New York, 26.—The Erie company has made an arrangement with the Lake Shore road by which the Erie lay one-third of the rails from Buffalo to New York, making the route a narrow gauge within a year. Five millions of the Erie narrow gauge bonds will be issued, which will be a lien on the narrow gauge earnings. The first rates to Buffalo to be reduced to 6.50.

Another cable, to unite the United States with Prussia, is projected. The terms of concession from the Prussian Government are published. It is to be begun by September and must be finished within two years.

Boston.—The American Association for the advancement of science adjourned sine die yesterday. Professor Chauveney, of St. Louis, is elected President for the ensuing year.

Buffalo.—Horace Greeley has accepted the invitation to deliver the opening address before the International Industrial Exhibition in this city, on October 16th.

Washington.—Secretary Rawlings arrived last night from Danbury, Conn., and soon after he was attacked by a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. He is very much prostrated to-day.

San Francisco, 26.—The *Alta's* special from Victoria says the eclipse expedition of the U. S. Coast survey left Siska on July 15 in an open boat for Chehalis River. On account of heavy weather it was eleven days reaching a proper position in latitude fifty-nine twenty-three, longitude one hundred and thirty-five fifty-eight, only twenty miles from the central patch of the totality. It was impracticable to carry instruments and provisions over the Iron mountain range. The determination of the latitude and longitude and magnetic variation were made before the eclipse. The seventh was the cloudiest day experienced, but breaks in the clouds enabled the different phases to be watched and the beginning of the totality to be accurately noted. Instantly after the obscuration rose colored flames were visible to the unaided eye, and their extent position and elevation were approximately measured on the South east and southwest parts of the sun's limb. Corona was visible over a part of the limb only. The whole picture was magnificent. The end of the eclipse was not dark and growing light were very marked along the course of the valley. Governor Seward and party visited Professor Davidson's camp and watched the phases of the eclipse, and saw all the phenomena of the rose colored flames, and corona.

The party in the steamer *Active* at the mouth of the river took a view of the totality. The clouds broke and large clear spaces enabled them to see the flames and corona, also the planet Mercury and stars of the fourth magnitude.

At Siska the eclipse was not quite total and was watched through broken clouds.

At Fort Wrangel the weather was densely cloudy, and at Fort Tongass the weather was favorable and the officers observed the time of beginning and ending. The Indians were fearfully alarmed and hid in their houses or took to the bush.

St. Louis.—The National Land Co. completed the sale to-day for the Kansas and Pacific Railroad Co. of thirty-two thousand acres of land, lying in one body, to the representatives of an English colony of twelve hundred families, some of whom have already arrived and commenced the improvement of the lands.

Boston.—The State Labor Reform Convention to-day adopted resolutions declaring the claims of labor superior to those of any party or issue now before the people, and will be the paramount consideration in the bestowal of votes at the coming State election; that only by thorough organization can labor protect itself against the continually increasing encroachments of capital; asking for a general charter of rights and privileges granted to associations of capitalists; demanding the enactment of a statute making ten hours a legal day's work in all the factories of Mass., also the rigid enforcement of laws against employing children under ten years in cotton or woolen factories; of reaffirming the declaration of the national Labor Union in favor of temperance, education and morality as necessary to success; recommending the immediate formation of a workingmen's political party for the purpose of having thorough action in the protection of the rights and interests of workingmen and working women; announcing that their motto is equal rights and privileges for all in every field of industry, irrespective of color, sex or birth-place; declaring co-operation, industry and exchange to be the final and permanent solution of the long conflict between capital and labor, and urging the working classes throughout the country to take wise and careful measures for its early adoption.

New York.—At the sale of pools to-night on the International boat race, the betting was about two to one on the Oxford; one bet made was a thousand dollars to five hundred on the Oxford.

London, June 9. has arrived with the first cargo of the season. A submarine telegraph from Rangoon via Singapore, Java, China is projected.

The Star in an article on the rejection of the American treaty by China shows that the treaty secured substantial advantages for the Chinese. While America disclaimed any interference with their internal administration, it cannot be supposed that the Pekin government was dissatisfied with the convention; but that a weak government should yield to the pressure of Minister Burlingame's enemies is not surprising. It now remains to be seen whether Burlingame or Brown reflects the mind and purpose of President Grant. The *Standard* thinks the Chinese, in refusing to endorse the agreement, show they are not animated by the principles which Burlingame declares they possess, and hopes it will lead him to abandon his functions which secure neither honor for himself nor benefit for the world at large.

More reports of seizures by Internal Revenue Officers received to-day than any other previous day during the present administration. The reports were received by telegraph and mail from all parts of the country.

Havana.—A battalion of volunteers has been enlisted for active service, composed of six companies of white and two of colored men. The volunteer regiments are to be formed to act as a reserve and will take the place of the volunteers already enlisted when they go into the field.

An attempt was made yesterday to rob the Savings Bank, but was frustrated. The robbers were arrested in the act.

A party of insurgents attacked the town of Banas, Central department, but was repulsed.

Cincinnati.—The game of base ball to-day, between the Haymakers of Lansingburg and the Red Stockings of Cincinnati was brought to a sudden termination at the beginning of the sixth innings. The Haymakers objecting to the decision in regard to the catching of a foul ball by the catcher of that club, McKoon, the President, called upon the Haymakers to put up their bats, which was done. Great excitement ensued, there being an immense crowd. The president and umpire then announced the decision that the Cincinnati had won the game on account of the Haymakers refusing to continue. Immense excitement on the streets. The Buckeye club refused to play the game appointed with the Haymakers to-morrow. Several Haymakers censure the President severely for ordering them to discontinue the game. The score at the close of the fifth innings, when the game was stopped, was seventeen to seventeen.

Honans & Co., private bankers, suspended to-day. The liabilities are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Philip Wareham, the supposed murderer of David Kirby, here last night, was brought from Dayton with two others said to be implicated. They were released with difficulty from being lynched on their arrival.

St. Louis.—A special from Cimerone, New Mexico, states that there have been much rain during the season and the crops were never more prosperous.

Of twelve hundred Utes and Apaches, belonging to this agency, not more than two hundred are here; the absence of the rest causes the settlers to fear that they are visiting other tribes, now friendly, to urge a consolidated resistance to the government placing them on the reservation in the San Juan country.

Troy, N. Y.—Knowlton & Morgan, extensive wool dealers, suspended payment yesterday. It is understood to be only temporarily.

Washington.—Secretary Rawlings is prostrated with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs.

New York.—The residence of A. Schenck, Washington Heights, was robbed yesterday of \$5,000 worth of jewelry and silverware.

The Springfield New State House, the work upon which is to proceed immediately, when completed will cost three millions in addition to the amount already expended.

St. Louis, 27.—Wm. Lake, proprietor of Lake's circus, was shot at Granby, Newton county, Mo., on the 21st inst., by a man who had ejected from the circus for refusing to pay; he died in a few minutes. The murderer escaped, but a thousand dollars' reward has been offered for his arrest.

Louisville.—One of the canal spans for the bridge over the Ohio, 370 feet long, was completed yesterday. This is the longest span of truss bridge erected in this country. The bridge will be finished in the early part of November.

London.—The *Times*, referring to the condition of the British colonies, says, Canada is in all respects independent and is fitted to become so. She has institutions of great power, and it is a fair subject of inquiry whether she might not assume her appropriate position.

Haiti.—Thousands of people were present to-day to witness the review of the troops by Prince Arthur. Great enthusiasm was exhibited.

Paris.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day states that the recent amnesty granted by the Emperor does not extend to those who have been convicted of an attempt to take the life of the Emperor, or that of any other political person, or the Empress or their son.

Madrid.—The Government, yielding to pressure and solicitation from all parties, has commuted the death sentence on several Carlist clergymen, and there will probably be no executions. Answers have been received from six bishops in regard to the recent decrees of the regent. They are unsatisfactory and defiant; no further steps will be taken against them until Gen. Prim returns.

London.—The Harvard and Oxford crews have only practiced starts to-day. The *Elitist*, in which the Harvards have decided to row the match to-morrow, is 44 feet long, three wide at widest part, eight inches deep; depth over all 11 1/2 inches, depth forward 7 inches, depth aft six and a half inches. She was built on a draft model brought from New York, and is purely of American construction, even her frame work having been brought over with the crew.

The cars to be used were made by A. J. Ling. The following are the weights of both crews as they stand to-day: Harvards: Faye, bow, 155; Lyman 155; Burnham 171; Loring, stroke, 154; Barnham, coxswain, 112. Oxfords: Darbyshire, stroke, 159; Tinnis 189; Tarbough, 169; Willan, bow, 164; Hall, coxswain, 101. Galston, Captain of London rowing club will be umpire for the Harvards, and Chilly will probably act in that capacity for the Oxfonians.

Mr. Blakie has been chosen as starter. Sir A. Paul will probably be agreed upon as Judge. The Oxfords are confident of winning, and the Americans are hopeful. Simmons is again slightly indisposed. Mr. Blakie has written a letter to the *Times* for publication protesting against the comments of the English press in regard to the Harvards' style of rowing, and against assertions respecting alterations in their style. He now declares their style differs in no respect from that which they practiced at home. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening says, if the Harvards are beaten it will be by the best crew ever seen on the Thames, one which would make short work of the fastest Henly crew. There need be no fear but that the race will be rowed entirely on its own merits.

Madrid.—Trin has gone to Vicby; Admiral Topete acts in his absence. Six thousand additional troops will be sent to Cuba within two weeks.

Palo and the Secretary recently captured at the head of a Carlist band have been sentenced to death; the effort of the wife and friends of Palo for clemency have been unsuccessful. Several other Carlist prisoners have been also condemned to death.

London.—The fine weather is having a depressing tendency on the breadstuffs markets throughout the country.

Paris.—The Empress has abandoned the journey to Jerusalem and will remain at Constantinople a week.

The Senate will commence the discussion of the *Senatus Consultum* on the first of September. The report of the committee points to the results of the legislation of 1852, which are tranquility, the development of education and increased wealth, and says that France is respected by the great powers, and has passed from a dictatorship to complete liberty.

London.—The Oxfords have won the race by three lengths, or six seconds. The Harvard crew won the toss to choose the Middlesex side of the outside of the semi-circle. Both boats started at five o'clock; fourteen minutes and six and a half seconds. The Oxfords arrived at the ship first, at five o'clock, thirty-six minutes and forty-seven seconds. The weather was fine and hot, with some wind, but the water was in good condition. Before the race the excitement was intense. The river banks had been lined with spectators since morning. The cars were almost unable to carry crowds waiting at the depot.

Chicago, 27.—Private dispatches, received at New York, by the French cable, contradict the report of the race, and state that the Harvards, instead of the Oxfords, won the race by three lengths. This, however, is not generally credited.

ARRIVALS AT TOWNSEND HOUSE.
A. A. Eburn and lady, Omaha.
Miss M. Griffin, Helena.
W. F. Woodhouse, Helena.
W. R. Thomas, Omaha.
W. R. Crocker, U. P. R.
W. C. Goss and lady, Chicago.
A. Elton, New York.
B. Satterthwait, New York.

Special Notices.

STATEMENT BLANKS for sale at this Office. See our advertisement in another column.

In lever and age, and all intermittent fevers, according to the statements of countless witnesses, the *Red Jacket Bitters* break up the paroxysms with absolute certainty, and speedily restore the strength of the patient.

Have You Ever Heard of It? Then inquire at once at your grocer for DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL YEAST BAKING POWDER. The only strictly pure and harmless baking powder in market, from which good, sweet, palatable biscuits, rolls, cakes or pastry can be made, uniformly with the same success. This article has been steadily increasing in demand and public favor, and stands to-day the most reliable baking powder in use. Ask your grocer for Dooley's Baking Powder.

Barnett's Articles have extended their reputation everywhere, and they give the utmost satisfaction.—*Frank Leslie's Newspaper*.
Pregulate Vanquished.—Barnett's Cologne Water is admitted to be equal to the foreign brands.
Barnett's Florinel has none of the peculiar sickening sweetness so common in French Extracts.
Barnett's Preparations are sold in Europe and patronized by the Nobility.
Barnett's Extract of Lemon imparts a flavor equal to the fruit itself.

THEATRE.

Grand Complimentary
BENEFIT
TO
MURPHY & MACK!
Last Appearance but One of the Minstrels
ANNIE WARD, LINDSEY FLATT,
MISS LINDSEY, GRAHAM
And HARRIS
Of the Dramatic Company have kindly volunteered.

THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1899.

PROGRAMME:
Overture—Murphy & Mack's Minstrel
Operatic Comedy—The Company
The Lonely To-Night—H. S. Seligman
Gipsy Ditty—Joe Murphy
Many a Song—Armes Beaumont
Finals—Theo. Jackson and Company
Medley Clog Dance—Mast. Bennie
Comedian Solo—Joe Murphy.
"Love Among the Roses,"
SONG & DANCE—INIMITABLE BEN COTTON
Concertina Solo—R. W. Mohler.
BALLAD—ARMES BEAUMONT

ACTOR'S STUDIO!
Ben Cotton and Johnny Mack.

QUARTETTE.
BEAUMONT, SUTCLIFFE, BAKER, KOHLER
and JACKSON.
Cornet Duets.
Hank Croxall and M. W. Kohler.
Overture.

The performance to conclude with

THE LUCKY TINKER!

Barney O'Toole—Joe Murphy.
Other characters by Messrs. Lindsey, Graham, Harris, Baker, Mann, Jackson, and Haines.
Miss Annie Ward and Miss Lizzie Platt.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.
Saturday Afternoon.
MINSTREL MATINEE
For Families and Children.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN
Will shortly deliver one or more of his sensational Lectures.

LOST OR STOLEN
FROM LEHI CITY, Utah county, on Tuesday morning, August 24th, four HORSES and one MULE, of the following description:
Two Bay Horses, branded W & G on left thigh; one has a scar in the hollow of the right hind one about 4 years old, the other about 6 years old.
One Sorrel Horse, blaze face, hind feet white, branded with a Spanish brand on right thigh.
One Bay Mare, (should have a dark bay Colt with her), star in forehead, branded with a Spanish brand on left thigh; reversed on her shoulder; also branded E D on left thigh.
One Black Mare Mule, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, brown nose, no brands.
Officers and all others are invited to look out for the above described animals, and information that shall lead to their recovery will be promptly paid for at Lehi City, by
WILLIAM GURNEY,
WILLIAM GOATS, or
SAMUEL BRIGGS.

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AND AT BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, Ogden.

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Five Blocks North of the Tabernacle, on the Telegraph Line.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP!

A LARGE NUMBER OF CARTS,
WHEELBARROWS,
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SHEAR & YOUNG.
Apply at Office, or at City Lumber Yard.

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